



# The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION



VOLUME XXVI

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1934

NUMBER 39

## MEMBERS VOTE ADOPTION BOTH THE AMENDMENTS

Initiation Fees Officially Eliminated,  
and Annual Meetings to Be Held  
Consecutively as to District  
Numbers

### CHECKED BY BOARD

State Board Favours Control over Concentration Yards and Community Sales; Bring Live Stock Raising Under Corporation Farming Law

Both amendments submitted to the Kansas Farmers Union membership following action taken at the state convention at Lawrence last October carried by majorities according to the tabulation of votes as made by the members of the state board of directors assembled in Salina on Wednesday, April 25. Amendment No. 1 carried 1701 to 162. The result on Amendment No. 2 was 1702 for and 102 against.

Amendment No. 1 provided for the elimination of the \$2 initiation fee formerly required of new members.

Amendment No. 2 provided that annual state meetings of the Kansas Farmers Union shall be held in the districts in which the state is divided, in consecutive order beginning in 1934 with District No. 2, and continuing with District No. 3 in 1935, District No. 4 in 1936, and so on. It further provides that the convention city in any district shall be selected by ballot "at the same time, and in the same manner, as the state officers are elected."

All members of the board with one exception were present at the Salina meeting. Officers present included C. A. Ward, president; A. M. Kinney, vice president; and Floyd Lynn, secretary-treasurer.

A report by the state secretary revealed the fact that membership at the middle of April this year exceeded last year's membership at the same date by 1,200. Nearly 6,000 members were paid up this year in April.

President Ward reported on his work in Washington, including his work as a member of the advisory committee with the wheat division of the AAA, and his work in favor of the Frazier-Lenke Bill, the Capper-Hope Bill, and other Farmers Union-sponsored legislation.

B. E. Winchester, board member from Stafford, Kansas, reported on membership and field work which he has been conducting.

The board went on record with the following resolution: "We favor a state law giving to the state board of agriculture control over concentration yards for live stock, with power to supervise weighing and grading in these yards. We also believe that the community sales should be placed under the supervision of the state board of agriculture. We favor an amendment to the corporation farming law bringing the raising and feeding of live stock under the provisions of this law."

The board adjourned to meet again at 9 a. m., May 23, just preceding the meeting of the Farmers Union Managerial Association.

## Value of Capper Volstead Act

No. 2  
(continued from last week)

In the first letter of this series, the manager of the XYZ farmers' elevator learned of the advantages accruing to a cooperative that meets the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act. In this letter he learned why the act is important and something of the developments that led up to incorporation of the National grain cooperative. In the article that follows, Bill Smith, manager of the XYZ elevator, makes it clear that the foundation for Farmers National was laid about three quarters of a century ago, when the first farmers' elevator was organized and began business. It is the culmination of a steady cooperative growth through the years.

"How do you finance your grain purchases, Bill? Do you do it through the Bank for Cooperatives?"

"No, we are operating on the financial agreement of Farmers National Grain Corporation. It was incorporated before the Bank for Cooperatives was established. Under the plan, bids are furnished us daily, or as often as necessary, by Farmers National. The grain thus purchased belongs to Farmers National, while the difference between the bid submitted by the National and the price we pay the farmer, belongs to this association."

"That sounds good," exclaimed the manager of XYZ. "What does one have to do to qualify for the finance contract?"

"The organization has to be a Capper-Volstead cooperative," returned Bill, "or agree to become one by changing its setup."

"That's the trouble," answered XYZ. "Everywhere I turn I am confronted with that act. What makes it so important?"

"The so-called farmers' elevator,

## Mrs. Ward's Letter

(continued from last week)

Now this was Saturday, February 17, and we had planned a little party at our apartment in the evening, for a few of our friends. My refreshments were creamed chicken on biscuits, pear salad, olives, cookies and coffee. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Farrell; (Mr. Farrell is head of the AAA administration); Mr. Jake Taylor, who is Mr. Charles Barrett's secretary; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Talbot; (Mr. Talbot is Farmers Union State President of North Dakota) and their daughter, Mrs. Edwards; Mr. Walter Maddock of North Dakota and Mr. Shumway of Oregon. Mr. Maddock and Mr. Shumway are on the advisory board with Mr. Ward. This was a very enjoyable evening, the men folks really forgot their worries a little while and spent some time in discussing their farming experiences before the depression struck the country.

On Sunday morning we planned to drive to Annapolis, so with two car loads, we left Washington at 11 o'clock for Annapolis, the Capital of Maryland, located on Chesapeake Bay. It has narrow streets and is quite different from our towns, mostly colonial style houses and also business houses of the same type.

We did not enjoy the bay so much, as it was frozen over. Large boats were ice-bound and just had to sit there until the ice melted. People whom we talked to said this was unusual. One said it had not been this way for 60 years. Another said not since 1817, so you will see quite a variation in opinions.

Annapolis is 40 miles from Washington and has the largest navy yards of the world. We drove over the ground and ate dinner at a cafe called "Little Garden," and there were a great number of sailor boys eating here.

In the morning before we were ready to start, we located a distant cousin of mine, Faye Woodward, who has been in Washington for 16 years, and asked her to go with us, but she had other plans. She was certainly surprised to hear we were there and said she would call on us soon and renew our acquaintance. I had not seen her for over 25 years.

On Monday it snowed hard all day, so I did not plan any sight-seeing, and in the afternoon I called on Mrs. Clifford Hope, a congressman's wife from Kansas, whose home is at Garden City. I had never met her before, but she was very kind and showed me a little girl and a boy around 12 or more. I also enjoyed visiting her mother, Mrs. Sanders, whose home is in Topeka, but who spends the winters with her daughter, Mrs. Hope since Mr. Hope has been a congressman, and has to be in Washington during the sessions of Congress. You will remember of me telling in my first letter they were in the same apartment we were.

In the evening Mr. Maddock and Mr. Ralph Snyder of Kansas, were out to see us. On Tuesday morning, February 20, the Talbot ladies and I went to the Department of Commerce building, which is 2 blocks long—a large building. Here we visited a fish aquarium in the basement, and we saw a large assortment of fish, frogs and turtles. From here we went to the Smithsonian Institute and National Museum. It was established by Congress (continued on page 4)

## MANAGERS HAVE PLANNED A GOOD ANNUAL PROGRAM

Farmers Union Managerial Association Plans to Meet in Salina Wednesday and Thursday, May 23 and 24

### FEATURE BALL GAME

Witham, Snyder, Ward, Thowe, Servis, Webb, Schuler, Hobbs, Cowden and Others to Discuss Important Subjects

Kansas Farmers Union business activities and those who support them and make them possible are looking forward to Wednesday and Thursday, May 23 and 24, when the Farmers Union Managerial Association will have its annual spring meeting in Salina, Kansas. An interesting program has been prepared by the officials of the Association, and made public by the secretary, T. Belden.

This Association is one of the important Farmers Union organizations of Kansas. Through its facilities the development of organized cooperative marketing has gone forward satisfactorily in Kansas. Each year the various managers get together, discuss common problems, and study cooperative marketing advancement. These meetings always prove to be mutually helpful to all concerned. C. B. Thowe, Alma, is president, and O. C. Servis of Winfield is vice president.

The sessions begin at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, May 23. President Thowe will give his report following the appointment of committees and the transaction of other preliminary business.

H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, will speak on the subject of the new cooperative warehouse which is being established in Kansas City, Kansas. Every manager in the state should hear this discussion, because it deals with something which is bound to enter into the business of Kansas cooperatives in a large way in the near future.

Another Wednesday afternoon talk which is of particular interest just at this time will be given by Martin Schuler, grain supervisor in charge of the Kansas City district.

Ralph Snyder, president of the Bank for Cooperatives under the federal setup in Winfield, is also on the Wednesday afternoon program. He will talk on "Financing of Cooperatives." This is another subject which will draw the attention of cooperative leaders and enthusiasts all over the state.

The final Wednesday afternoon session will be a round table discussion under the leadership of L. E. Webb, president of the Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealers Association of Kansas. Discussions will bear on cooperative loans, grain standards, and other kindred subjects.

A free cooperative banquet is scheduled for 6:30 o'clock, Wednesday evening. This is always a feature of the gathering.

The Thursday morning session opens at 9 o'clock with O. C. Servis in charge. Election of officers and reports of committees will come at this time.

C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will address the managers at 9:30. He will have an interesting message.

Following Mr. Ward, Howard Cowden, president of the Union Oil Co., will speak. This will be one of the highlights of the sessions.

G. W. Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., at Kansas City, will talk at 10:15 o'clock Thursday. Mr. Hobbs is well informed on all subjects relating to the marketing of live stock, and has had much to do with the fight on direct shipping. All should hear him.

The Thursday morning session will be rounded out with a round table discussion, under the direction of C. B. Thowe, on merchandising, advertising and codes.

The famous ball game between the elevator managers and the store managers will take place Thursday afternoon. It is scheduled to begin at 2 o'clock. This is always a hotly contested affair, and stands out in the minds of many Kansas folks as a more important sports event than the World's Series games in the fall.

The secretary-treasurer of the Farmers Union Managerial Association is urging the prompt payment of 1934 dues. He suggests that all managers who are not paid for 1934 do so at once. The treasury needs the cash, he declares; and he adds that a certain amount of money is required to carry on the work of the Association.

"If you are a new manager," says Mr. Belden in a recent letter to the Farmers Union managers, "and are not familiar with the affairs of the association we want you to know that regardless of whether or not your association paid the last year's dues, we will consider you a member in good standing providing you take care of the 1934 dues. The annual dues are \$5, and we know that if you attend our meetings, you will feel very well paid for this assessment. We are always anxious to build up our membership, and want every manager that we can possibly get in the Association. Make your check payable to the Farmers Union Managerial Association and mail to the office of the secretary, 354 Board of Trade building, Kansas City, Mo."

## FARMERS UNION ON WIBW

Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock each week is Farmers Union time on WIBW, Capper Publications Radio station, Topeka. Tune in for an interesting Farmers Union Program.

The WIBW radio speaker for Thursday evening, May 3, will be C. B. Thowe, Alma, Kansas, president of the Farmers Union Managerial Association. Mr. Thowe's message will be well worth hearing.

## FARM GROUPS IN ENDORSEMENT OF CAPPER-HOPE BILL

Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations Favor Retention of Processors' Tax and Continuation of Agricultural Program

### DISCUSSES MEASURES

Dean H. Umberger Reported on the Live Stock Conference which He Attended Earlier in Chicago; Witham Presided

The committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, composed of ten state-wide farm organizations in the state, met in a called session in Topeka, Friday afternoon, April 27 to discuss a number of problems having to do with farm organization work.

The committee went on record by unanimous vote to urge President Roosevelt and administration leaders to place the Capper-Hope bill, to control the marketing of live stock at concentration points and points other than public stock yards, on the list of legislation to receive consideration and action before the adjournment of the present Congress. Another resolution called for the abolishment of direct buying of live stock.

Dean Henry Umberger of Kansas State college reported on the live-stock conference at Chicago Thursday which developed little in the way of solution for the problems.

The committee adopted a resolution commending the administrators of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for their sympathy and understanding of the problems confronting the farmers, and endorsing the processing tax as a means of control.

The resolution: "We wish to commend Secretary Henry A. Wallace, of the department of agriculture and the administrators of the AAA for their sincere efforts to aid agriculture through their cooperative plan. While these men are plotting an uncharted path in their operation of the program to date shows that they are willing to make changes in policy for the best interests of agriculture as developments of the program warrant. We favor the principle of the processors' tax to make the production control program effective."

At a noon luncheon at the Hotel Jayhawk, the farm organization representatives had as an honor guest, S. T. Bledsoe, president of the Santa Fe railroad, who spoke briefly. Accompanying President Bledsoe were Dr. C. E. Duncan, economist for the National Railway Executive association who told the committee members that if the government would withdraw all its various subsidies for competing transportation the railroads would have no objections to present conditions. He stated that transportation has increased each year and will continue to do so. He pointed out that the government is spending millions of dollars in developing water transportation, without a single dollar in return. Also that the government spends many millions helping air transportation, through the financing of airports, weather reports and mail contracts—and that it has cost the taxpayers about \$100 for each passenger carried in planes.

Dr. Duncan also said that the government has spent billions of dollars in financing highways over which competing carriers travel without paying their share of taxes.

The meeting of the Committee was called by its president, H. E. Witham, also manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, a member organization. Mr. Witham was elected some months ago at a meeting in Wichita to succeed Ralph Snyder, who had headed the Committee for a number of years, while serving as president of the Kansas Farm Bureau.

W. G. Strong, State Fish and Game Warden, in an interview at Pratt stated that the recent license selling campaign conducted by the Fish and Game Department to secure additional funds for the state lake building program was, in a measure, successful. However, sufficient money to complete the many projects has not yet been secured, and the Fish and Game Department, through Mr. Strong, is again issuing an appeal to the people to further assist in this program by purchasing a license within the next two or three weeks.

It is now a well-known fact that one must have honey bees in orchard at blooming time. The number of bees required depends upon such variable factors as the temperature and rainfall during the blooming period. George A. Flinger, department horticulturist, Kansas State College, states that one bee colony to each acre of full-bearing, mature trees is sufficient.

## WARD REPORTS ON CONDITIONS WHICH WORRY WASHINGTON

Says there is No Excuse for Present Conditions of Want in a Land of Great Natural Resources Such as We Have

### NEED RADICAL CHANGE

Gold Plan is Not Enough as It Does Not Offer Great Help to Common Masses Including Agriculture; Depression Man-Made

Following is the radio address made by C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union over the Capper Publications radio station, WIBW, Topeka, Thursday evening, April 26: I returned from Washington a few days ago when I had spent four weeks in assisting to obtain national legislation supposed to help, especially the farmers of this country. Since my return home I have been flooded with inquiries and questions and pause and hesitate in attempting to give a definite opinion on many of the subjects and matters which are bothering our people.

Folks are really wanting to know whether general conditions in the country are getting better or whether we are at a stand still. People have read so many conflicting statements through the columns of our newspapers and have heard so many different views on public matters over the radio that I think it is pretty safe to say the minutes are in somewhat of a state of confusion.

Therefore, it is well for us to stick as close to the facts as is possible. I think I may well state that Washington is in a whirl at the present time. What I mean is this: that the 73rd Congress is looking toward its adjournment day. A multitude of pending bills, which some Congressmen or Senators are sponsoring, will die on the calendar and never be taken up during this session.

President Roosevelt remains popular throughout the country and the members of Congress are very reluctant to antagonize his wishes. Many members of Congress would vote differently on pending bills if they thought they dared to. Because, after all, a politician endeavors to remain popular with his people and his purse is directed by the trend of mind in which his people think.

I wish to say at this time that in my judgment this country is much better off than it was a year ago, but we are not out of the woods yet. A man may pull him up where he is in only seven feet of water and he will still drown unless he is pulled completely out of the water. That is the condition of our country at this time.

### Needs Must Be Met

Farmers will continue to go broke unless their income is substantially increased over what it is at the present time. Literally millions of our people who live in cities and who are without jobs or possibly working only a part of the time will continue to lose their homes on which they are trying to make monthly payments unless they can find work.

The small business men scattered throughout the length and breadth of our nation, as well as the great industrialists, will fail in business unless purchasing power is restored to the great masses of our commonwealth. Just now I name this basic statement. It is a sin crime and a national tragedy, for our country to be in the shape it is in.

A Man-Made Depression In the first place we have the greatest nation and country in the world. The good old United States is rich in natural resources, of every type and character. We have facilities for producing many times the food required to sustain the lives of our people. We have minerals and raw materials in abundance. Our educational facilities have been such that we have developed a high degree of intelligence. The farmers' bins are bursting. Our cold storage plants, warehouses and elevators are full. Millions of men and women are seeking employment and yet we find no permanent relief or solution to our problems.

As we check this whole situation up we can come to only one conclusion. Namely, that this depression is man-made. The facts are that over a period of years we have observed that which we call wealth in this country being drained from the common rank and file of our people and finding its way into the great money centers of our country. Money is a medium of exchange and if people don't have it, business becomes stagnant.

The facts are that a very small percent of our citizens own, or control, eighty or ninety per cent of our wealth. No nation can stand long without serious trouble under that sort of a condition. The citizens of our country, through their leaders and political parties, have been trying to jar this thing loose but apparently with little success. I have been in the east a lot the past year and I have been in conferences many many times with a lot of men representing great industries in fact the biggest industries of our country. They agree that we must have a leveling out of this whole situation; but yet, when the plain people of this country go to Washington and with all their might and main fight vigorously for legislation that will start the wheels of industry and business going, these same interests and greedy selfish men many times are in the back ground getting their work done to retard or kill various types of legislation that the plain people of this

country know are for the best interests of all.

Need Radical Changes Some of you listeners this evening may say that I am radical in my interpretations and views. I say to you that if we are to come out of this situation in which we find ourselves we must make some changes.

Several bills have been introduced in Congress which carry with them inflation, but to date most of them have not gotten very far. It is my candid opinion that if the members of Congress were turned loose we would have enacted into law some of these bills which would give us inflation. Many of the best thinkers of our nation feel we will never pay the indebtedness of this country unless we do have inflation.

Of course, we cannot start the printing presses and let them run without supervision or control. But, our government should do enough along this line so that the money hoarders and the great financial institutions of our country would begin to extend credit, and invest their wealth in order that more of our people will have money with which to buy.

Gold Plan Not Enough Devaluing the gold dollar, in my judgment, is not enough. In itself this has not done our masses much good. The government, of course, has made a nice profit out of the transaction and it has helped us, some in our trades and negotiations with foreign countries. But, it has not helped us much in this connection because, at present, we are not carrying on extensive commerce with foreign nations. If the President and Congress are determined not to give us the money we need to have through the Frazier-Lenke Bill which would refinance our farm mortgages at a cheap rate of interest and the Patman Bill which would pay the soldiers' bonus, and the McElroy Bill which would pay depositors of closed banks, or the Dies Bill which would exchange our agricultural commodities in foreign nations for silver, taken at a premium, then why does this Congress not face the silver question fairly and give us a law which will remonetize silver on a basis of its natural proportion to gold, which would be somewhere near a ratio of sixteen to one?

Many of our citizens today feel that William Jennings Bryan, that outstanding American, was right when he said, nearly forty years ago, that we must recognize silver. In my judgment, this Government should inflate the currency and through this inflation, among other things, should retire government non-taxable interest bearing bonds. It is a tragedy and will only lead to national bankruptcy if we continue to issue these non-taxable cooperative consumer tax exempt interest bearing bonds. The result of this practice is that the strong financial institutions of our country who control wealth in times such as we have now, fail to put their wealth in circulation, but carry on their institutions and take care of their pay rolls and overhead out of the interest that our government pays them for the government's bonds they own.

If our government would stop this practice, in my judgment, you would see capital and finance turn loose and (continued on page 2)

## COWDEN APPOINTED ON AN IMPORTANT MARKET COMMITTEE

Oil Administrator Ickes Announces Appointment of President of Union Oil Company on P. & C. Marketing Committee

### COOPERATIVE VICTORY

Gives Cooperatives Representation where Matters of Importance to Oil Industry are Being Planned and Put into Effect

Howard A. Cowden, president-manager of the Union Oil Co., Cooperative, has been appointed as a member of the P. & C. Marketing Committee, according to a recent announcement coming from Oil Administrator Ickes in Washington.

This announcement will mean much to Kansas Farmers Union members who are affiliated with cooperative oil setups which are, in turn, affiliated with or doing business with the Union Oil Company. In fact the appointment means much to cooperative handling petroleum products, because it gives cooperatives representation where matters of vital importance to the industry are being planned and put into operation. Because of Mr. Cowden's membership on this important committee, cooperatives will be enabled to keep thoroughly informed on marketing and other matters which affect the industry generally. The appointment should be valuable in furthering the cooperative movement along practical and successful lines.

In addition to being president of the Union Oil Company, Mr. Cowden is secretary-treasurer of the National Cooperatives, Inc., composed of seven regional cooperatives throughout the middle west and northwest.

Mr. Cowden's appointment came following an announcement on April 12, to the effect that eleven members would be added to the Planning and coordination committee of the Petroleum Industry. There was, of course, a scramble for places on the committee. The major petroleum companies, through their representatives, demanded a majority of the new members on the committee. Various members of the National Cooperatives, Inc., strongly recommended the appointment of Mr. Cowden on the P. & C. committee, on behalf of the Kansas cooperative consumers which they represent.

When dairy cows go on early pastures, it is advisable to continue the feeding of grain and perhaps some hay, especially to those giving three, or more, gallons of milk, says H. W. Cave, department of dairy husbandry, Kansas State College. He explains that this is necessary because early grass has a high moisture content, and the cow must consume a great deal of it to get all the nutrients she requires.

## Must Stop Sending Paper to Delinquent Members

Beginning next week, quite a number of people now receiving the Kansas Union Farmer will fail to receive it—until their dues are paid. A Farmers Union dues includes a subscription to the state paper for that year for which the dues are effective.

It was originally intended that the paper should be stopped just as soon as the member was in arrears. However, it has been the practice to keep on sending the Kansas Union Farmer until the end of the year in which the member is in arrears.

Seventy-five cents out of each annual dues payment goes toward helping to publish this paper. All of that, and more, actually is required to pay for printing, mailing, postage, salaries and other necessary costs. It is, therefore, a dead expense to continue to send the paper to a former member who is now in arrears. If it were left to the desire of those in charge of publishing the paper, every farmer who ever belonged to the Farmers Union would continue to receive it. However, this is financially impossible.

Any former member who has failed to pay dues since the close of 1932 will be dropped from the mailing list. The records in the state secretary's office are to be taken as the basis for membership. Any member who has paid dues to a Local secretary, but whose dues have not been sent in to the state office, will necessarily have to be dropped from the mailing list until his dues actually arrive at the state office. If any subscriber or member believes his dues have been paid since 1932, and who is dropped from the mailing list, will please see his Local secretary first, and then take it up, either directly or through the Local secretary, with the state office.

No one shall unjustly be deprived of receiving the Kansas Union Farmer. It is hardly fair for one man to get the paper free of charge while his neighbor is required to pay dues to receive it.

Any reader who finds himself cut off the mailing list is urged to pay his dues at once. He will be placed back on the list as soon as he pays. This is simply a matter of cooperation, to which no one should object.

It will be remembered that initiation fees have been eliminated. Any old member who has been in arrears long enough to have been dropped from the rolls, that is, as far back as the close of 1931, may come in as a new member simply by paying current dues. Others will have been receiving the paper, and are required to pay back dues and current dues. This automatically puts them on the mailing list again.



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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1934

### MUST ELIMINATE PESTS

Green bugs, chinch bugs and dry weather are working together to make life miserable for thousands of Kansas farmers. The results of days, weeks and months of hard labor and careful planning are fading quickly away. Fields that were green and promising virtually are laid waste. Of course this is not true throughout the state, but there are many localities where it is all too true.

All this, of course, is part of the risk a farmer takes when he gambles on a crop. To work the soil, plant the crops and cultivate them is one thing we must do. Years of experience and study have taught the Kansas farmer what is the best thing to do under ordinary circumstances. We have found out what certain soils need, how best to drain our lands, how to terrace, and many other things. We have learned something about flood control and insect control.

We have learned how to harness the forces of nature, and how to guard against some of the destructive whims Mother Nature takes at times. But we are a long way from conquering Nature. We shall never reach the stage where we will be absolutely assured of raising a crop whenever we plant or sow one, and follow up with the proper care.

#### Insurance Feature

This reminds us that through years of experimentation and education we have been able to lengthen the average span of the human life. We have learned how to combat certain diseases, with some show of success. We know how to avoid some accidents, and we are teaching our children good health habits. But, withal, we have not solved the mystery of Life, nor have we conquered Death.

There is one thing, however, which development of human intelligence has brought to us, and which forms a part of our civilization. That thing is life insurance. We have found out that by laying a little away each year in the form of life insurance premiums, we can build up a fund which will take care of future demands. We can thus protect our dear ones which we must, sooner or later, leave behind. We know, since we have not conquered Death, that our days are numbered. It is inevitable. We count on it.

So it is with farming. Failures are inevitable, since we have not yet conquered Nature—and never will. It is nothing immediately new to insure against crop destruction, or against destruction or damage of property. Countless farmers have been saved from utter ruin by insurance. Insurance is regarded as being almost as necessary as the buildings or property which it protects.

Now, however, we have something new in insurance. This new develop-

ment has come about because of the strength and influence of farm organizations. The Kansas Farmers Union has taken a leading part in this new development. We refer to the insurance feature of the wheat allotment plan under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Already, this feature, by being made virtually retroactive over a period of three to five years, has saved Kansas farmers, in one year, some sixteen millions of dollars. By this, we mean that if the benefit payments had been based on wheat produced and harvested in 1933, these benefits would have been about sixteen millions of dollars less than were received because the payments were based on the average yield extending over a base period of years.

**Farmer Has Paid Insurance**  
Some may say there is no similarity between this form of insurance and the insurance we are familiar with, which covers life or property. Regular insurance, some may say, requires the payment of premiums to build up a general fund, out of which the insurance company may pay losses. On the other hand, they may continue, this insurance feature of the AAA is not based on previous payment of premiums.

We believe it is based on premiums previously paid by farmers. Who will say that farmers did not contribute for many years some sort of premium payments? What about the years when they produced the food and clothing materials for a nation, at a distinct loss? Farmers have paid and paid. Why not recover this in the form of a broadly constructed insurance?

There is some comfort in the thought that thousands of Kansas farmers living in the wheat sections of Kansas, and who have signed the production control contracts, are to receive a certain price, because of the insurance feature, whether they raise wheat from the seed they planted or not.

**Some Pests Worse Than Insects**  
Now that we have mentioned the havoc being wrought by insects and unfavorable weather, let us realize that perhaps there are other forces which have done far greater damage to farmers than have these pests. As far as the farmer is concerned, why is it worse for him to lose the crop in his field than for him to raise it, harvest it, thresh it, then lose on the whole proposition when he markets it?

That is exactly what has happened for several years. No matter how perfect his crop may have been, how free from pests, and no matter how favorable the weather, every bushel the average farmer produced was marketed at a loss. The loss was in the marketing, not in the hazards of raising a crop. Speculators and gamblers took their toll. Money manipulators took the biggest toll.

These manipulators did more—they stopped the normal flow of trade, and thus stopped the demand for farm products. Without demand—normal demand—adequate prices could not be demanded and received.

#### Union Fights these Pests

The Kansas Farmers Union sees a duty in this regard. It is seeking to step into the breach and eliminate these losses which come because of a manipulated market and a manipulated money system. The insurance feature of the domestic allotment plan with respect to wheat is one step in this Farmers Union program. It is the only logical and possible step which could have been taken at the time, toward cost of production. The Frazier-Lemke bill is another step which we are determined shall be taken. Other steps must be taken, including the Wheeler Bill and the Thomas Bill, as well as the Capper-Hope bill.

#### Need Organized Support

These are all effective steps. They cannot be consummated when farm organizations have only lukewarm support.

The Farmers Union is the only farm organization which has made a militant fight for the majority of these definite steps toward bettering the lot of the American farmer.

Therefore, the farmer should be more directly concerned about building up his organization than in fighting insect pests. It is important that his crops shall bring him an income, and it is important that he shall be permitted to maintain a standard of living equal to that of the other members of society.

The first necessary step is the farmer's membership in his own Farmers Union Local. The next step is to get his neighbors to join.

## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

### THE GROWING NEED AND VALUE OF FARMERS UNION

During the past few months I have been exceedingly impressed with the value of the Farmers Union. I have observed in our organization possibilities and opportunities that I had never before realized. The longer one is in an organization as an executive and head, the more responsibility is thrown upon him. A very great part of my time for the past two years has been spent in conferences and group meetings. Much of the discussion which has taken place in these conferences could not, of course, be put out to the general public.

We are going through, as our readers know, a period of extreme tension and a time when every statement must be supported by fact. Therefore, when farm representatives and leaders are thrown together from all the organizations, care and caution must be exercised to the end that the public is not misinformed. It is never my purpose to abuse other groups. We have a chance and an opportunity as long as we cooperate. However, I do want to say at this time that the very character and nature of the Farmers Union set-up puts its group in a class wherein we may go without restraint, or without having to answer to any other group of society, and finally represent the dirt farmer in the thing we are trying to do.

#### Need Unified Strength

It is too bad that our organization has only scratched the surface when it comes to what we might obtain in national legislation. We certainly need more crystallization of strength as between our various state Farmers Union groups. I have been in Washington in the hum drum of Congress long enough to have some deep seated convictions in this regard.

Permit me to analyze the situation a bit. First, our various state organizations have their annual conventions. There we draft and adopt resolutions in an attempt to help the farmer. At the time of our national convention it should be the purpose of this convention, as nearly as possible, to crystallize the wishes of the various state groups, both educational and business, into a compact unified national program. To some extent this has been done, but only in part. We have allowed bias and prejudice to come between our leadership and what really should be done. We adjourn our national convention, return to our various states and leave the entire burden resting on the shoulders of the national officials.

When Congress convenes in Washington, the national officials, because usually more than one or two of them are there, find themselves lost in the whirl of pending legislation, for agriculture. It is humanly impossible for two or three men to keep up with committee hearings, contacting of Senators and Congressmen and in offering suggestions to pending bills.

Our stronger Farmers Union states, in my judgment, should have at least two or three representatives in Washington through the sessions of Congress. If that were true, then we

could go to Washington, cooperate with the national Union, and this group of fifty or seventy five could, at the close of each day, check up and at all times, through the division of representation, be in a position to effectively pound away on a real program.

Some readers may say that the expense of such a group would make the attempt prohibitive. I claim necessary money thus expended would be the greatest investment members of the Farmers Union could make. Throughout our country the Farmers Union and its associated business activities do multiplied millions of dollars of business each year. Just a little planning and cooperation on the part of all would make this proposal possible.

I say to our members I have feeling in this regard, and I tremble when I see we are failing to take hold of our possibilities. About a year ago a group of we Farmers Union men went to Washington and remained there until we had developed, as crude as it may seem, a wheat plan and program. This plan has brought into the wheat states more than a hundred million dollars. Had it not been for our group taking the lead, it is quite possible that other destructive interests might have retarded the development of the wheat plan and hundreds of thousands of farmers would have received little or no wheat money for the 1933 season.

#### Value of Insurance Feature

Members, please don't forget the insurance feature of the program in the development of which your organization had a substantial part. As I write these notes multiplied thousands of acres of wheat in Kansas are deteriorating at a rapid rate. In certain sections of the state the binder or combine will never be pulled into the field. All of this is heart rending. There is some solace and satisfaction in the fact that these wheat farmers, if they have signed contracts with the government, will receive cash benefit payments for the 1934 crop based upon their past production whether they raise any wheat or not.

#### Could Speed It Up

The hog and corn farmers should have had cash benefit payments long before this. This could have been possible under the provisions of the law had the Farmers Union been organized in a way that we could have taken the lead in the developing and expediting of a sound plan. The same might have been true in a dairy program. As it is, certain opposing interests have gotten in and the government, at least temporarily, has adopted a "hands off" policy on a dairying program until the dairy interests get together.

Just last week the beef cattle interests met in Chicago with representatives of the agricultural administration. I am told that the larger cattle operators were there. The big operators who carry on extensive feeding operations in the heart of the corn belt were there and much destructive criticism was offered and apparently not much progress made. We should have been in a position so Farmers Union representatives from the great cattle section might have taken the lead in a real cattle program.

#### Membership Is Need

It certainly is too bad for the farmer when we stand back and procrastinate and do not accept the challenge under the provisions of the law which we have in getting for the farmer in dollars and cents all we can in this time of dire distress and need. We in Kansas must build up our business institutions by our support. We must increase our membership to the end that we will grow in strength and prestige. As an organization we have done a lot in state legislation to help the farmer. We are in the thick of the fight when it comes to national legislation. The crying need of our organization at this time is more members. We respectfully ask each member to bring in at least one new member during the year 1934.

### WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

W. P. Lamberton,  
April 28, 1934

The Japanese cherry blossoms have fallen but Washington has picked up about four million dollars from the tourists who came to see.

It is to be hoped the farmers have all tapered. You may look for two feet of rainfall in June. Another 1933 flood may be expected.

Gov. Pinchot, running for the Republican nomination for the Senate in the primary less than three weeks away, ate dinner and slept all night at the White House.

While half of our banks in the middle west close in this depression, only four failed in the State of Connecticut.

ager of chautauquas through our section.

Hobson, the hero of Santiago Harbor and a former member of the House, was on the floor yesterday. He leaned over to speak to pretty Edith Rogers and a friend who was sitting with in the gallery startled me by saying, "Look, she's going to kiss him." Only the old timers know what that means.

The President's nomination of Tugwell for Under Secretary of Agriculture and his removal of faith in the Professor, coupled with the refusal of Senator Smith, of S. C., chairman of Agriculture Committee, to stand for his confirmation, raises an interesting situation.

When William Allen White sat between Rex Tugwell and Eugene Meyer at the press banquet, he was between the left of the left and the right of the right; economically speaking he was a mile and three quarters from either.

We are all now familiar with Tugwell but to refresh your memory on Meyer, he was the Hebrew from Wall Street, head f the Federal Reserve Board, who in '30 could have checked the depression with an expansion of the currency but repeatedly refused. He is more responsible than any man in America for the closing of banks and for the loss of homes.

### STUDY FIRST: CRITICIZE AFTERWARDS

(R. J. Laubengayer in the Salina

It is unfortunate that many business men, especially in agricultural states, have given so little study to the agricultural program. At frequent intervals some business man makes a speech before a group of business men condemning the agricultural program. The speaker is often misinformed and many in the audience are no more familiar with the subject than is the speaker.

Not a few of these speakers would take place in the industrial east, but it is remarkable that it should occur in Kansas.

The program these business men condemn is one upon which their living is partly dependent. Just because it is a new idea some drift into the lazy notion that it is easier to criticize than to study. It is easier, for anyone not familiar with the program, to gain approval by accusing the agricultural department of regressing the farmers and destroying their freedom, and disregard entirely the economics involved or the conditions that led to the need of farm legislation. The Bankhead bill, to which some so glibly refer as a step towards communism, is largely the result of a demand from the producers themselves and was arrived at in a manner as democratic as any of our laws. Only three congressmen in the entire cotton belt, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, voted against this bill. Congressmen from the cotton sections voted for it because the majority of the farmers in this territory are cotton growers. Limited to one year, it is not permanent legislation. It does not take away their liberties any more than did the eighteenth amendment—and it may be just as difficult to enforce. If so it will not be renewed.

In a recent address Chester Davis, administrator of the agricultural act, said that nearly one-fifth of the farmers' income during the prewar period came through sales to other countries, but the war changed all that. According to Mr. Davis we owed two hundred million dollars annually to other nations in the prewar period and after the war the other nations owed us five hundred million dollars annually. At the same time, after the war, the tariff walls were increased to shut off imports. It is folly to expect to be able to promote exports under conditions like this. Business men as well as farmers must wake up to the fact international trade cannot be one sided.

Davis pointed out that the country as a whole still is not facing realities and continues to nurse the delusion that some miracle working formula can be found to unlock the gates to exports and still shut the door to imports. Then years average exports on which amounted to 175 million bushels per year, whereas in the past nine months this nation has exported only 184 million bushels. He pointed out that either farmers should be given assistance in contracting their producing plant or let them make their own adjustment in a dog eat dog struggle to survive. But if the policy of let the devil take the hindmost in such a struggle is adopted, the devil may take all.

The agricultural act was not based upon the principle of arbitrary regulation of production and nothing has been done under the act which can honestly be assailed as federal regimentation of the farmer or his business. The Journal agrees with Davis that the voluntary principle can be made to work during this emergency period, while farmers are being tided over until the nation readjusts its relations with the world so that we may trade freely once more, and if we do not start toward rebuilding world trade economic depression may force farming under a system of more rigid control. Farmers who are cooperating with the government already are indicating a desire for more rigid control of those who refuse to cooperate in helping solve the problem. The Bankhead bill is a result of that psychology. A majority of oil operators are asking for compulsory control.

The Journal does not believe that the farmers understand the drawbacks to compulsory control. Secretary Wallace and Administrator Davis have consistently opposed compulsory control and it is doubtful if agriculture will ever have to be regimented in this way unless this country is forced to a nationalistic basis. Wheat farmers have a two year contract with the government based on voluntary control. It is hoped that from the experience gained with this program a more permanent plan will develop. Experiments along this line are necessary if agriculture is not to be forced to drift.

Facts should not be disregarded and before criticizing business men should give more study to the program. They should learn the actual facts before advocating a policy of survival of the fittest, which means

"dog eat dog and the devil take the hindmost." During the war America put over 40 million additional acres under the plow. After the war this acreage became surplus. Instead of realizing that Europe was rotting 50 million acres that had been left out of production during the war, America even increased acreage for export. During this post war period the tractor replaced the horse and tula so the production of millions of acres formerly necessary to feed these animals was added to the surplus. As a result of the Smoot-Hawley high tariff bill Europe's production of wheat in order to become more self sustaining and put up barriers against our products. America ignored these facts and kept on over producing. These same facts are being disregarded by some farmers and business men at this time, even in agricultural states. The experimental program of the agricultural department has at least forced some people to study the facts and until America is thoroughly conversant with them, and willing to wrestle with the problem, full agricultural recovery will be delayed.

### WARD REPORTS ON CONDITIONS WHICH WORRY WASHINGTON

(continued from page 1)

We would go into a great wave of business expansion. Money would begin to circulate, people would find jobs, industry would open up and we would be headed towards good times. Friends, I am not a calamity howler, but we must break the strangle hold of wealth and cause it to serve the masses rather than a few special favored interests. My sympathy goes out for President Roosevelt and for the members of Congress; and say to our people in this section tonight, that the interest of the Allogheny east are not the interests of the middle west. President Roosevelt, in my judgment, would like to be a little more liberal in his national policies.

I am sure that he is trying to do his best for American agriculture and you listeners tonight should appreciate this because, after all, Kansas is a great agricultural state. You business men in Topeka and other towns and cities in Kansas will prosper just as our farmers are able to get along.

I want to say a few words about the agricultural program. First, let me say that agriculture has never received its equal rights with other industries, through national legislation. I have the profoundest sympathy for labor and labor organizations but in my judgment, they have stolen the march from agriculture during the past year because of the fact that they were highly organized and were able through the national industrial recovery act program to protect at least, to a considerable extent, their rights.

Through that program the cost of the consuming public has been increased. This increase in cost has worked a greater hardship on millions of our people before they had sufficient buying power to overcome it.

It is my judgment that agriculture should have more definitely been put on its feet before the NRA program was launched. I say this because agriculture represents approximately 40 per cent of the purchasing power of the nation. And, when once agriculture is prosperous, all lines of business soon follow with prosperity.

I do not claim that the government's present agricultural program is 100 per cent perfect. But I do say that under it we are a lot better off than we were a year ago. The wheat cotton south, as well as the whole section of our country, have received substantial benefits in the way of higher prices and cash benefits for cooperating.

The corn and hog, cattle, dairy and poultry farmers, of course, are not so well off yet, but, taking the entire country over, we are getting in better shape. I find it follows from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture at Washington: Under date of April 11, this year farmers were paying \$1.20 for what they paid \$1.00 a year ago. On the other hand, this year the farmers

received \$1.48 for which they received but \$1.00 last year on what they had to dispose of.

We, as the Kansas Farmers Union, realize that the agricultural program is not absolutely perfect. We know it will have to be perfected or improved by friends of agriculture, and by men and organizations who know the needs of agriculture. We pledge our best efforts to do all in our power to strengthen the weak spots which may develop in the program, and to bring about a proper and equitable solution of our problems.

### VALUE CAPPER-VOLSTEAD ACT

(continued from page 1)

of its accomplishments," urged the manager of XYZ. The Story Back of Farmers National "Farmers National was organized in 1929," Smith went on, "although its beginning dates back really to the time the first farmers' elevator was established 50 to 75 years ago. Farmers way back there felt they were being gouged often times not only on price but on weight and grade. They determined to correct that situation and did correct it through local associations like this one. They were fought hard from the start, but when terminal handlers of grain saw that the local association was merely a collector of grain, and that they got to handle the grain after it arrived at terminal markets—where the larger profits in grain are—they ceased to fight the local cooperatives so bitterly."

"However, during and shortly after the World war, these country cooperatives began to get together and talk over their grain-marketing problems. They found they were in competition with one another, not only as to territory, but also in the sale of their grain on the terminals. They saw, for the first time, what terminal commission men had seen years before; namely, that the country elevator is little more than a scoop shovel; that it isn't a market in the full sense of that term."

"About this time the farmers' elevators banded together and set up terminal cooperative sales agencies. These cooperative companies on the larger markets began to provide services that the member-elevators never had been in position to provide for themselves. These sales agencies took elevators out of competition with working alone, had been able to do."

claims, freight rates, legislation, state and national, that the individual elevator had not been able to afford. They were fought bitterly, too, from the very start, but had firmly established themselves by 1929.

"In 1929, these terminal cooperative groups got together in Chicago to talk over the problems that had been bothering the local cooperatives 15 years before. The terminal groups found themselves competing with one another for territory and in the sale of grain. They decided to centralize sales still further through a national central selling agency, and thus did Farmers National Grain Corporation come into being."

### "Watch for our Next Letter!"

Harold Howe, department of agricultural economics, Kansas State College, reports that the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics has called attention to a reduced production of hay in recent years. Production of tame and wild hay throughout the United States last year was 76 million tons, 6.7 per cent less than in 1932, and 9.2 per cent less than the 1926 to 1930 average. Reduced production of timothy, clover, and prairie hay has been primarily responsible for this decline in total hay production.

Plant diseases often cause losses in flourishing spring gardens. E. L. Laker, plant disease specialist of the Kansas State College extension service, suggests that the gardener be prepared by obtaining the materials necessary for making Bordeaux mixture and learning how to prepare this spray for use.

## Another Big Show on WIBW Schedule



Left to right, Nino Martini, Grete Stueckgold, and Rosa Ponselle. In the insert, Andre Kostelanetz, conductor.

Three half hour musical variety shows are heard regularly over WIBW, featuring Rosa Ponselle, world-famous soprano; Nino Martini, noted radio tenor; and Grete Stueckgold, popular concert singer, in the best-loved songs of yesterday and today. A forty-piece orchestra and a chorus of sixteen voices, directed by the nationally-known conductor, Andre Kostelanetz, will accompany the vocalists

and present unusual arrangements of modern dance tunes and ballads. Presented under the auspices of Liggett and Meyers Tobacco Company in behalf of Chesterfield Cigarettes, the programs are broadcast from 7 to 7:30 p. m. e. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Miss Ponselle holds the spotlight on Mondays; Martini on Wednesdays and Grete Stueckgold on Saturdays.







## Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

L W Brabb—Wabunsee Co Ks—20 steers, 1064	7.00
J B George—Woodson Co Ks—27 steers 1178	6.85
Martin, W. Milgren—Lyon Co Ks—6 steers 963	6.75
J E Bell—Nuckolls Co Ks—48 steers 987	6.60
John Z. Thomas—Osage Co Ks—3 steers 1510	6.60
Jack Edelman—Nemaha Co Ks—16 steers 1132	6.50
John Bright—Thayer Co Ks—13 steers 1033	6.50
Nelson Bros—Saline Co Ks—37 steers 946	6.35
J B George—Woodson Co Ks—30 steers 1090	6.35
J E Bell—Nuckolls Co Ks—12 steers 1175	6.25
Larson Bros—Riley Co Ks—9 steers 1015	6.00
Oberle Bros—Osage Co Ks—18 heifers 782	5.85
N S Samuels—Morris Co Ks—30 steers 940	5.60
Dan Haasler—Franklin Co Ks—4 steers 957	5.75
Leonard Finch—Lynn Co Ks—4 steers 1045	5.50
George Peterson—Clay Co Ks—10 steers, hfrs 700	5.40
H Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 str 1002	5.35
Ross H. Joy—Wabunsee Co Ks—11 sts, hfrs 685	5.35
Eben Olson—McPherson Co Ks—20 steers 952	5.25
R C Stanley—Jackson Co Mo—15 heifers 705	5.25
W H Dobbert—Clay Co Ks—10 steers 792	5.25
H J Lundgren—Riley Co Ks—12 heifers 644	5.25
N S Samuels—Morris Co Ks—25 steers 858	5.10
C A Olson—Clay Co Ks—7 steers, hfrs 675	5.00
George Burlan—Republic Co Ks—7 heifers 670	5.00
Phillip A. Henderson—Wash. Co Ks—7 sts, hfrs 838	5.00
Larson Bros—Riley Co Ks—8 sts, hfrs 757	5.00
S W Hodge—Wabunsee Co Ks—14 sts, hfrs 738	5.00
G S Wilkins—Osage Co Ks—7 steers 812	5.00
C H Clark—Wabunsee Co Ks—7 sts, hfrs 725	5.00
Mrs. Emma Rooker—Marsh. Co Ks—11sts hfrs 651	4.75
W R Lockwood—Anderson Co Ks—6 hfrs 710	4.75
John Bright—Thayer Co Ks—4 hfrs 975	4.75
C W Mackley—Douglas Co Ks—10 steers 459	4.75
George Rohe—Osage Co Ks—7 sts, hfrs 704	4.75
Leonard Finch—Lynn Co Ks—13 heifers 730	4.50
J Bowman—Wyandotte Co Ks—7 heifers 781	4.50
Oakley S A—Logan Co Ks—26 steers 811	4.25
Gayley S A—Logan Co Ks—26 steers 708	4.20
A V Ely—Lynn Co Ks—5 cows 1255	3.75
J. J. Klenda—Marion Co Ks—10 steers 459	3.75
A C Cole—Johnson Co Mo—17 cows 1081	3.65
Albert Schaefer—Logan Co Ks—12 steers	592 3.65
Samuelson Bros—Pottawatomie Co Ks—23 sts 855	3.60
Clarence Holzner—Ellis Co Ks—9 steers 683	3.50
Samuelson Bros—Pottawatomie Co Ks—14 sts 789	3.50
H J Flynn—Henry Co Mo—14 cows 1035	3.35
A E Pickner—Pawnee Co Ks—4 cows 962	3.25
C F Mosmann—Jackson Co Mo—12 cows 929	2.55
C O Munson Estate—Dickerson Co Ks—7 cows 874	2.00

## SHEEP

Guy Stokes—Leavenworth Co Ks—12 77	10.35
F E Calk—Dickinson Co Ks—9 68	10.75
E F Leckron—Dickinson Co Ks—42 70	10.75
L S Leckron—Dickinson Co Ks—8 140	5.00
L S Leckron—Dickinson Co Ks—16 80	10.75

## HOGS

Medium and Heavy Hogs—230 Lbs. Up	
R W Wilkins—Washington Co Ks—6 236	3.40
Waterville S A—Marshall Co Ks—13 297	3.40
Roy B. Rees—Miami Co Ks—16 231	3.45
O G Sullivan—Miami Co Ks—8 253	3.45
Chas Deshaizer—Osage Co Ks—5 240	3.40
Frank Lawhead—Linn Co Ks—10 265	3.40
Leo Keating—Marshall Co Ks—17 242	3.45
A R Borgman—Washington Co Ks—12 246	3.40
Sol Duford—Grundy Co Mo—5 256	3.40
C F Miller—Bates Co Mo—9 234	3.45
J S Harlow—Leavenworth Co Ks—12 261	3.45
Ed Nichols—Cass Co Mo—254	3.45
Mrs. Chris M. Miami Co Ks—10 269	3.45
Earl Bullock—Pottawatomie Co Ks—19 230	3.50
W M Cowman—Cedar Co Mo—8 246	3.45
Jack Campbell—Chase Co Ks—7 271	3.50
J T Lyons—Lyon Co Ks—36 242	3.45
Roy L Lee—Miami Co Ks—36 242	3.45
D S Barth—Henry Co Mo—15 178	3.50
W J Pollock—Coffey Co Ks—9 258	3.50
V L Johnson—Sullivan Co Mo—6 233	3.45
Shulte Bros—Lafayette Co Mo—30 245	3.40
Martin Bonin—Marshall Co Ks—30 233	3.45
A F Lahmeyer—Washington Co Ks—16 230	3.45
Green Co-Op Assn—Cherokee Co Ks—10 230	3.45
Olan McFadden—Graham Co Ks—22 264	3.40
W W Gerstenberger—Douglas Co Ks—25 252	3.55
W W Thompson—Phillips Co Ks—47 234	3.50
J D Martin and Son—Douglas Co Ks—20 247	3.45
R Z Zimmerman—Wabunsee Co Ks—10 270	3.50
Chas. Nickoley—Morris Co Ks—19 144	3.45
W G Hummer—Geary Co Ks—8 245	3.50
Jess Bartley—Washington Co Ks—35 259	3.50
John Bright—Thayer Co Ks—79 352	3.40
Ed Montney—Miami Co Ks—12 247	3.45
Ramer Sanneman—Wash. Co Ks—18 240	3.40
Dave Donohue—Nemaha Co Ks—29 279	3.40
C A Ware—Miami Co Ks—6 193	3.40
Walter Lane—Washington Co Ks—5 282	3.40
Herman Hatesohl, Jr.—Washington Co Ks—12 256	3.40

## Light Butchers

Ernest O. Geisler—Wabunsee Co Ks—10 178	3.40
T J Fizer—Lafayette Co Mo—45 221	3.45
Ritchie Brown—Johnson Co Ks—8 210	3.45
D S Barth—Henry Co Mo—15 178	3.50
F V Carrio—Linn Co Ks—7 200	3.45
Dan Johns—Lafayette Co Mo—11 202	3.45
Alfred Creekmore—Davies Co Mo—9 209	3.45
A B McVey—Clay Co Ks—33 218	3.45
C E Nelson—Osage Co Ks—6 191	3.30
A C Goff—Lafayette Co Mo—24 183	3.30
Herman Wendte, Sr.—Miami Co Ks—9 217	3.45
Geo. Kiser—Miami Co Ks—10 202	3.45
G J Monrighausen—Miami Co Ks—11 168	3.35
Clark Williams—Morris Co Ks—11 182	3.45
Tony Tanking—Nemaha Co Ks—7 181	3.25
Edwin Eiegenbauer—Nemaha Co Ks—11 2219	3.45
Olen Durnell—Lafayette Co Mo—6 210	3.25
Joseph Carver—Henry Co Mo—6 225	3.45

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

## LETTER FROM SHIPPS

Bellevue, Kans., April 29, 1934  
Dear Cooperators:

The air is so dry it makes broadcast difficult, however, I just want to let the world know Republic County Farmers Union folks are on the map. I have previously stated we will get this job done in this county and am now dead sure of it. Island, Highland, Wayne, Agenda, Locals all going and growing. Another soon at Jefferson Center, and one in Bellevue. County Secretary Hanzlick and I decided we would have to organize one here and we have enough members in sight to start off with. Mr. Geo. Bushby, who is a member of the insurance board said to count him in. We folks in Republic County are interested in the program because we feel it's up to us to do something ourselves, and in a way to make our efforts effective.

We are none too pleased with some of the policies of some of our hired servants, who do not work to the best interest of Kansas farmers. And to those of you who live in districts wherein representatives get their support, and those representatives either fight such legislation as the Frazier Bill, or do nothing toward enacting such legislation, when it means so much to not only the farmers, but to our entire nation, we ask that you get out the axe, in the coming election, and in their stead, elect such men as will work in our behalf. Don't let Wirt deals get you much away from the principal issue, which is Na-

tional recovery.

With prosperous farmers, and re-employed millions, we will have happy contented homes. Happy contented homes do not breed communism. Unhappy homes and discontented workers breed anarchy. In a country like ours we have a chance to win; we have the resources. Mr. Industrialist and Mr. Laboring Man have their troubles and they band themselves together each in his own group to solve their problems, and they solve them. Mr. farmer must organize for the same reason and together solve their problems. Once properly organized, they can demand and get justice, and believe me, they are going to do it. The Farmers Union is their friend, and they now realize it. Yes, we are going to build.

I was happy to be able to organize a local for Jewell county last Tuesday night at Lovewell, Kansas. They will soon double their membership. Yours for greater membership.

Judd E. Shippy.

## WARD AT CENTRALIA FOR COUNTY MEETING

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will be the principal speaker at the regular quarterly meeting of the Nemaha County Farmers Union, on Wednesday evening, May 9, at 7:30 p. m. The meeting will be held in McIntire Hall, Centralia. A short musical program will be a feature of the evening. This will be an interesting meeting, and every farmer and business man should make an effort to attend.

—August Boeding, Sec.

## RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Stafford County

Whereas, God, in His all wise providence has seen fit to remove from our midst, Mrs. S. A. Amend, a former member of North Star Local No. 1979, and the mother of our local secretary, Mr. Ira B. Amend.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of North Star Local No. 1979, extend to the family our sincere sympathy in their time of sorrow.

And be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family Mr. and Mrs. Ira B. Amend, and Mr. P. F. Wesley and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Galloway, and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and a copy to be spread upon the minutes at our next local meeting.

Signed—  
Mrs. Bert E. Winchester  
Mrs. Homer Fortner  
Mrs. Joe Dole.

## NOTICE—OTTAWA COUNTY

The regular annual meeting of the Ottawa County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Minneapolis, Kansas, on Friday night, May 4, commencing at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Members are urged to come, and visitors are welcome. A good program is being planned and a lunch will be served.

Abe Pickering, president.  
J. A. Myers, secretary.

## LIBERTY LOCAL IS GROWING

Liberty Local in Stafford county was pleased to have with us on April 24, Mr. Whitaker, a representative of the Farmers Cooperative Creamery of Colony, Kansas. Mr. Whitaker encouraged the marketing of produce through Farmers Union channels.

Provision is being made to entertain Stafford County Union at Liberty on May 1st. Ball games, a basket dinner and a literary and business program will be features of the all day meeting.

A seed and implement exchange has been a helpful project of this local, and is especially popular at this season.

New song books are being purchased for the union, to facilitate better cooperation and more interest in the opening exercises of each meeting.

Liberty Local was especially fortunate in their membership drive this spring having taken in over seventy new members. This statement corrects a former report crediting us with much smaller increase in membership.

We also extend a hearty greeting and good wishes for a profitable year to every department of the Kansas Farmers Cooperative Union.

## STONE LOCAL 792 MET

Stone Local 792 meeting scheduled for April 24 was held at the West Sand Creek school house, in place of at the Elza Mendenhall home as planned, as Delbert was entertaining measles.

A meeting was called to order by the president, several suggestions were sung by all. Next was the business session. After the business meeting, Mr. Charles, the county agent for Rooks county, from Stockton, gave a very interesting talk on 4-H club work and several other topics.

After the speaking, Mr. and Mrs. Elza Mendenhall and Mr. and Mrs. Leo Thomas sang a selection. Then the lady members took charge and served coffee and pie to all present.

There were 60 present. At a late hour adjourned to meet May 1 at the Eureka school house, and in 2 weeks, May 8, at Zurich in the basement of the school house. All members are requested to come; and any one who wishes to join the Union, we surely welcome you.

Mrs. M. E. Thomas, Cor. Secy.

## FRANK CHAPIN LIKES MRS. WARD'S LETTERS

We have been reading Mrs. Ward's letters with much interest and have enjoyed her experiences as we visited her journeys about that busy, noisy city where the "Brain Trust" and many other trusts assemble for various reasons. The wonder to me is the escape from losing both packages, the watch and its owner.

However, we are glad both arrived home safely.

A few years ago we, too, took a trip much like her trip. On this last trip we passed through several haunts of our boyhood, back to our starting place near Dayton, Ohio, Decatur, Ill., was our home town for five years, and the trip from Kansas through Illinois tallied with my journey from the State to Kansas 60 years ago.

No, we are not so young now as we were then. All of these 64 years, we've just been watching Kansas progress. At that time, Salina was scarcely on the map; but Abilene was the center of the great Atlantic really a live town. And now to realize Kansas has seen fit to send such a fine delegation to Washington to "wilderness of woe."

The wonder now, after having lost the watch, and after its return, Mrs. Ward was also safely rescued, for small folks are usually rather obscure and easily overlooked.

The trip to the top of Washington Monument must have been the experience of your life, Mrs. Ward. The entire surroundings must have furnished you an unusual inspiration. We had the pleasure of wetting our feet in the Potomac River, and the Atlantic Ocean, which was the inspiration of our trip. Then to meet friends you had never met before. But friends are found everywhere if we are also friendly.

One can scarcely realize the size of our country until a trip across it brings this to view. About 48 hours ride by train takes one a long distance.

Behind the enjoyment of your trip, Mrs. Ward, is the further fact that the mission of your husband and you was one of vital importance, for we must realize the destiny of our nation largely depends on such legislation as the Farmers Union and kindred organizations have been contending for many years. And the wives of these officials have had much influence in shaping the trend of this New Deal.

On this trip, quite significant, and that is the fact that the name of Kansas stands in the middle of the list of states, inscribed in such a conspicuous place. Kansas has played no small part in the way for righteous legislation, behind which the women of our state stand as a home guard—yes, small women, if you please, several of whom find their names high up the scale of progress. So, this calls up that volume with the title, "Little Women."

Now, Mrs. Ward, please accept this little notice as really complimentary, as it is so intended. Rest assured that we, as well as hundreds of others, appreciate your every pen sketch. Bear in mind that you have a wide extended audience; and although the writer had met you only once, we enjoyed your letters.

So we conceived the idea of speaking a word of praise for your effort. When you have an opportunity to visit southern Kansas, you will find a kindly welcome from the Hackney people. If you look closely, you may find Hackney on the map.

Sincerely,  
Frank A. Chapin.  
Winfield, Kansas.

## LIEBENTHAL LOCAL MEETS

Libenthal Local held its regular business meeting Thursday, April 19. The president asked the secretary-treasurer of the shipping association to report on what has been done. He

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

## Week Ending April 25, 1934

The butter market has been very firm and an advancing one during the current week. Extras opened 21 3/4 cents and had three advances during the week closing at 23 cents, having reached that price first on the 24th, and remaining unchanged at that to day. Standards opened at 22 1/4 cents and advanced to 23 cents 89 score cars opened at 21 1/2 cents advancing to 22 1/2 cents. 88 score cars opened at 21 cents advancing to 22 cents.

The main factors responsible for the advance have been continued light receipts, unusually dry April weather over practically the entire producing country, and terrifically dry over large areas, accompanied by high winds and dust storms that have done considerable damage. Also the belief is quite current that where rainfall has been lacking during the month of April, regardless of the rainfall late in the season, they will have light pastures and hay crops owing to the late start and hot weather usually

on soon after. As long as this condition remains, butter prices will probably hold steady with the possibility of even some further advance with the further possibility of perhaps some immediate decline should rains become general over the producing area. In other words we have a weather market.

## EGGS

The egg market has remained fairly steady. Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts opened the week at 16 1/2 cents advancing to 16 3/4 cents, then losing 1/2 cent on the 24th, dropping back to 16 1/4 cents, and remaining unchanged at that today. Fresh Firsts opened at 16 cents, advanced 1/4 cent, then losing 1/2 cent, and closing at 15 3/4 cents. Current Receipts opened at 15 cents and closed at 14 1/2 cents. Dirty eggs closed at 13 1/4 cents and checks at 13 cents, both grades having lost 1/2 cent during the week.

Egg production is still running somewhat under a year ago and the holdings in cold storage to date are some less than on even date last year.

## General Remarks

In some line of farm products at least there is still a tremendous spread between what the producer gets for his production and what the ultimate consumer pays for them after being processed and marketed.

We insert herewith an editorial copied from a recent edition of the Omaha World Herald.

"Here are some figures that should interest Nebraska and Iowa farmers. In 1932 American consumers paid at retail \$1,650,000,000 for meat. The packers paid \$614 million dollars for the animals from which that meat was dressed. The farmers who bred and fed the animals received 721 million dollars for them. These are estimates of the United States department of agriculture gathered in a grammar school. There was a large speech by E. C. Ashby, associate chief of live stock marketing at the University of Illinois.

"These figures do not of themselves prove anything. They do not even necessarily create any kind of presumption. They do, however, raise pertinent and significant questions relative to the system under which live stock marketed, processed and finally distributed as meat to the ultimate consumer. Is the service performed in turning 721 million dollars' worth of live animals into meat and delivering it to the consumer's table justifiably worth 935 million dollars?

"That is the spread between producer and consumer. The figures reveal that the farmer gets 43.5 cents of the consumer's dollar. The other 56.5 cents go to those through whose hands the animal passes after it leaves the farm. Approximately 8.4 cents is spent in transporting the animal to market and selling it there. The packer and the retail butcher divide most of the remaining 48.1 cents for slaughtering and dressing the animal and dividing it up into steaks, chops, roasts, stew, sausage, hamburger and what not.

"This 56.5 cents may be too great a cost to pay for the services performed or it may not. That remains to be found out. Strong suspicion exists at both ends of the line that it is. The farmer believes he receives too little for his stock, the consumer that he pays too much for his meat.

"If these figures occurred on a manufacturer's cost sheet efficiently experts would very soon tell him whether they were justified or not, and if not where the leak was.

"The public, and that means both producer and consumer who have a mutual interest in knowing the truth, needs an efficiency expert."

The above editorial was based on meat, however, the same holds true to more or less degree in a good many other farm products. Farmers should give this matter serious consideration. We are never going to accomplish what we want in regard to the narrowing of the spread between producer and consumer as long as such a large percentage of our farmers still persist in refusing to market through cooperative channels. This situation could be materially improved immediately if our farmers would not continue to supply ammunition to those who are working day and night to defeat our cooperative program and by so doing defeat the farmers.

Every cooperative farmer should become an earnest advocate of the cause and do everything possible to convince his indifferent neighbor who is continually peddling his produce to the enemy that he is the main factor in defeating the whole program. One of the things you can do is to call his attention to the above quotation from the Omaha World Herald.

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(continued from page 1)

In 1846 through the generosity of James Smithson, an Englishman, who in 1829 bequeathed his entire property to the United States of America, found at Washington under the name of the Smithsonian Institution. The Smithsonian building is constructed of reddish brown sandstone. It is 440 feet long and the highest of its nine towers is 145 feet. The old museum building is 325 feet square, covering two and one third acres. In here we saw the airplane in which Lindy made the non-stop flight, also a glass case containing all the equipment he had along with him.

In the main room near the entrance was the great, large statue of Freedom, which stands on a dome shaped base of bronze. The statue is 19 feet and 6 inches high. It is sure a beautiful statue.

Another thing, bringing back the sad memories of the sinking of the Maine, was a great collection of relics taken from it. Some of the things were dishes, compass, clock, rifle, light fixtures, typewriter, bugle, picture frames, and half of the steering wheel.

In the vehicle room was an old cart which was used for freight transportation coming from Pembina, North Dakota in 1882.

Another thing of interest was a carriage used by President William and Theodore Roosevelt. Another is a sedan chair used in Constantinople.

There were in the different wings of the museum assortments of knives, dishes, silver ware, drugs, buttons, clothing, all kinds of women's uniforms and thousands of things we cannot take space to mention. Another thing I want to mention to the ladies interested in quilts, none of us have seen close quilting until you see the ones in this museum.

Morning of February 23, Cal got home from New York. A group of men were invited to go there over Washington's birthday. We women folks had planned to go, but there was such a snow storm so we did not. Mrs. Clifford Hope called on me this morning and we planned to visit it a part of Zoological Park, which is just across the street from the apartment where we were.

In the afternoon I went to the Folger Shakespeare Library building which is a beautiful building and contains no books only those pertaining to Shakespeare. It also has a large assortment of relics. There was a table over 300 years old used in a grammar school. There was a large glass case of little chests, beautifully carved, made of the wood of a mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare. There was an iron chest about 2 1/2 feet by 18 inches with a heavy lid. This was used in the Balasco Revival of Merchant of Venice.

There was a little arm chair made of the pews of a church in his time. There was a Lute in one case made in 1598.

On Saturday February 24 I stayed at home all forenoon and went to the Pan-American Union building in the

afternoon. It is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. It was erected at a cost of \$1,000,000. The Union is an international organization maintained by the twenty-one American republics, including Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. It is devoted to the development and conservation of commerce, friendly intercourse and good understanding among them.

On the second floor is a gallery of National standards and patriots. Hanging from the ceiling are the flags of all the American Republics. On either side of this and along the walls of the galleries are the busts of patriots and heroes. The large assembly hall or auditorium, known as "The Hall of the Americas" is said to be the most beautiful room of the kind in the United States.

This large conference room had 16 colonades in it, beautiful black work floor, one large chandelier and smaller on either side.

There were upholstered chairs, with gold color wood work, setting all around the walls of the room. The room was 100 feet by 70 feet. In this room the great Inter-American conferences are held. In the adjoining room of beautiful interior decorations was a long mahogany table 20 feet long and 9 feet wide with large massive chairs around it. I counted 22 of them, and there is a plate of metal on the back of each with the names of these different Republics. There is a chair for each representative.

From here we again passed through the gallery of flags on down to the basement where I saw a large glass case full of nothing but cigars and stuff made of tobacco, which were brought from the World's fair. In here also was samples of the products of the American Republics.

I also saw a specimen of a Columbus Memorial Lighthouse to be erected in Santo Domingo. It will be a cross-shaped Memorial lighted so as to form the cross of the American flag in light in the center. It was patented by a 22-year-old man or boy.

From here I went to the Corcoran Art Gallery, which contained an endless assortment of painting and statues, statues from men down to nearly every creeping thing of bronze and stone.

One room was decorated with Persian style of furniture and rugs made in the 15th century.