



The Kansas Union Farmer



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EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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WARD REVIEWED WORK OF UNION IN HIS REPORT

State Union President Told Convention That Kansas Farmers Union Tries to Be on Constructive Side, Getting All Benefits Possible

THREE-FOLD PROGRAM

Tells of Work Preliminary to Inception of AAA, and of Part Farmers Union Had in it; Organization Has Made Progress

Cal A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, gave his fifth annual state convention report, at the twenty-ninth annual convention in Ellsboro, on Wednesday afternoon, October 31, at the twenty-ninth annual convention in Ellsboro. His report followed the report of the secretary-treasurer, Floyd L. Kinney, vice president.

Mr. Ward began by stating that he was greatly pleased with the size of the crowd present for the convention, and that he had not given this particular report a great deal of thought or preparation, but that he expected to give an accounting of his stewardship. The state secretary, he said, had covered the scope of the work of the state office. However, he wanted to make some observations relating to what is going on and what the Union expects to do in the future.

"I stand before you as one of your number—your hired man," said Mr. Ward. The past five years, he said, had brought varied experiences. He thanked the members for their kind and constructive consideration of the things he had done that were considered good, and thanked them for their charity in considering the things he had done which had not been so good. He continued:

"I like the Farmers Union because of its fraternalism and because it is a melting pot. We are not all melted down to where everything is thrown away; but there is a feeling of good will among us, which we can well be proud of. We may have our differences, but there is something about the organization which ties together, and that is worth a lot."

"We have been going through some mighty tough times. Every organization has suffered some. It has been hard, but it has been hard for everybody else to keep their heads above water and keep going. The Farmers Union of Kansas is no exception. I am sure we have never passed through such a trying period in our history. The farmers of this country were in bad shape at the beginning of the collapse, which was in 1929. Our resources had been licked up and the wealth of the farming people, along with a lot of other people, was gone. Their purchasing power was gone, and we all agree that the whole country had been in a pretty bad mess for the past several years."

"We quite naturally expect to go into this thing and be contributing factor and try to help out in the situation. I am of the school of thought that we had better be on the inside in a constructive way, trying to help out, than throwing rocks and brick bats and trying to tear down."

"During the past year I feel I have not neglected my work as your president. I have been subject to your call. Most of you have found me in your committees. I have never taken a vacation during the past 5 years. I have served as your President. I have grown older. During the past year I have driven thousands of miles, made your meetings, attended conferences and met with you in one way or another. It has been very enjoyable to me, and larger percentage of the organization here in Kansas has cooperated in a splendid way."

"It has been impossible for us all to agree on everything. That is not peculiar to the Farmers Union of Kansas or to even our National Farmers Union. We find it in all cases and groups of society. Even with all that we have come to a better understanding of our problems and we have made progress."

"The Secretary's report tells you that we have gained in paid-up membership during the past year. We have not had paid organizers in the field. We have operated our organization on a basis of economy. I know of county units of farm organizations which have spent more money in one year in the operation of that county unit than the Kansas Farmers Union has spent in the last year. We feel rather proud of that. We have done our best to go along. We know you do not have enough income to pay the operating expenses of your farms. We fully appreciate all of those things, even though some people claim we do not."

"Most of my life has been spent on the farm. You called me off the farm when you asked me to be your leader. It is impossible for me to be on a farm, doing the work of that farm and at the same time do the work as your leader."

"The Farmers Union has a three fold purpose, as I see it. All of these years we have been known and recognized as a cooperative organization. Since the day of the first organization down here, our organization has declared that the farmer who grows the products should be in a position to have something to say about the price he would receive for it. On that basis and theory, we have developed a system of cooperatives throughout this country. We not only have returned to the farm-

ers millions of dollars in a direct way, but indirectly we have saved for you farmers millions of dollars you have been unable to see. Our organization is sound and our cooperatives have gone through the organization period. Today our organizations are on a much sounder basis than for some time. We have several hundred in Kansas at this time and we ought to be proud of them."

"Another purpose of the organization, as I see it, is the social benefits derived. We look back to the early days of the organization, before the auto or telephone or radio. We see our farmers gathering together in the country school houses, and ever since that day it has been our custom and program. The Farmers Union has contributed to those higher ideals, higher blessings of life and even that which we think of in terms of money."

"Then, we have the legislative side, which we have always been interested in, and especially at the present time when we seem to be going from old to a new era of things. There is much for us to do from a legislative view point, in my judgment. I refer to the work of the Kansas Farmers Union relative to legislative work within the state."

"We have, in Kansas, the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations which we are proud of. It was set up some 6 or 8 years ago and has been functioning in a constructive and beneficial way ever since. We have several representatives in both branches of the legislature. Those people who are members of the Farmers Union. They know of the value of this committee in their work of drafting and shaping and securing beneficial legislation. We have been instrumental in passing legislation which we know we would not be to the best interests of the farmer."

"I served a couple of years as Representative of our farm organizations. The farmers are obliged to operate at a minimum of cost, even when it comes to lobbying for legislation. I dare say, over in Topeka, where the farm organizations of Kansas spent \$1.00, the group of our common enemies spent \$10.00. We have been able to do something because of our willingness to cooperate and work together. We should think of the whole program in the broadest sense and be willing and ready to cooperate with all groups who work for the same things we do. We have been able to do a lot in the state in the way of legislation. We have one of our members, H. E. Witham, who is President at this time of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations."

Now, we have other legislation which we are interested in besides state legislation. Our farm leaders could foresee that the farmers were on the downward trend. Pioneers like John Tromble and Charles E. Barrett and men of that class—some living and some have passed on—the wall, and the hand writing on the wall, and sounded a note of warning."

"Our farm leaders forced through Congress twice the McNary-Haugen Bill with the equalization fee. It was vetoed by Calvin Coolidge then President, twice, and did not become a law. Conditions became worse, and we were forced to go along with the problem, promising, 'If you will put us in power, we will give you farm relief.' Our farmers were then losing their farms by a loss of dollars. We were producing at a loss. In 1928, when you will elect us, we will give you farm relief. Herbert Hoover was nominated. The Democrats nominated Al Smith, and the war was on. The result was the Republicans won in 1928."

"I shall not go into all that happened. Herbert Hoover called Congress together and we got the Agricultural Marketing Act. The Kansas Farmers Union has always tried to go along on the constructive side of these programs. The Marketing Act, which was building and strengthening cooperatives. Figures will show that since 1929, cooperatives have grown at a very rapid rate. We all know that law brought into existence the Farm Board, with a huge revolving fund, and an attempt was made to stabilize wheat. We had a part in that."

"I shall never forget when we called Clyde M. Reed, then governor and he called in the farm leaders and we sent wires to Herbert Hoover; Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Farm Board, and to others. I think it has been proven you cannot stabilize without some provision to regulate your production. That is one of the reasons why that measure failed."

"That brings us up to the bone of contention, on the part of some, the Agricultural Adjustment Act. I am not standing here and telling you it is a perfect piece of legislation. It is not. It is new, just as the first auto was new one day."

"I have no brief for the least secured a toe hold. The AAA comes to us principally because of the fact that organized farmers put up a fight that something had to be done. I sat in with other farm leaders at many conferences prior to the conferences, and most of them were held without public notice. We met together some 10 or 12 times, over in Chicago prior to the election of the President. Not all were Farmers Union leaders but there were some of us. They were not all Grangers, but some were there, including their National Master. Some farm Bureau representatives, like Henry Wallace, and representatives of the Capper publications, and we talked about the condition of the country."

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EVERSON TELLS FARMERS UNION MAKES PROGRESS

Says Real Help Comes from Grass Roots Up Instead of from Swivel Chair Down; Dynamic Speech at State Convention

LAUDS COOPERATORS

Quotes Harriman of Chamber of Commerce to Show AAA was Product of Big Business; Pleads for Continued Cooperation

The president of the National Farmers Union, Ed H. Harriman, spoke Wednesday evening, October 31, in Ellsboro, before the largest crowd that assembled at that convention. He shared the evening program with George E. Farrell, chief of the wheat section of the AAA, who followed him.

Mr. Harriman's first appearance before a state convention of the Kansas Farmers Union. He said he had asked the membership to be patient with him until he had familiarized himself with the responsibilities he had assumed with the office. "I assured the membership of my abiding faith that if we would accept the loss of our national President, the Simpson, as a challenge to our cause, we would move forward to greater heights," he said. "I am more than pleased with your efforts. Farmers Union stock has gone up, and we have had a tremendous increase in membership. I am firmly convinced the Farmers Union has the only solution for the farm problem in America."

Mr. Harriman then asked the indulgence of the audience while he told, briefly, something of his own life. "I rather want you to know I was born on a farm," he said.

He continued: "I got my schooling in the common schools in Nebraska. Then I went to high school and college, and then I went to law school. I taught several years in country schools. Then, I went to business college and I learned something about keeping accounts. Just like you, I went to the frontier and built a home for myself, that is just what I did. So, I went from Nebraska to South Dakota. I home-stayed, and the next winter I lived in a shanty. I learned from actual experience how to build up a farm."

Now, about 1914, in the spring, I had been thinking pretty seriously about this farm problem and I decided to make a trip into Nebraska where I had occasion to meet some of the Farmers Union people. I learned about the Farmers Union in Nebraska and what they were doing. I realized there was something wrong with this farm situation. The farmer always has to buy everything he has to buy at the other fellow's price and sell everything he has to sell at the other fellow's price, too. I knew that could not work."

I was instrumental in getting the Farmers Union in the state of South Dakota started. I have never done anything else but Farmers Union. I have held every office beginning with my local, and I found the policy was about there. There is where a lot of our trouble started. We had good prices during the war but we paid correspondingly high prices so we did not gain anything."

When the war was over, I know what happened. I knew it was over because the Federal Reserve Board put on the screws, deflation, and put corn from \$1.00 to 20¢ a bushel. The price was based on the basis of that \$1.00 corn and \$2.25 wheat, we could not pay on that basis. Thousands and thousands of farmers throughout the country went broke. I began to inquire and I found the policy was to liberate wheat. We had a policy of forcing down the prices of farm commodities so they could widen their profits."

There was one man on that Federal Reserve Board, John Skelton Williams, who counted the money. He decided on this policy the Federal Reserve had 970 million dollars more gold on hand than the law required. They could have extended additional credit at that time of \$125,000 per family and still been within the law. They loaned money to the big banks on the commercial side and withdrew credit from the agricultural groups. John Skelton Williams testified that they loaned a lot of money to a fish company in Canada. Somebody asked, 'But where is the security?' 'The fish.' 'But where are the fish?' 'Well, the fish were not caught yet. They loaned more money to the city banks to speculate with than they did our country banks. It was done to force down the price of farm commodities. They have never allowed us to get back to the way we had wheatless days, and meatless days, and a lot of less' days. We were conserving the food then, all right. Along with that we had substitutes. I can taste that of that sawdust yet. We had a Democratic food administrator, who later became the Republican President of the United States. Why? Because he knew how to handle the farmers. He could put them in the place in a polished method. Now, since he has been President of the United States I read where he is writing a book on the subject of 'Liberty.' I think he is going to join the Liberty League, maybe."

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CONVENTION NEWS

In keeping with the expressed desire on the part of a goodly number of the delegates to the recent state Farmers Union convention, the full report of the proceedings will appear in the columns of the Kansas Union Farmer, in just a few issues as possible. This week, three of the principal addresses are published, including the talks made by E. H. Harriman, national Farmers Union president; George E. Farrell, chief of the wheat section of the AAA, and Cal A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union. Other talks will be reported just as rapidly as space affords. Likewise, reports of activities and other convention proceedings will be reported as soon as practicable.

MANY KANSAS FOLKS TO ATTEND NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION

John Vesceky and Gust Larson are Regularly Elected Delegates, and Many Others Expect to Attend

Next week will find quite a number of Kansas Farmers Union folks in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, attending the annual convention of the National Farmers Union. The sessions will begin Tuesday, November 20, and will continue until the work is all completed, which usually takes two or three days.

The official call has been published a number of times in the Kansas Union Farmer, and each member who can arrange to do so should make every effort to attend. Just as a large number of members helps to make a state convention successful, so a big crowd of members at the national convention makes for a better meeting.

Several of the state officials will attend. The regularly elected delegates will be John Vesceky of Timpken and Gust Larson of Leonardville.

That is when they made it impossible for us to meet our obligations. Even after the war was over, when they should have stopped the payment of the Deny of the kind of agricultural relief you have been getting. How do you like it? We have a tremendous burden of taxes and debts accumulated on agriculture. At the same time what happens to those who made millions out of the war? They are looking for the new wealth producers. They are seeking to take the cost of the war out of the new wealth producers. Most of it comes from the soil, agriculture. The Farmers Union saw years ago that the only way to pull out of this condition. They said, 'We'll take part of the load off our backs. Give us more power. Anyone who has common horse sense knows that the old pioneers who got into the land what would he do? He had to do one of two things. Unload part of it, or put on more oxen to pull the load. If he was badly stuck, he did both. We have said give us the Frazier Lemo Bill to refinance these farm mortgages at a less rate of interest. Give us cost of production. That gives us more power to pull out of this condition. We know that will do it. This Democratic administration promised us that they would do everything within the constitution to help the farmers to get for their major product a fair price. They promised to fill up the platform that are not made to stand on; they are made to get in on. I am going to make them to stand in this condition. They said, 'We'll give you something, we will give you the AAA.' They thought we would not know any thing different but they just added another wagon to our load. They got out in front and say, with an ear of corn to tease us on 'Come on, now, come on.' My wife sold some hogs last week, to our Farmers Union Live Stock Commission. I have the account sales. Here is what she says: 'There was a bull in this bunch of stock my wife sold, 1260 pounds, and he netted \$21.00. The whole bunch weighed 3600 pounds and netted \$69.92. I guess that is what they call a fat hog. If that is, I have had enough of it already.' (Here he read a statement from AP, telling how AAA was created in Wall Street.) You have had farm relief; how do you like it? They said in that article that the farm in-

FARRELL'S TALK SHOWED BENEFIT WHEAT PROGRAM

Chief of Wheat Section of AAA Spoke Wednesday Evening to Large Crowd at State Farmers Union Convention at Ellsboro

GET BENEFITS NOW

Points out Fact that Program is Working and is Doing Good Right at Time when Most Needed and Pending Something Better

George E. Farrell, chief of the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, was one of the featured speakers on the program of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the Farmers Union in Ellsboro. He spoke following E. H. Harriman, president of the National Farmers Union, on Wednesday evening, October 31. Mr. Farrell is not classed as a flashy speaker, but his lack of oratorical plumes is more than counterbalanced by his clear and straightforward treatment of his subject.

He began his address by a few references to the president of the Kansas Farmers Union whom he said he had worked with in Washington in the administration of the wheat program which has netted the Kansas farmers so much benefit. He said, "I know of no man who has fought more courageously for the farmers of this state than Kansas has President Cal Ward."

Mr. Farrell went on to say that the National Farmers Union president, E. H. Harriman, who had just concluded his talk, had "not oversteered the picture." "These are difficult times," he continued, "when you realize we have about nine and one-half billion dollars on the American farms and about six billion dollars in floating debts, making 15-12 billion dollars in debt. The interest is one billion dollars a year. If we could only have a year, it takes all of the wheat crop and all of the cotton crop to pay the interest. It is going to take all of the ability and energy of every one to solve this problem. It is a big load."

Sometimes we like to say we are going to be out of the red tomorrow or next week or next year, but we know it is going to take time. It is going to take a great deal of thinking and downright work before we get out of this. There is no argument about that. There is, no sure way out. We may think there is, but it is a time when everybody has to pull. I like to believe that some day we are going to have farmers in farm organizations who are going to be together and pull together. We had courage enough to do it in a way that will get the results they demand. You can't do that with a hand full in your farm organizations; more people in the Farmers Union, more people in the Grange, the Farm Bureau and every other organization that represents farmers. When we have, we can strike with power and purpose that will get some where."

The Story of Wheat
"The fact is, people want something now, and it is a rather important thing. That is the thing we are doing. Giving you something right now. Let me tell you the story of wheat. We'll talk about what we want and we'll start piling up our supply in 1928 and we built it until we had, July 1, 1933, 389 million bushels of wheat the world did not want. Every one in a while we hear some body say, 'If all the mouths were fed we could eat up that.' The facts are we eat about 500 million bushels of wheat a year. The rather interesting thing, in 1928 when everybody seemed to have plenty, we ate less than we did last year. There is no use talking about putting more wheat in the human stomach. It cannot be done. We will use just about 75 million bushels for seed. We know we are going to feed 50 million bushels every year. Everyone with a pulse can figure that out. We use 625 million bushels of wheat every year. With that amount we can feed the people of the United States and give them all they want to eat. Some people have the idea we should produce and fill up the granaries and warehouses and ships and anchor them at the sea side, to have more wheat, and what do we get for it? Prices went down and down until people in Kansas sold wheat at 25¢ a bushel. We cannot do anything in agriculture until we learn to produce enough, and no more. It would be foolish if Henry Ford piled up 100 cars in the middle of the town and said, 'I am going to have a certain price,' and then people began to say, 'We'll give you half price,' and he would have to take it."

When we found ourselves with so much wheat there was just one thing to do; that was to get it under control. We went about it in a systematic and satisfactory manner. Any one who knows he got 25¢ in 1933 and 94¢ in 1934, would know there has been something done about it. I know Mr. Harriman has a farm up in South Dakota. People in his neighborhood did not raise anything on that contracted acreage. I wish you could sit at my desk for a while and see letters come in from people who got in on the wheat program. Farm women tell me what they have done with their adjustment payment, and what it meant to that family. When you think about it, crop insurance is a fine thing."

"During the first ten months of the year 1934, as compared with the year 1933, as compared with the year 1932, as compared with the year 1931, as compared with the year 1930, as compared with the year 1929, as compared with the year 1928, as compared with the year 1927, as compared with the year 1926, as compared with the year 1925, as compared with the year 1924, as compared with the year 1923, as compared with the year 1922, as compared with the year 1921, as compared with the year 1920, as compared with the year 1919, as compared with the year 1918, as compared with the year 1917, as compared with the year 1916, as compared with the year 1915, as compared with the year 1914, as compared with the year 1913, as compared with the year 1912, as compared with the year 1911, as compared with the year 1910, as compared with the year 1909, as compared with the year 1908, as compared with the year 1907, as compared with the year 1906, as compared with the year 1905, as compared with the year 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THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager
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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, NOVEMBER 15, 1934

LISTING OUR ASSETS

Now that the state convention of the Kansas Farmers Union has been over long enough for us to look around and take our bearings, it seems we can see the Farmers Union in a better position to go forward than it has been for some years.

We as an organization have several items we are able to list as assets which were somewhat lacking in some former years. Among these is a renewed interest in the Farmers Union by the members. There is undoubtedly a renewed interest, and that is reflected in several different ways.

Taking a glance at the list of Locals in which all last year's memberships have been paid for 1934, and in many cases the membership is more than doubled—we find a most heartening comparison with last year. That phase is touched on in another article in this week's issue of this paper. An increase of more than one hundred per cent is certainly indicative of better interest on the part of the members.

Another way in which the increased interest in the Union is expressed is in the large attendance at the recent state convention, and the freedom and zest with which the various delegates and visitors took part.

Larger Membership

Another asset claimed by the Kansas Farmers Union this year is, of course, the increased membership over the state. While the Kansas Farmers Union hasn't a tenth of the membership it should have, yet it is encouraging to note that we are improving noticeably in this direction. We as an organization have worked hard to add more farmers to our ranks. We have realized that we need strength in numbers to make our work effective as it should be. Then, too, it is a well known fact that with more members, more farmers are in line to receive the benefits that come from Farmers Union membership.

Better Cooperatives

Still another asset to the Farmers Union this year is the fact that the business, marketing, and purchasing cooperatives are in better shape, generally speaking, than they have been in some former years. In this connection may be included not only the state-wide cooperatives, but the cooperatives of county-wide or lesser scope.

Cooperative marketing and cooperative purchasing, and all other business coming under the head of the Farmers Union, are growing. Their fields of service are broadening. In fact, all indications are that these cooperatives stand on the threshold of a new era; and the next few years bid fair to see developments which shall exceed our dreams in this respect. All that is required is a more complete patronage and support from our own class—and with

our increasing membership, that support should be assured.

More Actual Benefits

We may list as another asset the fact that we can point to more actual good results—actual benefits in dollars and cents—than we have had in the past. We can point to legislative benefits, and to benefits coming through cooperative marketing and purchasing. In fact, we can point to many millions of dollars of actual cash benefits that have come through the efforts of the Kansas Farmers Union, with reference to the wheat insurance features of the AAA, and other phases of the AAA. We can point to improved markets, narrowed margins of profit for the middlemen, and to actual cash rebates paid. We can point to lowered commission charges. In fact, the list of benefits seems almost endless.

Program Is Asset

Our program for the coming year is one that can certainly be classed as an added asset to the Farmers Union. We have a lot of work to do to put this program into full effect. It is worth while.

The Farmers Union is gathering momentum. We cannot be stopped. We cannot get everything we want or deserve in one year's time; but we can make a lot of progress, just as we made progress during the past year.

Member Getters

With all this in mind, now is the ideal time for us to make our supreme effort to build up our membership. We must never lose sight of the fact that each member is a potential member getter. Each member must keep in mind the fact that he or she has a definite responsibility in the matter of getting that neighbor across the road or across the fence, to become one of us.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

READY TO PUT PROGRAM INTO EFFECT

The election is over, and the world still stands. Not for many years has so much interest been shown in an off-presidential election as was demonstrated this year. More Democrats will be in the National Congress than was the case last year.

The vote of the people all over the country quite clearly signifies that the people still have faith and confidence in President Roosevelt, and indicates that in a measure, at least, they are willing for him to go ahead with some of his experimental measures. National Legislation can be charged directly to the Democratic Administration. President Roosevelt's popularity, in two years, will

depend on whether or not the broad program, which is now being carried on, will bring substantial results. Party lines are being pushed aside more and more. In our attempt to bring about better conditions and better times we agree our present problems are not political but educational. The Kansas Farmers Union is non-partisan, and we will do our best to cooperate with any groups to better the conditions of the farmers, and of people in general.

National Convention

Our state convention is over, and next week we go to the National convention. It is to be hoped that all of us will come to a better understanding of each other, and of the needs of our people. We must realize that it will take the strength of all our states in this broad Farmers Union program to bring about the greatest results. The field all over the country is ripe for Farmers Union membership which is essential if we are to defend the farmers' cause ably.

Next week we will hold a state board meeting. We expect to discuss, and come to some conclusions as to the program we wish to pursue during the next twelve months, in order to bring up our membership, strengthen our cooperatives and work for the whole organization to be in a sounder condition. The State Board and State Officials are supposed to form policies to carry out the wishes of the membership and to administer them in an effective manner. Our organization is a cooperative and educational organization; therefore, we shall expect the cooperation of all our members.

Farmers Union Results

The Farmers Union brings results to its membership. The annual dues which we pay, which, of course, in hard times are difficult to raise, are small and insignificant as compared to what the broad general program means to the farmers of the country. Any farmer who gives this matter careful consideration will agree with the above statement; therefore, if agriculture and the farmers of this country are to survive, and even hold our own through this generation of ever changing conditions, we must have a large, and an educated membership.

Plan Membership Meetings

The Kansas Farmers Union does not have funds to keep paid organizers in the field. Your state officials will cooperate with you in planning many meetings and work out organization plans during the next few months. We are going to ask you now, through the remaining part of November, and the month of December, to enroll your membership for 1935. Surely you will want to add enthusiasm to the organization by immediately holding your local meetings and getting all the membership renewed, and adding new farmers to the membership list. We will have more to say about this during the next few weeks.

Coming Legislative Work

It won't be long until the State Legislature and the National Congress convene. It will be the purpose of your state officials to work for the legislation our people want and need in both these phases of Government.

The Kansas Farmers Union is always represented at our State Legislature through the Committee of Kansas Farmers Organization. We ask our members to send in, immediately, suggestions as to proposed state and national legislation. We try to be guided in our opinions and actions by the best we find from accumulative suggestions.

The Kansas Farmers Union has had a great influence both at Topeka and in Washington. If the farmers of the country will give us their support through membership, and through constructive action, we will be in a much better position to assist in bringing you better results. Your state officials are fully aware of the hard times through which all of us are going, and we are at tempting to cooperate with our state and federal Government in such a way as to lessen the distress of our people and put agriculture and the farmers on a more permanent, substantial basis.

EVERSON TELLS FARMERS UNION MAKES PROGRESS

(continued from page 1)

come had been increased a billion of dollars. Do you know what they think? They think we are so green we don't know the difference between gross and net income.

Here is a statement from the President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and here is what he said: "A great drought has swept the country and seriously affected between five and six million people. It has increased the relief burdens and yet the drought is not without its compensations." President Harriman says the real farm problem comes from using the surpluses. Now, the real farm problem and economic problem in America is adjusting the purchasing power of the people to the consumptive needs of the people. I'll read you some more. The AAA was designed to reduce the commodities over a period of 3 to 5 years. The drought has done this in a few short months and agricultural prices have been restored with great swiftness. Increase in prices were

desirable, but when they come with such swiftness, it is hard on the consumer and the producer. It had been hoped these changes would come gradually. In spite of this drought, the farm income will exceed the farm income of 1933 by one million dollars."

Now, net income is what counts. I challenge anyone to prove the farmer has a greater net income this year than he had last year.

Here is some more of writing by that same man. Seventeen per cent of our farmers live in the drought area. These will suffer, but the remaining 83 per cent will, for the first time in years, receive something like adequate returns for the crops they raise. That is from the pen of the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Harriman. That is the United States Chamber of Commerce.

You note these statements coming from the U. S. Department of Agriculture say you are getting a higher net income this year. December 30 days before that the packers took us almost \$2.00 per head on your hogs. They thought they would rather take it off before. They had collected on all those hogs they had received for 30 days before the tax went into effect. They are not fooling us at all. They are not going to fool me. You heard something today about the origin of this thing. I have the birth certificate.

Let me read you this thing. I have two copies of them. This came out in "Today's Magazine," in an article written by Mr. Moley, a crack brain trustee. He says, "Perhaps the AAA is the product of the so-called intellectual. The agricultural legislation of the President is the result of many people. Principles were set forth in his Topeka speech. That is when the President said such a program was placing on agriculture a terrific penalty. This was considered and passed upon by no less than 25 people. They were not young. There were only two professors." Does he say there were any farmers included in the group? He does not. He says here again, he knows, not only because he was a witness but because the proof is in his possession.

Universal Service says on May 21, "Mr. Moley says the NRA and AAA were conceived by so-called brain trusters, but by the United States Chamber of Commerce." Here is another where H. I. Harriman, on May 1 says about the same thing. He said Mr. Moley's statement that the NRA and AAA were conceived in the United States Chamber of Commerce and not by the brain trusters. This is what they tell us. It looks to me just like some of their work. I do not know.

Do not misunderstand me. I am willing to cooperate with anyone who is going in my direction, but it seems to me that it should have been made in the policy under the NRA are out of line. Here is another thing. Under the AAA it would seem from the beginning that the direction of recovery for agriculture and the nation would be in the direction of the conservation and preservation of agricultural resources and not the destruction of them.

Here is what the situation is. There is a tremendous shortage of farm products out on the farm. I asked this question in North Dakota: "How many of you farmers have enough feed and seed to produce another crop? Raise your hands; I want to know how many there are here in Kansas." (A few raised their hands, about a tenth of the audience.)

How many have enough money to buy feed and seed to plant another crop? (About 15 or 20 people raised their hands.) I haven't you enough? Because the prices you have been getting have been so low that you have been forced to sell as rapidly as you produced, and you sold yourself short. You were not permitted to keep enough to tide you over one year of drought.

Down on the farm in Nebraska, we planned to have enough in the bin to tide us over. We had a surplus on the face of God's earth. That is why the Farmers Union says we ought to adopt the cost of production plan and apply it to marketing. They see that the fellow who sells you goods gets cost of production. They see that George Hobbs gets cost of production plus a profit. The fellow who furnishes you corn and feed for your hogs gets cost of production in those stock yards.

I am proud the Farmers Union has the best cooperative enterprises in the United States. They are owned and controlled by the farmers themselves. Many places, to receive their benefits, you must be a member of the Farmers Union in good standing. That is right. They are backed up by the Farmers Union.

I will go along with anybody if he goes in the right direction. I am saying to you the most encouraging thing to me at this time is the fact that the Farmers Union is growing in numbers and intelligence and courage and strength every day. That is the most encouraging sign I can see. When the farmers themselves realize they, through their own self help organization, can protect their industry and that is the only way you will get protection, they will join.

The unorganized farmer has no chance. There is no hope for him. When a man leaves the bunch, it gets skinned.

Your cooperative enterprises are successful. They will benefit you just in proportion of your making intelligent use of them. There are three essentials in their success. Proper management that is the most important. I have seen farmers who were starting a cooperative set up a plan and then try to get the money to pay for it, and then try to find a man to run it. That is starting at the wrong end. Proper management, proper finances, and thrift, but most important of all, is loyal cooperation of membership. If you have that, you cannot fail.

We must stop this exploitation. We must get some relief. Do you know the very life of your Farmers Union cooperatives depend upon restoring the purchasing and bargaining power of the farmers, who are

AUDITOR'S REPORT

A report of the audit of the records of Floyd H. Lynn, secretary-treasurer of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division, by T. D. Dunn, secretary-manager, Kansas Farmers Union Auditing Association, Salina, Kansas.

October 8, 1934

To the Board of Directors,

Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:

We have completed an audit of the records of the Secretary's office (Floyd H. Lynn, secretary) for the year ended September 30, 1934, and herewith submit our report:

The following is a comparative summary of the operations for the years ended September 30, 1934, and September 30, 1933:

	(1934)	(1933)	
INCOME:			
State office	\$ 9,869.76	\$ 9,166.48	\$ 703.28 Increase
Publishing Department	10,244.33	9,169.24	1,075.09 Increase
	\$20,114.09	\$18,335.72	\$ 1,778.37 Total Increase
EXPENSES:			
State office	\$ 7,602.95	\$ 8,741.23	\$ 1,138.28 Decrease
Publishing Dept.	9,640.07	9,879.86	239.79 Decrease
	\$17,243.02	\$18,621.09	\$ 1,378.07 Total Decrease

Compared with the year 1933, the income shows an increase of \$1,778.37, while expenditure shows a decrease of \$1,378.07, which makes 1934 a total of \$3,156.44 ahead of 1933.

Our organization closes its financial year ended September 30, 1934, with an operating surplus of \$2,871.07, a performance which has not been equalled in many years; and one which should encourage our members to greater effort to keep the Farmers Union flag flying at the masthead.—Thos. B. Dunn.

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT, PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

	1934		1933	
INCOME:				
Advertising	\$ 4,169.26		\$ 3,917.34	
Subscriptions	6,068.57		5,243.85	
Misc. sales	6.50	10,244.33	8.05	\$ 9,169.24
EXPENSES:				
Publishing	\$ 7,157.02		\$ 7,297.90	
Postage	577.15	\$ 7,734.17	573.40	\$ 7,871.30
Editorial Dept.	1,200.00		1,200.00	
Junior Dept.	180.00	1,380.00	180.00	1,380.00

General Expenses:				
Rent, postage, supplies, telegrams, post office box rent, NRA code, etc.	525.90	\$ 9,640.07	628.56	\$ 9,879.86
Excess Income over Expense (1934)		\$ 604.26	Deficit (1933)	\$ 710.62

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT, SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Year ended Sept. 30, 1934

INCOME:				
Association Dues			\$ 5,873.00	
County Dues forfeited			281.73	
St. Joe Live Stock			2,488.40	
Interest			311.10	
Jobbing Assn.			901.31	
Cash			14.22	\$ 9,869.76
EXPENSES:				
President's salary and expenses			\$ 538.40	
Secretary's salary and expenses			1,937.41	
Office salaries and extra help			1,252.15	
Directors' salaries and expenses			685.94	
General expenses: (Convention, auditing, bond premium, rent, telephone, supplies, depreciation, taxes, postage, check tax, etc.)			1,564.72	
Membership work			1,624.33	\$ 7,602.95
Surplus Secretary's Office (1934)				\$ 2,266.81
Surplus, Kansas Union Farmer (1934)				604.26
Net Surplus (1934)				\$ 2,871.07

the component part of that corporate? It behooves you, if you want to make good, to help bring back that bargaining power to sustain that cooperative.

I went down to Washington. We tried our best to get the Frazier-Lemke reorganization bill. We got plenty of names on the petition but they had gag rule down there. That was brought about and defeated through a reactionary by-partisan collusion. Both Democratic and Republican. They both looked alike to me. The only difference is the one carries water to the elephant and the other carries it to the jack ass.

I watched them in the legislature. For 12 years I had been the Farmers Union hired man in our state legislature in South Dakota and I had watched them there. I make this statement and I will debate it any place: the majority of the legislators in my state in the past 12 years, and I suppose the other states are the same, spent 45 per cent of their time correcting mistakes for other legislators to correct, and only 10 per cent of their time for real benefit of the people. I do not make that charge about Kansas, but it is true in my state.

In this program, you evolve your own solution, cooperatively. In the Farmers Union program, we have always held that our approach is from the grass roots up and not from the swivel chair down. That is our difference of approach. We have been successful. No organization I got most of my education in the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. I learned a little about arithmetic but I learned more about it when I tried to figure my losses in my farm business. I learned about business when I went to business college but I learned more about it through the experience I had as business manager of a cooperative organization, and as a director of one of our cooperatives. The kind that does you the most good. The practical kind. I would not trade it for a course at Oxford, England.

What is education? Do you know what it is? It is inspiration for life and life's work. Some of our educationalists—I get disgusted with them. They seem to have the idea it is preparing your boy and girl to go out into the world and earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. That is not right.

People do not realize the condition agriculture is in. We are to blame. We have not been organized and educated enough to educate the educators to know what our problem is. We are making some progress. I am happy to say we have had an in-

crease in the Farmers Union over the last year, at this time of 75 per cent to 80 per cent in membership. They are active, too. The thing that has made it is that we have a real constructive program, that brings real relief. We are going to take off part of that load. We are going to give them more power. You cannot help this farmer by putting more weight on him. You have to give him more power to pull the load.

The refinancing Act, how much do they take off? Not any off the fellow who already has too much to carry. Just a little off the fellow who was getting along all right. It is possible to move the load. We have to make it possible for the farmer to live. Cost of production will do it. The Frazier-Lemke bill will do it. Most Congressmen just will do it. Some times I think they do not want to see it.

I called the attention of one Congressman to the fact that business and utilities were getting cost of production. When agriculture goes down, it will pull them down. They have to restore agriculture to restore the rest of society. We are just going to keep on this program until we get out of this situation.

There are not enough folks in this Farmers Union. This is my program. It is going to be my program until you change it.

I am happy to be here and meet you folks. Do you know, there never has been, in the history of the world, a single reform ever handed down from the upper-class or ruling class of society. Every one that has been brought about has been through the struggle of work. The farmers must get together, shoulder to shoulder, and control it from the top to the bottom. When you do that, you will be on the way to recovery. The reason is not because they did not think you needed it; but if they gave it to you, the higher class would have to take less. The time is coming when they will have to give it to you in order to save themselves, because they do not want to sink. We are going to

keep on fighting until they give it to us.

I have not a thing against Henry Wallace. I rather like him. I do not like his policies as applied to agriculture. I have read his new book that just came out. He has some good ideas, and then he has some foolish ones, too. "New Frontiers." I read it through. After I read it all through, I found he had missed a very important part of his education. He should have had an opportunity to take up a homestead and build a farm out of it, and have no other source of income. If he had had something like that along with his education, I believe he would have made a pretty good Secretary of Agriculture. His book has some good things in it. He is not pioneer-gone. Well, he is in some ways, but most of the things he has undertaken have been proven failures. I think he is pioneering in the field of professional politicians.

I am glad to be here. Do not forget to come to the national convention. Make up your mind you have to be an important cog in this machine. I know how farmers do. A farmer said to another there was a local meeting that night. "Are you going to have anything on?" "If they were all like that there wouldn't be any organization. Another said to me, 'Wh- has the Farmers Union ever done?' Why not get into the organization and find out? What have you ever done?"

Credit unions, cooperative associations to accumulate members' savings and to make loans to members from these savings, may now be organized and operated under charters issued by the Farm Credit Administration. Any seven or more persons in a "common bond of occupation or association" may make application to the Farm Credit Administration for permission to organize such a credit union. Thus, groups of farmers, employees of factories or offices, and community groups are eligible.

THE LADIES AUXILIARY TO THE F. E. & C. U. OF A.

Pres. Mrs. Walter Hammel, Clifton, Kans.
Vice Pres. Mrs. C. Y. Johnson, Garnet, Kans.
Sec'y-Treas. Mrs. Everett Alquist, Clay Center, Kans.
Junior Organizer, Mrs. Wm. Campbell, Kincaid, Kans.
Chaplain Miss Emma Mall, Clay Center, Kans.

Any one wishing help or information on organizing a Ladies Auxiliary, please write Mrs. Walter Hammel.



Dear Junior Cooperators: I think that most of us realize what an important relation diet bears to health and I don't think that most of our farm boys and girls need to be told the information which I'm going to give you, nearly as much as do our city children. For our Juniors live where milk, eggs and butter are plentiful and I know that they form a large part of your diet. However, it's really astonishing how many grown people do not know the necessary foods which form a balanced meal, or, if they do know them, do not take the trouble to see that these foods form a part of their daily meals.

If we eat properly, we are not a prey to the constant winter cold, which is such a costly and dangerous illness—if not properly treated. We will not have tooth decay, which, when neglected, leads to the most serious of ailments—rheumatism, heart disease and scores of others. And—we will have the vigor and energy necessary to do our work successfully. There's a close relation to diet and morals, too. Many of our criminals are, many educators believe, the result of an under-nourished, under-fed childhood, which has actually caused their warped minds.

Briefly, these are the things which each of you should eat every day: Milk—if possible, a quart. If not, a pint. Butter—at each meal. Vegetables, other than potatoes—at least two each day. One should be raw or cooked each time; the leafy kinds, such as lettuce, cabbage should be eaten often. Egg or meat—an older child should have both.

Fruit—once or twice daily. Citrus or other raw fruit or tomatoes daily. Cereal, bread or potato—at every meal. Sweets—small quantities at end of meal.

Most authorities agree that the baby's diet of milk should be supplemented as soon as possible with a variety of food. And—a rather light meal at night will result in a better night's sleep for all of us. And of course you all know the danger of "piecing" between meals for this is very likely to cause neglect of the proper foods at mealtime. If you do get so hungry that you must have something—it's much better to eat some fruit, or a glass of milk, at a regular time daily.

I hope you'll all clip the list of foods above, and keep it with your club material. Read it carefully and try to think how many of these foods you eat every day.

And when you write, let me know how many of these things form a part of your daily diet.

Aunt Patience.

Glen Elder, Kans., Oct. 23, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you getting along? I am fine. Have you been having rain? We haven't been having any. I re-

ceived my pin. I like it very well and I thank you for it.

Miss Neifert, my teacher, lives in Glen Elder. I live three miles south of Glen Elder. Sometimes I ride to school with her. Other times mother or daddy takes me. There are six children in my school. All but one belong to the Junior Cooperators.

At school we are coloring P and G circus books.

Yes, you may put Winifred's name on the cradle roll.

Your friend,

Gerald Carpenter.

Dear Gerald: No, we haven't had any rain, either. The weather has been lovely, don't you think so? And I'm very glad that you like your pin—and that every child in your school, except one, belong to our Club. I believe that is a record. All right, I'll add Winifred's name to our Cradle Roll. I hope that you, and our other Junior Cooperators in your school, will write soon again.—Aunt Patience.

Americus, Kans., Oct. 20, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am seven years old and in the second grade. Mrs. Vernon Simpson is my teacher. She is about sixty and just like a sweet old grandmother. We work hard and you know, for a pet I have a pretty brown mare. Her name is Patsy. We like to ride our horses and drive cattle. If I am old enough to join the club, please send me a pin and book.

Yours truly,

Jimmy Maxwell.

Dear Jimmy: I'm glad that you are going to be a Junior Cooperator. You are old enough to become a member when you have reached the age of six, you know. Your pin will be sent this week. If you'll write and tell me your birthday date, I'll help you find your twin.—Aunt Patience.

Americus, Kans., Oct. 20, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

I like to read about the Junior Coops. My Daddy joined the Farmers Union a long time ago. I am eight years old. I am in the third grade at school and doing first grade in trombone music. For a pet I have one horse, his name is Pardon. Will you please send me a pin? My sister asked me to join the Coops. Will you give her a star?

Your new member,

Walter Leroy Maxwell.

Dear Leroy: Yes, I'll give your sister a star and I'd like to answer her letter—but she forgot to include the second page or it has become lost in the office in some way. So, if she'll write again and give me her name, I'll be very glad to give her a "star" for your membership—and Jimmy's, too. You must both remember to include your birthday dates. I'll send your pin and I'll expect a letter from your sister soon.—Aunt Patience.

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PAGE FOUR

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Week Ending November 9th, 1934	
Wm. Branson—Ossage Co Ks—28 str 933	8.50
N F Thome—Douglas Co Ks—8 hrs 882	7.50
Lawrence Davis—Ossage Co Ks—30 str 902	7.00
Walter Ellis—Ossage Co Ks—25 str 941	7.00
J P DeMoss—Lafayette Co Mo—10 str 1122	6.85
A H Simon—Wabaunsee Co Ks—25 str 1037	6.75
T R Evans, Son—Coffey Co Ks—25 str 1066	6.25
F L Griffith—Clay Co Ks—7 str, hrs 794	6.25
Ed. Carl Anderson—Cloud Co Ks—26 str 902	6.25
C B Thome—Ossage Co Ks—25 str 1066	6.15
A P Larson—Ossage Co Ks—25 str 1057	6.00
A F Flossch—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 str, hrs 644	6.00
Emil Samuelson—Riley Co Ks—14 str 1023	5.75
B F Price—Lyon Co Ks—30 str 970	5.65
Frederick A. Bangs—Greenwood Co Ks—23 str 1040	5.60
Fred Swenson—Coffey Co Ks—7 str hrs 1090	5.35
A C Merillatt—Marion Co Kansas—19 str 1033	5.25
C C Andrews—Steele City, Neb.—7 str 718	5.00
B F Price—Lyon Co Ks—44 str 888	5.00
Frank Palmer—Cloud Co Ks—9 str 722	4.00
Tommy Sump—Riley Co Ks—3 cows 990	4.00
J C Kitch—Hamilton Co Ks—28 str 652	3.50
Doyle Patterson—Jefferson Co Ks—14 str 508	3.50
B A Case—Carroll Co Ks—7 calves 302	3.50
Earnest Stewart—Hamilton Co Ks—24 hrs 662	3.50
J C Kitch—Hamilton Co Ks—17 str 600	3.15
Ben Benson—Clay Co Ks—17 str 600	3.00
Ben Bertie—Atoka, Okla.—12 str 600	3.00
W C Kitch—Hamilton Co Ks—6 cows 785	3.00
J C Kitch—Hamilton Co Ks—10 str 1106	2.75
W C Kitch—Hamilton Co Ks—12 cows 994	2.75
Ben Benson—Clay Co Ks—23 str 925	2.75
Ben Bertie—Atoka, Okla.—23 str 925	2.50
Tommy Sump—Riley Co Ks—5 cows 884	2.50
Farmers Co-op—Logan Co Ks—7 cows 875	2.50
V A Boone—Greenwood Co Ks—19 cows 940	2.50
Farmers Co-op—Thompson Co Ks—10 cows 915	2.25
Mrs. Bertie Maxie—Atoka, Okla.—4 cows 915	2.25
C A Musseman—Trego Co Ks—9 cows 701	2.00
Farmers Co-op—Logan Co Ks—15 cows 890	2.00
John Schmid—Coffey Co Ks—12 cows 727	1.75
B W Weber—Ellis Co Ks—12 cows 832	1.75
H Shoemaker—Ellsworth Co Ks—9 cows 790	1.75

SHEEP

Carrel Fessenden—Wash. Co Ks—5 78	6.65
Ed Gerner—Cloud Co Ks—14 86	6.25
G S Brockaway—Franklin Co Ks—7 78	6.25
C J Simonds—Henry Co Mo—8 85	6.50
Chas. Brennan—Ossage Co Ks—11 87	6.50
Lewis Smith—Lafayette Co Mo—8 83	6.50
G Y Klump—Cedar Co Mo—10 77	6.50
Guy Long—Cass Co Mo—16 103	6.50
John Kneans—Lafayette Co Mo—9 85	6.50
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Geo Hyland—Washington Co Ks—6 96	6.50
J A Clauser—Crawford Co Ks—19 74	6.50
Wm Gier—Crawford Co Ks—12 76	6.50
Frank Stult—Douglas Co Ks—13 76	6.50
H H Neff—Linn Co Mo—15 76	6.50
A H Dehl—Dickinson Co Ks—18 75	6.50
Ophelia Lyons—Washington Co Ks—5 88	6.50
Parris Basley—Grundy Co Mo—16 85	6.50
C C Collins—Grundy Co Mo—10 78	6.50
Geo J Mead—Cass Co Mo—8 87	6.50
J F Rogers—Miami Co Ks—27 76	6.50
V C Berry—Sullivan Co Mo—8 72	6.50
Bert Wamser—Lyon Co Ks—8 63	6.50
Veldon Peters—Sullivan Co Mo—7 84	6.50
D S Barth—Henry Co Mo—5 62	6.50
John Radell—Allen Co Ks—28 87	4.75
M E Peters—Sullivan Co Mo—6 75	6.50
M H Williams—Finney Co Ks—7 82	6.50
O H Lincoln—Rush Co Ks—84 91	6.50
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HOGS

Heavy Butchers, 230 Lbs Up	
Aug. Fiegenbaum—Lafayette Co Mo—2 270	5.65
R C Donald—Anderson Co Ks—14 221	5.65
Farmers Coop Elev—Jefferson Co Neb.—17 231	5.60
R R Glenn—Miami Co Ks—1 225	5.60
Mrs. Chris Maich—Miami Co Ks—6 253	5.60
W C Childs—Chase Co Ks—10 243	5.60
Clyde Ritchey—Coffey Co Ks—7 260	5.60
Robert Lurance—Jackson Co Mo—28 238	5.60
A C Clausen—Crawford Co Ks—7 272	5.55
Henry Newland—Jackson Co Mo—6 235	5.75
W M Cowan—Cedar Co Mo—7 231	5.75
F J Bowes—Livingston Co Ks—15 258	5.75
Light and Medium Butchers—170 to 230 Lbs	
W A Brush—Mercer Co Mo—28 200	5.65
Thos. Mass—Allen Co Ks—10 203	5.65
Robert Small—Lafayette Co Mo—68 220	5.65
Paul Kolster—Lafayette Co Mo—32 200	5.65
M S Russell—Coffey Co Ks—11 223	5.65
James Brownrigg—Allen Co Ks—7 221	5.65
A J Snyder—Anderson Co Ks—10 226	5.65

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

The butter market has lost ground during the past week. Extras 27c down one-half cent. Standards 27c down one cent, 89 score 26c down one-half cent, and 88 score 24c down one-quarter cent.

With comparatively heavy offerings of fresh butter, buyers accumulating supplies to apply on Government contracts displayed more of an independent attitude in refusing to follow the holders' idea of higher prices. As a result, some dealers anxious to keep supplies cleaned up reduced asking prices and the momentum of the downward swing carried prices a full cent lower on some grades.

With recent heavy frosts in many sections of the country production is again showing a marked decline. The storage movement continues favorable. These factors coupled with continued Government buying activities for relief purposes all lend strength.

Eggs
There has been very little change in the egg market during the past week. Extra Firsts 28c, Fresh Firsts 27c, Current Receipts 25 1/2c, Ditties 26c, all unchanged while Checks advanced one cent to 19 1/2c.

There are no new developments in particular in connection with the egg situation. Receipts of fresh eggs continue very light with supplies clearing readily at prevailing prices. The higher prices on fresh eggs have, of course, encouraged a greater use of storage eggs. With the weather somewhat cooler and more favorable for egg consumption the movement on storage eggs has been much better during the past week. Dairy and Poultry Coop. Inc. A. W. Seamans, Asst. Mgr.

WARD REVIEWED WORK OF UNION IN HIS REPORT

(Continued from page 1)
agriculture. We said something had to be done about it.

"It has gone out from some sources that the AAA first originated in

Wall Street. I know of the principles discussed at these various conferences of farm leaders. We said, 'Our farmers need help. They are getting their crops below cost.' We felt we had a dishonest dollar and we should have cheaper interest rates. The burden of that committee as we met, month after month, was an attempt to work out the principles of some proposed legislation that we could go into Congress with and fight for, regardless of whether it was a democratic or republican administration. We fought for an American price for our commodities, for an honest dollar and cheaper interest rates, and record of those meetings will bear out my statement.

"I shall never forget when Franklin Roosevelt was elected. We were interested in what his program would be. We had listened and knew of his Topeka speech on agriculture where he touched on different phases, and most of us believed it was broad enough in scope and he could do a lot of things if he cared to. I shall never forget when I met him the first week in January 1933, after his election in November, and he said he would call the farm leaders together and if they could agree and, as he said 'as they have never done before,' he would take their program and ask Congress to get back of it. That was more encouragement than we had had from the former Presidents. He did what he said he would do, and we met and discussed these principles and after a couple of days discussion we came to an agreement, and took our findings to the White House; and there is where we have the real birth of the AAA.

"I was in Washington most of the time during that session of Congress when the Bill was up for consideration. With John Simpson, your National President at that time, and other farm leaders and Farmers Union fellows, we testified and voted on the conditions of our people. We have always fought for the program of cost of production. Of course, that is what we are entitled to. Of course, that is what we want and if we do not get it one way, we will get it another way. The farmer is entitled to the cost of production. The business man is entitled to cost of production for what he sells you. The utilities get cost of production. They figure what it costs them, interest,

taxes, depreciation, labor, and then they prorate it around to you, and you pay the bill, or they cut you off. Possibly, because the farmers are not organized like that is why we have not got everything we wanted.

"Whether we want it or not, things are changing. The law of the survival of the fittest has broken down. Capitalism must give way, and we are changing. The Farmers Union has the responsibility of going along and assisting in shaping and changing this national program for the benefit of our people, our farmers and our organization.

"The Bill was passed and then it was up to somebody to develop plans. It has been a herculean task and we should not criticize too much. I know the wheat committee, of which I was chairman, sat there for several days. We had representatives from most of our wheat states and we developed the wheat program. We had the whole-hearted cooperation of Secretary Henry Wallace and others he could furnish from the Department. We were all set on the crop insurance feature of the wheat plan. There was a lot of opposition to it. High officials said, 'You cannot pay the farmer for something he does not have. We claimed the farmer should have some protection against the elements and hazards of weather just as we have insurance against fire, lightning, tornado, etc. It was under consideration many days. Then, finally it was announced that the plan was accepted.

"The Farmers Union does not claim all the credit for that, but we did have a big part in it. That has meant much to you farmers. It has almost saved you in some instances. At the present time, the hundreds of thousands of dollars are coming into Kansas because you farmers, through no fault of your own, did not raise a crop. If we had been paid on a basis of our production in Kansas last year we would have been paid around 17 million bushels. As it is you are paid on a basis of 169 million bushels of wheat. I have had many farmers come to me and tell me it has been a God send at a time like this. I hope the time will come when we will not be obliged to have these artificial measures. We have a gap and we have to bridge that gap. In my judgment, it will be a long time before we can throw the bars down and tell everybody to go to it in their own way.

"As surely as I stand here, I think

we are in for a term of years of planned agriculture. We have lost our world markets. There is a lot of opinion and speculation as to why, and it will take a long time, if ever, before we get them back. We must regulate our production in order to get an American price for the amount we are able to dispose of in this country.

"When it comes to the Corn-Hog program, I know you want to hear me say something on that. I was at the Kansas City conference, which lasted two days, and I voted against the recommendations of that conference down there. It recommended that the benefit payments be cut down from \$5.00 to \$3.00 on hogs and pushed up on corn by increasing from 30c to 40c a bushel. I was of the mind, and I still am, that we will have a shortage in hogs next year, and possibly we should have no reduction for 1935. I voted against them because I felt if you were going to ask the farmer to take a smaller benefit payment in face of the fact that the processors tax would not be lessened, the farmer would not willingly sign up. Any other way, those recommendations passed.

A short time ago, after that conference, I was called to Washington by Chester Davis to discuss the 1935 corn-hog program. I attended that conference. I was one of the Farmers Union of Kansas received that recognition. We discussed 1935 program. It has not been announced yet, but some advance statements have gone out, and I am sure the program will be modified as compared to last year's program. Whether you want to sign that program, is up to you. You voted the questions down in Kansas and I was not surprised, in as much as we usually want to know what a plan is before we vote in the affirmative on that plan.

"We have made some progress. It is a long hard pull but nine out of ten will tell you times are a little better than they were a year ago. If we had had a crop, we would have gotten along pretty well. I think we have definitely headed out of this thing and the Farmers Union had a great responsibility in doing her part in this program. We have tried to do the right thing. I have no apologies for my efforts. I have made mistakes, but I have worked hard and the farmers of Kansas, because of the untiring work of all your farm leaders, are the beneficiaries.

"This is a great organization and I am proud of it. Delegates from all over the country are coming in the fall to home and build membership. If we are to fit in as we ought to fit in we must have power and in order to have power we must have numbers. There is nothing like cooperation.

We have many problems before us. May I say it is a shame, when we stop to think of it, with a country like ours with all of its natural resources, the fertile valleys, broad prairies, wooded hills, minerals, that we have millions of men who want work. We have only scratched the surface as to our possibilities and the whole thing is a problem of equality, distribution and equalization. Farmers of this country have been out of balance with industry in years gone by. It is the purpose of your Government, through cooperation, to put that balance up where it belongs.

We have cooperated in fighting for the Frazier Bill and all measures that the Farmers Union has stood for. We have made progress. It has been a pleasure to work with leaders of other states and with your national leaders.

"We ask you that you think of the value of your organization and what it means to you. I am proud of the Kansas Farmers Union and I have a firm belief, if we all go back with renewed energy and renewed faith, as times get better we can enlarge our membership several times in the next few years. I thank you for the support you have given me. I have done the best I could. My record is an open book. It is up to you to determine whether there have been benefits."

FARRELL'S TALK SHOWED BENEFIT WHEAT PROGRAM

(Continued from page 1)

for a crop next year that may run from 600 million to 700 million bushels or 725 million bushels. We believe with such control over production we will get a fair price. Prices have been going along fairly well. There has been no difficulty in the whole program.

I have a lot of respect for the men in this country who handle this problem. In some way they have been able to deal with problems and bring them through kindly but firmly and we have a wheat program that is worth while. I know, some day through the organization of farmers we are going to have an improved program; but I know the thing the farmers of this state want, and any other state must want, is an income now.

Remember we grew 760 million bushels of wheat in 1932 and we got 260 million dollars for it. In 1934 we are growing 490 million bushels and the price of the wheat, plus the adjustment payment, is going to bring the farmer 530 million dollars. When we produce 2-3 of the wheat that we did in 1932, we get twice as much money, almost. That is not so bad. It is something worth while. It is a tangible return right now.

Control in 1935?

The question is, are we going to control in 1935? I believe we are. I do not see the inclination of anybody to fight the program. During the last two months, I have been in 25 states. I have talked to many. You people in this part of Kansas look a little dry just yet and I hope you have a rain; but if you do not have a rain, the adjustment payment will come along just the same. I believe the program is sound. It is doing the job set out to do. We are getting our surplus down. The farmers are pulling together. It is a worth while thing. Every once in a while you hear some one talk a lot more than they know, saying all of this money is being wasted. I want to tell you that out of the 133 million dollars collected in processors tax, only 3 million was spent in such expenses.

You hear them say we are going to leave a debt for our children, and state children's children. There has never been an hour when we paid out a dollar we did not have. You know, some of you believe the Government spends money with a scoop shovel, but try to get some of it and you will learn differently. We already have laid away enough so when the processors' tax is eliminated, we have the money on hand to carry on. We have money set up for the wheat processors' tax on charity wheat. We paid the export bill. There is no debt in connection with this program. It is cash and carry, and most of the people are doing that.

What is next? If we can operate it

with wheat we can operate it in other things. Everybody expects that we folks who have been working in a national way, we ought to be able to just make a specific thing. When we made this wheat program, we had M. W. Thatcher, C. C. Talbott, Cal A. Ward, and a lot of other folks, men who are pretty close to the farmer. They spent days and nights working over this program. There were days they were not sure just which way to go. When you create a thing, you are not quite as cocky as the fellow who is doing nothing. After they got into this thing, and worked it through, I think they had the right to say to you farmers they represented, it is just an ordinary practical plan, and it is working. It means, in addition to what the wheat sells for, the farmers get more than 100 million dollars in addition, and it is not to be sneezed at. It adds 100 million dollars to the 430 million your wheat brought this year.

About Parity
Now, let's talk about parity. I do not know where it came from, but it is a good word. You can talk about cost of production and parity. It just runs around in a circle. Let's look at parity. If you create the same buying power you had in 1913, wheat would be selling for \$1.07. That is parity. Change the price of wheat to the cost of things, it would be \$1.07. Then, you know there are a lot of things to be added like interest and taxes that would bring it to \$1.11. July 15 this year, wheat was 78.8c. In the adjustment payment and it brought it to \$1.07. It was the first time since the program started that the price of wheat has reached parity.

Later, the price of wheat has been above parity. You find the price above parity just as much in 1934 as it was below in 1933. For the two years, they almost balance out exactly. Right now, we are enjoying a price for wheat, plus the adjustment payment, that is above parity. Of the wheat we grew this year, 75 million will be used for seed, 415 million bush-

els goes into feed and food. We have a little carryover, so we have 130 million bushels next July. For every bushel produced in 1934, there will not be a parity on 50 per cent, but there will be parity on more than 100 per cent of it. There will be no installment payments paid on more than was produced. We take a little from the man who produced much and we give a little to the man who produced nothing. I think the program is working. It is practical. It is getting the money to the farmers right now.

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OFFICIAL CALL FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION

By the authority of the Constitution and By-Laws and the approval of the National Board, I hereby call the regular Annual Convention of the "National Union," Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, beginning at 9 A. M. Tuesday, November 20th, 1934 in the City of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

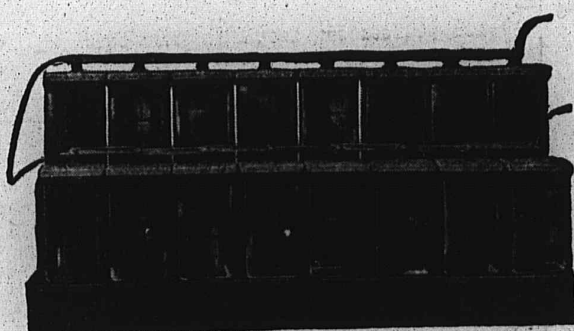
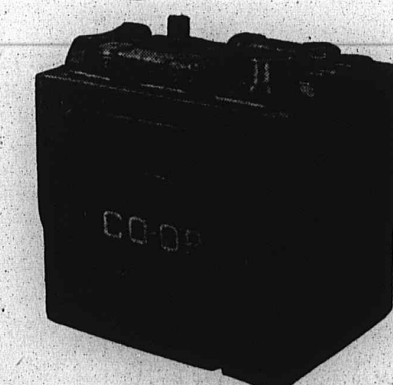
The purpose of the meeting is to elect officers, formulate plans and policies for the coming year and transact such other business as may come before the Convention. It will remain in session until all business is completed.

E. H. EVERSON, President.

Attest:
EDW. E. KENNEDY, Secretary-Treasurer.
Dated September 20th, 1934.

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6:00 a.m.—Kansas Farmer Alarm Clock Club—News and Weather Forecast—Correct Time.
7:15 a.m.—Topeka Daily Capital News and Weather Forecast—Correct Time.
9:00 a.m.—Chicago and Kansas City Livestock Receipts.
10:35 a.m.—Kansas Farmer Protective Service—to help recover stolen property.
11:00 a.m.—Dinner Concert with Chicago Potato and Egg Market, Chicago Poultry Market, Chicago Livestock Market and Kansas City Future Grain Markets.
12:25 p.m.—Kansas City Livestock Market and Representative Sales.
2:30 p.m.—Topeka Daily Capital News and Weather Forecast.

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