



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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FARMERS UNION WEEK IN KANSAS CITY SOON

LIVE STOCK FIRM, JOBBING, AUDITING, UNION OIL MEETING

Hundreds of Farmers Union Members Expected to Gather in Kansas City on February 5, 6, 7 and 8 to Take Part

STOCKHOLDERS MEET

Union Oil Cooperative Meets Tuesday, Wednesday; Live Stock Co. Thursday; Jobbing Assn. and Auditing Assn. Friday

The Aladdin Hotel in Kansas City will be Farmers Union headquarters on Thursday and Friday, February 7 and 8, for on those two days the two principal statewide cooperative marketing activities of the Kansas Farmers Union and the "balance wheel" cooperative which checks up on all of them, will hold their annual stockholders' meetings. In addition, three important meetings will follow on the heels of the annual stockholders' meeting of the Union Oil Co. Cooperative in North Kansas City, Mo. The Union Oil meetings will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 5 and 6. Scores—perhaps hundreds—of Kansas Farmers Union members will be in Kansas City for these meetings.

LIVE STOCK MEETING THURSDAY

The stockholders of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company will meet on Thursday, February 7, at the Aladdin hotel, for their session. The official notice mailed out from the office of G. W. Hobbs, manager, states that the meeting will be called at 3907 Adams Street, Kansas City, Kansas, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. This preliminary meeting is called for the sole purpose of meeting statutory requirements calling for meeting in Kansas, since this is a Kansas company. However, the preliminary meeting is only a matter of form, and the real meeting will be held in the afternoon. The business will be transacted, and where the various discussions will take place, will be in the Aladdin hotel as noted.

The principal session of the stockholders' meeting will be called at 1 o'clock in the afternoon—right after lunch. A suitable assembly room has been engaged for the meeting, and there will be ample room for several hundred people. In view of the fact that the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company is one of the most beneficial developments in Farmers Union cooperative marketing in Kansas, serving thousands of farmers in this and surrounding states, and saving thousands of dollars in actual reduced costs of marketing, as well as being the prime reason for an improved attitude toward farmers on the part of all commission firms who have remained in business; and in view of the fact, too, that this is a cooperative firm owned and controlled by farmers, it is expected that a large number of farmers will attend the meeting.

Those stockholders who find that they cannot attend in person should fill out the blank proxy which accompanied the official notice recently mailed out to all stockholders, and mail it to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., Secretary's office, 127 Live Stock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo. This should be done as soon as possible, so that the proxy will be in the secretary's office not later than Tuesday, February 5.

JOBBING ASSOCIATION TO MEET FRIDAY

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association will hold its 21st regular annual stockholders' meeting on Friday, February 8, in the Aladdin hotel, Kansas City, beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

This is another meeting which should be attended by hundreds of interested Farmers Union members from all over the state of Kansas. This cooperative company has represented Kansas Farmers Union folks in the grain markets and in the cooperative merchandising field for a long time. It is one of the foundation cooperative activities of the Farmers Union, and has been of untold worth to the farmers of this state, directly and indirectly. Its interests are closely interwoven with the interests of all Farmers Union members in this state. It is expected that virtually all who attend the live stock meeting on Thursday will remain over for this meeting of the Jobbing Association. In fact, plans should be made beforehand to attend both meetings.

Regular officials notices of the Jobbing Association meeting have been mailed out from the company's offices in the Board of Trade building in Kansas City, signed by the president, E. A. Crall, and by the secretary-manager, H. E. Witham. Proxies accompany the notices and those who find it impossible to attend in person are urged to send these proxies in, properly filled out, as noted in the proxy blanks. Notice is also published in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

AUDITING ASSOCIATION MEETING FRIDAY

Another meeting of statewide interest to Farmers Union members is

the annual stockholders' meeting of the Auditing Association, which is called for the same time as the Jobbing Association meeting, and in the same place. These two meetings are usually called at the same time.

T. B. Dunn, secretary-manager of the Auditing Association, is always called upon to fill an important place in each stockholders' meeting. He is called on to read and explain the audit of each concern, since the Auditing Association regularly makes all audits of these firms. It has been the custom of the official annual meeting of the stockholders of the Auditing Association to convene on the last day of the series of statewide stockholders' meetings, and since this is the day on which the Jobbing Association holds its meeting, they are called at the same time and place.

The Auditing Association provides a strong thread of cooperation which helps to keep the various statewide groups close together. It is often referred to as the "balance wheel" of the cooperative marketing movement in Kansas.

UNION OIL COMPANY ANNUAL MEETING

The Union Oil Company Cooperative, headquartered in North Kansas City, Mo., has found it necessary this year to devote two days to its annual stockholders' meeting. The complete program has not yet been announced, but the meeting will convene in the auditorium of the North Kansas City high school building on the morning of February 5, Tuesday.

Howard A. Cowden, president and manager of the cooperative, announces that the entire two days will be chock full of interesting things, which no good cooperators can afford to miss. Plans are being made to entertain hundreds of people at this meeting. Among the speakers will be C. C. Talbot, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union and of the Farmers Union Central Exchange which does cooperative business on a large scale in North Dakota, Montana, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Mr. Talbot is well known to Kansas Farmers Union folks. It is possible that his daughter, Mrs. Gladys Edwards, who heads the Farmers Union Junior work in North Dakota, will also be present.

This meeting will be more than a stockholders' business meeting, says Mr. Cowden. It will be, in reality, a two-day school of cooperation. Among the outstanding features of the program will be moving picture film showing the development of cooperative activities in Sweden. Mr. Cowden has seen these activities, and the films are sure to be of great educational interest.

EMERGENCY FEED LOAN LIMITS ARE INCREASED UNDER SOME CONDITIONS

Cattle and Work Stock Only are Included; Allow up to \$4.50 per Head Per Month for Farm Cattle When Conditions Warrant

\$6 FOR FARM WORK STOCK

The regional emergency crop and feed loan office serving the drought areas has been authorized to allow up to \$4.50 a head a month to purchase feed for farm cattle, \$6.00 for farm stock, and \$2.00 for range cattle in instances where the applicant has no feed on hand and the general weather conditions have been severe, Norman Monaghan of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division of the Farm Credit Administration announced recently.

Otherwise, the maximum base rate now in effect will be continued, Mr. Monaghan said. These may not exceed \$3.00 a head a month for feed for farm cattle, \$4.00 for farm stock, \$1.50 for range cattle, \$2.00 for saddle and pack horses, 50 cents for sheep and 35 cents for goats.

"The increased amounts will apply only in exceptional cases where the applicant's feed for farm cattle, farm stock or range cattle has been exhausted and weather conditions have been severe," according to Mr. Monaghan. "Each application for increased allowance will be considered on its own merits and must be accompanied by detailed information as to the feed on hand and weather conditions. The county loan committee is required to make recommendation as to the increase."

The regulations governing all emergency loans for the purchase of feed provide that only such amounts will be furnished as are actually required to maintain the stock, not to fatten for market, produce milk, etc., Mr. Monaghan added.

Applications for the loans may be made to the county crop and feed loan committee serving the applicant's county.

Spring wheat is not a satisfactory crop in Kansas, as shown by experiments. At Tribune, on land previously cropped to corn, spring wheat made an average annual yield of 4.5 bushels an acre. Kanred winter wheat yielded 9.8 bushels, Kanota oats 13.4 bushels, and S. tropol barley 10.3 bushels. At Colby, spring wheat produced an average annual yield of 6.9 bushels as compared with 11.6 bushels for winter wheat, 18 bushels for oats, and 20.4 bushels for barley. The crop is not profitable even in the northwestern portion of the state where it produces the highest yields.

COOPERATION IS BASIS OF LOANS AT WICHITA BANK

Bank for Cooperatives at Wichita Does Not Loan Government Money Says President Ralph Snyder in Board of Agriculture Address

IS FARMERS' BANK

Ultimately will be Owned by Farmers Themselves; Capital Comes from Investing Public through Sales of Securities

In order that members of the Kansas Farmers Union may have the latest information on matters relating to loans through the Farm Credit Administration, excerpts from a speech made by the president of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, Ralph Snyder, are printed below. The address from which the following statements are taken was delivered January 10, at the 64th annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, held in Topeka:

Farmers Financing Their Own Business

There seems to be a more or less general impression existing that the farmer is being financed by the government; that the Farm Credit Administration is more or less of an emergency agency, set up by the Federal Government for the purpose of subsidizing the business of agriculture during a period of uncontrolled and uncontrollable distress.

The Farm Credit Administration is, of course, a federal agency. The initial capital for the various units was subscribed by the United States Government. It is not designed to be a means of temporary relief, but is set up as to financing a permanent system of financing for agriculture, on its own feet, and owned and controlled by the farmers themselves—who may find it to their convenience and profit to patronize their own financial institution.

This is to be done through the simple process of cooperation. The whole structure of the Farm Credit Administration is based on cooperation—working together. There is nothing mysterious about cooperation. It is simply the act of working together for mutual benefit. It is an exemplification of the true Christian spirit, and it is the first great teacher of cooperation.

Had our great business and financial institutions adopted and followed these principles of cooperation, even to a slight degree, and in a modified form instead of adopting as some did, the jungle creed of the survival of the fittest; the practicing of dog-eat-dog tactics, which never have been born. As it is, here we have a Farm Credit Act. It is cooperative from start to finish. It is financed by the Federal Government for farmers just as the Federal Reserve System for other business interests. It will ultimately be owned and controlled by the farmer borrowers themselves, more completely and with less taint or suspicion of subsidy than either of the above named institutions.

To those who may be inclined to be skeptical of the statement I would call attention to the fact that within fourteen years after the Federal Land Bank was started, the original capital that had been subscribed by the government to the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, had been retired and the Bank was owned entirely by the borrowers.

What happened then? Well, what happened to you about 1920? The government was called on for another stock subscription which some day will be retired again.

Not Government Money Bank not the Production Credit Corporation (through its associations) are, or have been, loaning government money. The vast amount of money which these agencies have loaned to farmers (over 95 percent of the grant total) has been secured from the investing public through the sale of securities, either of the Federal Land Bank, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation or the Intermediate Credit Bank, which are eagerly sought after by investors. The Bank for Cooperatives in this district has not yet found it necessary to rediscount its paper—its capital stock still being ample to take care of all demands.

In the United States as a whole, the Federal Land Bank had received during the year, applications for loans amounting to four billions of dollars. Nearly half this amount has been granted and loans made on farm land security. The other agencies swell the total loans to farmers and farmers' cooperatives approximately two and one-half billions of dollars. A year ago the total of such loans was far less than half this amount. That is, much more of this sort of service has been rendered in 1934 than in all of the 16 years preceding. One of the reasons for this great gain is that the farmers themselves are becoming more cooperative-minded. They have not become one hundred per cent so yet and will not for some time to come. Tradition has a very strong influence on the actions of human beings.

The Farm Credit Administration is subject to less criticism than any

other of the so-called new deal policies. It probably has not tramped on anyone's toes quite so much. In fact, it has been a godsend to many of our commercial financial institutions and business institutions as well. A great deal of the money which farmers have borrowed from either the Federal Land Bank, the Production Credit Corporation or the Bank for Cooperatives has gone to relieve local banks and other creditors from so-called "frozen credits," and to make committees more solvent.

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. ANNUAL MEETING

Policyholders Met in Salina Last Friday and Heard Good Reports of Progress of Company during Past Twelve Months

GROWING STEADILY

Over 70 Million Dollars Insurance in Force, with over 16,000 Satisfied Policyholders; Re-Elect Same Officers and Directors

Kansas Farmers Union members may well feel proud of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies. These companies, headquartered in their own building in Salina, Kansas, this mutual company has forged to the front among Kansas mutuals, and writes a wonderful volume of business.

The annual policyholders' meeting was held in the company's building on Friday, January 19, with Ward J. Spencer, president-manager, in charge. Policyholders were in attendance from all over the state.

The Farmers Union company has established a record for prompt payment of all claims, and is constantly growing. It writes all types of regular property insurance, including automobile policies, and has over \$70,000,000 insurance in force. Its policyholders number well above 16,000.

Reports heard at the meeting indicate a healthy growth of business from all sections of Kansas. Of particular significance is the fact that losses are being cut down, which reflects the soundness of the company's policy of the company to safeguard the policyholders' interests by thorough investigation of risks before insuring policies.

The policyholders endorsed the management of the company by re-electing all the directors and officers for the ensuing year. Officers and directors are: Ward J. Spencer, Salina, president; George Peak, Erie, vice president; C. C. Cole, Salina, secretary; Mrs. Anna Baird, Salina, assistant secretary; Blinn, treasurer; and the following additional directors: E. E. Whitely, of Speed; O. E. Gartrell, of Speed; J. E. Erwin, of Wellington; T. C. Richards, of Lawrence; Arthur Glesener, of Bison; J. Kingston, of Holington; P. H. Heidecker, of Paola; D. O. Anderson, of Everest; G. W. Bushby, of Belleville, and C. J. Deidrick, of Selden.

NEW INTEREST IN F. U. ROYALTY CO. SHOWN IN MEETING

Largest Attendance in Recent Years at Stockholders' Meeting Held Thursday of Last Week; in Salina, Kansas

MORE RENTAL DEMAND

Much of Acreage in Royalty Pool Lies Next to Producing Fields; Company to Get New Contracts which Mean Increased Activity

Indicating a renewed interest in the Farmers Union Royalty Pool, the stockholders' meeting of that cooperative, held Thursday, January 17, in the Farmers Union Insurance Building, Salina, was the largest in point of attendance and representation of any such meeting in recent years.

A. D. Rice, Delphos, president, had charge of the meeting. At the beginning of the meeting, Mr. Rice reviewed the history and progress of the company, and explained the present standing with reference to developments in the pool activities. C. E. Creitz, secretary-manager of the Royalty company, gave the financial report, and opened a discussion on the present and future developments of the cooperative firm. Although, because of the inactive condition of the oil and gas production industry in the past few years, there is no income of consequence for the company, it is in a good financial condition. Rental from acreage within the pool is virtually the only source of income for the company. Mr. Creitz pointed out the fact that there are now more calls for rentals, at higher prices, than ever before. He reported that the Pool has acreage in several places in Kansas, which are right up against producing fields and locations.

The meeting brought out the fact that the Royalty Company contract with Aldrich Blake and the American Minerals Company has expired. A meeting is scheduled to take place soon in Oklahoma City, where new contracts will be made, which will increase the pool's income.

FENGEL REPLIES TO THOMPSON ARTICLE ON THE SALES TAX

Lieutenant Governor of Kansas Says "Farm Leaders" Do Not Represent Dirt Farmers in Declaring against a Sales Tax

FENGEL SAYS THEY DO

State Farmers Union Director Points Out that Leaders Speak Mind of Farmers, and Tells wherein Sales Tax is Failure

In a recent issue of the "Merchants Journal," Lieutenant Governor Charles W. Thompson, who is also, by virtue of his high office, president of the Kansas Senate, is quoted as length in an article designed to support a sales tax, to be foisted upon the people of this agricultural state. Since the article's appearance, a number of progressive and forward-looking men have answered it, and by turning the spot light of truth and reason on the statements made in the article, have shown it in its true form as an attempt to keep the poor man in the position of chief burden-bearer as far as the tax load is concerned.

One of the answers that has come to the attention of this paper is that by John Fengel of Lincolnville, who is a director on the state Farmers Union board, and who is a resident of Marion county. Mr. Thompson's former home.

Below is printed, first, that portion of the Thompson article which has drawn the fire of several of Kansas' leading citizens; then, following that, Mr. Fengel's answer is printed:

"Farmers for the Tax"

Lieutenant Governor Chas. W. Thompson denies the right of "Farm Leaders" to speak for the "Dirt Farmers" in opposition to proposed consumer's tax on sales of merchandise.

"What will be the effect of the action of the Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations in opposition to any form of sales tax? That wasn't the action of the farmers; it was the action of the so-called farm leaders."

That's what Lieutenant Governor Charles W. Thompson says. Mr. Thompson is a former retail merchant at Marion, Kansas, and an ardent advocate of sales tax to be paid by consumers and to replace the property tax.

"These discredited farm leaders do not represent the sentiment of the farmers of this state," declared Mr. Thompson. "All that is necessary to say to a meeting of 'farm leaders' is to lead you for a number of years and where have they led you? What have they accomplished for you? Do you want to follow leaders who led you into this situation?"

That's all that is necessary to say about the farm leaders, or about the labor leaders, for that matter. They don't represent the real sentiment of the people they are supposed to represent, and I am not afraid to tell them so. I have challenged their authority in many meetings of farmers and laborers, and will continue to challenge it. They can't make me shut up or lie down. I am not afraid of them. And when the farmers and laboring men understand the consumer's tax plan, which coupled with an income tax, will replace entirely the property tax of the state, they are for it."

Mr. Fengel's Comment

Below is John Fengel's comment on the Thompson statements. This comment was sent by Mr. Fengel to the Merchants Journal for publication.

"I am intensely interested in an article appearing in the issue of your Merchants Journal dated December 20th, entitled 'Farmers for the Tax' by the Hon. Chas. W. Thompson, formerly of Marion, Kansas, and now Lieutenant Governor of Kansas; wherein he challenges the right of 'Farm Leaders' to speak for the 'Dirt Farmers' in opposition to the proposed consumer's tax on merchandise."

"I am a citizen of his home county and also as a member of the Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations. I am and have been for a period of years a Director in the Kansas State Farmers Union and an automatic member of the Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations since this committee is made up of the officers of the Farmers Union, State Grange, Equity Union, Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Farmers Union Managers Association, Farmers Commission Co. and the Farm Bureau, and others."

All of these are Farm Organizations, and the leaders or officers are elected to their respective official positions by the 'Dirt Farmer' representatives. They receive their instructions from the delegates to the annual conventions, through the resolutions adopted by them. Have they the right to speak up and represent the dirt farmers that elected them and instructed them through their resolutions by convention?

A HALF-MILLION CATTLE SOLD TO FEDERAL BUYERS IN CATTLE BUYING PLAN

Another Half Million Sold in Open Markets, All From Kansas Farms—Program Has Helped Solve Emergency Problem in Kansas

BUT OTHER PROBLEMS LOOM

Over a half million cattle, 520,876 to be exact, have been sold by Kansas farmers and cattlemen to the Federal government under the purchasing plan of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, according to figures compiled following a check of operations after the program closed on January 12.

The average price per head for these cattle was \$14.60, which fixes the total money paid Kansas farmers. Since this average price includes both calves and cattle, it is believed that the price was as much as 30 per cent more than the cattle would have brought on the open market.

Out of the total number of cattle sold under the program, approximately 14,000 head were sold to the Bureau of Animal Industry inspectors. The percentage of condemned was 2.7.

Several thousand of these cattle were slaughtered, and the meat was canned in the 14 canning plants established by the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee. A large number of the cattle purchased went to the Federal canning plants, while the cattle that could be classed as the better conditioned milk cows were saved to furnish milk for families on relief.

In addition to the half million cattle sold to the Federal government, an additional half million was sold on the public markets, it is estimated. These sales through both channels, together with the fall pastures, and the general progress made in locating feed, have gone a long way toward eliminating or solving the drought problem in Kansas; although a big problem still exists.

The problem of securing seed for spring planting is now before farmers and agencies. Barley and oat seed stocks of adapted varieties are scarce.

home industry and home patronage of our merchants.

They continued with the increase of the income tax rates, the reduction of the General Property Tax, the anti-discrimination law, a law to prohibit chain livestock feeding and raising, a restriction on imports of farm products and a continuation of the 'my-plan-is-better' law to save farmers' homes.

I wonder what any set of men, representing dirt farmers, might have advocated that is more timely and for their better interests. Our Lieutenant Governor seems to take very serious exception to the resolution as adopted, viz: "We are unalterably opposed to any general sales tax under whatever name it may be proposed."

Because of the fact that no sales tax has been drafted and its provisions might be a matter of controversy, we can only, as an organization representing farmers, attack the sales tax in principle, as economical and sound, and as the best interests, not only of farmers but the great majority of our citizens in productive fields of endeavor, without regard to their ability to pay the tax in proportion to their ability to consume.

An income tax is a tax based upon net income which in the final analysis is a tax in proportion to one's ability to pay taxes. It is the only just system in the gathering of tax income because it shows no discrimination because it taxes poverty without exception, even Federal relief and charitable institutions.

The ad valorem and sales tax principles are both wrong, since they are destructive. They destroy because they confiscate the property of the common people. They destroy because they take away from the common people all of their purchasing power and thus destroy the basis of their livelihood.

Why should not this system be condemned? In the name of humanity and good citizenship, I wonder how it might have been possible for these so-called 'farm leaders' to have led the dirt farmers into the present plight and predicament with the result that farmers as well as the entire commercial and industrial field have suffered for the past five or six years. It caused farmers and home owners to lose their farms and homes, closed ten thousand banks in this country, placed a blanket of poverty, misery, unemployment, starvation and want over the entire nation. This assertion is simply too absurd for consideration.

"The farmers are for the sales tax when they understand." May I inquire as to just why should they be when they are unable to pay taxes now, and why a sales tax, while they are in their present situation?

Why not in place of the sales tax make a beginning by taxing the billions of dollars invested in tax exempt securities? The investments in intangible property that enjoy a guaranteed income receive the protection from government without contributing to the expense of maintaining our governmental agencies. Avoid taxing poverty, and really tax the ability to pay from another angle, without confiscation of property.

Or, in lieu of a general or selective sales tax, why not place a production tax upon the mineral resources of the ground—its oil, coal, salt, gas, etc.?

The idea of a Sales or Consumer's tax is not a new idea by any means as it has been used from time to time almost as far back as we have records.

LEMKE LIKED THE MESSAGE DELIVERED BY MR. ROOSEVELT

But with "Gag Rule" in Effect, President's Program any Other Progressive Program Cannot be Enacted, Lemke Says

REPEAL GAG RULE

All is Confusion in Washington, Says North Dakota Leader, and Depression is Not Over; Many Plans Impractical

Under the caption "Doings of Congress," Congressman William Lemke of North Dakota, gives us his views of what is going on in Washington and in the country as a whole. Congressman Lemke is the author of the Frazier-Lemke reforestation bill and of the moratorium bill bearing his name. He is a valiant leader for progressive legislation such as legislation sponsored by the Farmers Union. His notes follow:

Doings of Congress, by William Lemke

The President delivered his far-reaching and splendid message to the joint session of Congress. This message was full of hope and optimism. It brought good cheer to the country. It was all the more appreciated because it came as a contrast to the un-American "gag rule" that the majority leaders had just put over. The "gag rule" had cast a gloom over the Progressives. They could not understand why the Democratic leaders, with 220 majority, should want to gag their own members. They feel that under this "gag rule," the President's message will not be enacted into law.

This "gag rule" was put over so that the Bourbon Democrats, the reactionary leaders, could control the Democratic colts that were not yet halter broken; members of the "gag rule" will be repealed. They feel that the will of the American people is still entitled to consideration on the floors of Congress; members who feel that legislation should not be entirely limited to star chamber proceedings. It was put over to prevent the Frazier-Lemke Reforestation bill, the soldiers' bonus, the old age pension, and other legislation in which the people of this nation are deeply interested, from being brought up on the floor, and discussed in the newspapers. The legislation that we will now get on these subjects will be the kind that Wall Street will o. k. I am confident, however, that before the end of this session, the "gag rule" will be repealed. It surely will if the people back home will make their opinion of this kind of procedure known to their members.

Here in Washington, everything is confusion. Washington has become a madhouse. On every subject you are hailed by some one who will start out by saying: "My plan is," with emphasis on the "my." Some of these plans have merit, others have not. The subject matter of most of these plans is already embodied in existing legislation before Congress, but that does not satisfy the "my-plan-is-better." All this shows that the public is desperate, that the depression is not over, and any one who believes that conditions are improving is laboring under hallucination.

Some of these planners think they can pull themselves up by their own bootstraps, others believe that they can tax themselves into prosperity, and others that they can borrow themselves out of indebtedness. Still others believe that they can get something for nothing, and perhaps with some reason. They feel that if the government, under the "A. A. A.," can destroy property and restrict production, it can give it away; that if it can destroy it, it can create it. They feel that they can have anything they want, and they are everlastingly prosperous and happy.

Then we still have the national lunacy, the plain craziness, the insane idea that to buy more, to spend beyond our means, will bring prosperity and happiness. We had better realize that this is a saving is still paramount to reckless buying and spending—squandering. This is still a safe national course for the people who are not over-well-to-do to follow. No honest man or woman can have any sympathy with the suggestion that they buy until they have lost their homes, that they spend not only the possible earnings of their own lives, but that of their children and grandchildren.

The nation is suffering now from too much buying in the past. The people of this nation were not satisfied in the past to spend within the limits of their means, but they want three hundred billion in the red; that is, they bought three hundred billion more than they were able to pay for. We were encouraged to do this by an expansion of the currency of two billion dollars, and then we were wrecked by a sudden contraction of about two billion. The only way in which we can intelligently buy more is for the government first to give us an intelligent expansion of the currency. This Congress must give us the Frazier-Lemke Reforestation bill, it must give us an old age pension, this Congress must repeal the "gag rule," so that these measures can be brought up for intelligent discussion. If it fails, it fails the American people. Any member who refuses to assist in this program must be held to account when he returns, and asks for the approval of his conduct by the electors.

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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.

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T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1935

TAKE PROFIT OUT OF WAR

In the light of the Nye investigations and disclosures in Washington, wherein the munition manufacturers are being forced to allow the people of the nation to take a look at their operations, the Farmers Union should feel doubly proud of its demands that the United States government shall take steps to take the profits out of war.

The Nye committee is bringing to light many sordid facts which we, as good American citizens, could not have dreamed of.

One of the first impressions gained is of the magnitude of the munitions racket. No national boundaries exist, as far as their operations are concerned. Patriotism is unknown to them. This gigantic racket casts a shadow over the entire world, and its power is so great that it has been able to incite wars among great nations and small, and millions of deaths involving the flower of young manhood of many countries, may be chalked up against this cancer of civilization.

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, a good Farmer Union member, is much impressed with the findings of the Nye committee. In a recent article in Cappers Farmer, he says, in part:

"They (the munition racketeers) sell guns and bullets to the police officer, and in the darkness of night deliver the same or better weapons to the hired killer, the gangster, the bank robber and the kidnaper. They send their representatives, with pockets bulging with bribe money, to debauch government officials and obtain from them large contracts for war supplies. They spread fear throughout the world and on the basis of it scare nations into taxing their people and spending the money for more and more armament. They frighten a government into building up a great army, and use that fact to force its neighbor nation into taking similar action. They ship guns and ammunition labeled as sewing machines, to belligerents, in violation of law. They actually promote strife in order to make nations feel that the threat of war is constant. If war can be brought about, if armies of men march to conflict, if battles fleets meet, if cities are destroyed by air raids, if great batteries of cannon hurl steel and high explosives, if the hell of war breaks loose, then the munitions makers reap the harvest of their machinations.

"All that is not a matter of my opinion. Every statement made is backed by evidence brought to light by the Senate committee investigating the munitions racket. The facts have been drawn from the munitions makers themselves and from their agents, from the records in their files and from the testimony of special investigators. Evidence has come

forth of huge profits, running into hundreds of millions of dollars, made by American firms during the World War. One American firm did a billion dollar business in munitions during the war. And they keep it up during times of peace, for it is then that they frighten governments into preparing for the next struggle.

"The head of one big American firm was forced to admit, on the stand, that his company sold arms to both factions in the recent Cuban revolution. Whichever side lost American munitions makers were due to win. As soon as one side did win their agents could, if they followed the customary practice, stir up another revolution and maintain their sales volume.

"Under the terms of the bill I have introduced, those people of our country who try to profit from the sale of arms, munitions and war supplies to warring nations, which have violated the Kellogg Peace Pact, will not be protected by this country in their operations. They will be outlawed engaged in an outlawed business with an outlawed nation.

"The World War made 23,000 new millionaires. The people will never stand for that again. I am for taking the profit out of war. Let the government take over entirely control of the manufacture of armaments and munitions. Also place an embargo on the shipments of arms and other war supplies to nations engaged in war.

"Before taking on another war, I am for submitting to the people for a vote, the question whether this country shall oppose any proposal to send American boys across the ocean to take part in other nation's wars. We must keep out of other people's wars.

"I believe with the American Legion that if we have another war it must be made compulsory for our government to draft wealth and industry as well as man power—all on an equal basis. Capital and business should be required to make sacrifice on the same basis as those who wear uniforms. That will do much to take the profit out of war."

By enlisting as a member of the Kansas Farmers Union, you are adding strength to a militant farm organization which has as part of its program the elimination of the munition racketeer. This is only one of the many objectives of the Farmers Union. The help of every thinking farmer is solicited in this fight.

THE SOLDIERS' BONUS

It seems that Congress is determined some way, somehow, to pay the soldiers' bonus and get this political football settled and out of the way. Advocates of the bonus payment claim sufficient votes in House and Senate to pass a bonus payment act over a presidential veto. The tragedy of the thing is that the bonus payment will not amount

to much in the way of relief even when it is paid. Officials claim that 80 per cent of the soldiers have borrowed on their certificates up to the full one-half value. After interest is paid, the soldier who has borrowed will get about \$300 in cash. Those who have not borrowed evidently do not need the money, while those who have borrowed need the money, many of them badly. But those who are in greatest need will have a paltry \$300 when they are paid. The \$300 will not last long, and then unless the greater question of unemployment is solved, the needy soldiers will be back on the dole. They will get no more while the \$300 lasts, and so much will be saved by the government for unemployment relief.

We cannot see why the administration spends a moment in opposition to the payment of the bonus. The debt has to be paid in 1945 anyway, the banks which have made the loans in the meantime drawing interest on the loans made to the veterans. By 1945 the interest will eat up what remains of the principal. The bonus should be paid and paid in government treasury notes—greenbacks. This would be mild inflation and help to loosen up credit. The most effective way to make the money hoarder lose of his money is to make the money that he is holding tight in his fist less valuable—Farmers Union Herald.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

COLORADO HAS SPLENDID CONVENTION

For two days I attended the Farmers Union State Convention held at Denver last week. I think it was one of their very best conventions.

The various committees appointed by the President seemed to have their work well in hand. The Farmers Union membership of Colorado is a progressive group. The discussion and deliberation on their various resolutions were of a constructive nature. The convention expressed keen interest, not only in State but also in National affairs. Their delegates seemed to appreciate the benefits that have come to the farmers under the provisions of the AAA.

This does not mean that Colorado farmers and the members of the Farmers Union are altogether satisfied with the various plans to control commodities under the provisions of the law. The facts are the delegates at the convention offered many constructive suggestions along legislative lines in behalf of Agriculture. All in all I am much impressed with the determination of the Colorado membership as they build their organization. Their leaders expressed their good will toward our organization in Kansas.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE GRINDING AWAY

The Kansas Legislature is getting down to business and already numerous bills have been introduced. Already several bills which the Farmers Union and farm organizations are vitally interested in have been introduced and are receiving consideration. John Vesecky who is representing the committee of Kansas Farm Organizations during this session is a very busy man. His job is to direct and guide the legislation and he is getting onto the ropes in his new shape.

The tax problem is receiving a lot of attention. The farm organizations are unalterably opposed to a general sales tax. There is a strong lobby here to support a sales tax program. Another measure of vital importance is the Direct Marketing Bill which has been introduced in the house by Carl Gerstenberger and in the Senate by John Frost.

Both these men are members of the Farmers Union. Wednesday, January 22, the Agricultural committees of both the House and the Senate will convene together, to hear an explanation of the bill and study its provisions. A. M. Kinney, vice president of our organization, the Kansas Farmers Union, with others, will appear before the committee at that time. Mr. Kinney has given a lot of study to the question, and his influence at Topeka will be very valuable.

We ask our members to study the program of the Kansas Farmers Union and keep in touch with your representatives at Topeka during the session.

A good dairy cow requires and will pay for a reasonable allowance of grain. When feed prices are high, as they are at present, the dairyman naturally strives to secure the most nutritious for each dollar he spends. At present it is suggested wheat will furnish carbohydrate nutrients cheaper than corn and tankage will provide protein at a lower cost than will cottonseed meal.

The best information available concerning the outlook for general business conditions, crops, and live stock should be used in making farm plans for 1935. The agricultural outlook report prepared during each January by the Department of Agricultural Economics and the extension service of Kansas State College furnishes data that will aid in making farm plans. During the last two weeks of January, outlook meetings will be held at various points over the state.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

REDMAN LOCAL NOTES

The following program was presented by Redman local of the Farmers Union at the Cicero Hall, Friday night, January 14:

Duet—
1. Neopolitain Nights
2. An old Lullaby.
Christine Hatfield and
Elda Mae McMillan

Solo—"Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes"
2. No Sir.

Solo—Old Man River
Zelma Zimmerman

Curtis Zimmerman
Mr. Ben Rice, president of Zephyr Local conducted the installation services for President H. A. Veal; Sec.-Treas. Milo Schiffbauer, and Conductor Clifford Carter.

Geo. Pillsbury, manager of Conway Springs Cooperative Oil Station, made a few remarks followed by a brief address by Rev. Hughes, lecturer of Zephyr local, on the subject of organization and cooperation of farmers in the union.

Refreshments of sandwiches, doughnuts and coffee were served by the eats committee, Mrs. Nettie Zimmerman, Wm. Gersch and Joe Erwin.

The next meeting is called for Jan. 25th. A spelling match, women vs. men, using words from the Kansas Union Farmer under date of Jan. 17, is being planned.

SNIPER CREEK MEETING

Snipe Creek Local No. 924, Beattie, Kansas, had a good meeting Friday evening, January 11. A chicken pie supper, with all the trimmings, was enjoyed at 7 o'clock. A business meeting was held during which the amendment of officers, and the following were elected for 1935: F. W. Wullschlaeger, president; F. W. Hadley, secretary; M. I. Rambeck, secretary-treasurer; Geo. A. Veal, conductor; and Mrs. Chas. Studer, doorkeeper. The officers were duly installed, and then a nice program was given, and enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Evelyn Lucas and G. B. C. Ruffner, manager of the Farmers Union elevator at Beattie, joined our local, and several others paid their dues.

The next meeting will be February 8.

George Romebeck, Reporter.

EUREKA OFFICERS

New officers reported for Eureka Local 2199, Stafford, are Hollice Newell, president, and Elbert Weir, secretary-treasurer.

GOOD MEETING AT POMONA BY FRANKLIN COUNTY UNION

The Franklin Co. Farmers Union held an enjoyable meeting with the Pomona Local, at Pomona 16th. About 125 were present.

The president, A. R. Carpenter, presided over a short business session. The officers for the coming year were installed. Short interesting talks were given by C. E. Pingree, of Pomona, and Elson Thayer of Ottawa, Mo., and "The Treasure Farm" was given by the Boyd Community, and refreshments were served by the ladies of the Pomona Local, consisting of sandwiches, pie and coffee.

The following committee on the resolution committee: Elson Thayer, C. E. Pingree, and E. W. Swallow. They immediately went to work with the result that the following resolution was adopted:

"Be it resolved by the Franklin County Union, No. 72, We take this occasion to express our confidence in the integrity, ability and loyalty of our beloved State President, Cal Ward, and bespeak our hearty cooperation and support in his efforts for the betterment of the farmers of our state and nation.

Signed Committee."

Mrs. T. G. Ramsay, Sec.

SHIPP'S LETTER

Belleville, Kan., 1-19-35.

Dear Cooperators: This is my first letter to you this year. We held our quarterly meeting last night in Agenda, Kansas, where we enjoyed a nice program and lunch. I am proud of our Republic county members. Our former vice president was elected president, Chas. Lash of Belleville. The new vice president is Ed Valek of Wayne.

Chas. Hanzlick, secretary for years, succeeds himself with your humble servant as organizer.

P. D. Peterson of Farmers Union Creamery was the speaker of the evening and in spite of the fact his mouth is empty of teeth, he is still able to say a mouthful for cooperators. I am glad to advise at this time that I am to start working for the F. U. Creameries of Nebraska and the State Exchange of Omaha. My duties are to build membership and assist in building business activities. Mr. Peterson advises that while my work will be a great deal in Nebraska, that Kansas will not be forgotten and that where needed in northern Kansas counties, I will be available. In other words, Nebraska Farmers Union folks say there is no state line—and that's cooperation.

Last Saturday night I had the honor of addressing the Kansas Labor Union forum at Topeka. I say seemingly is growing cooperative minded. The sooner this is done, the sooner will we establish economic balance.

We have a Republican County Labor Union made up of the relief workers, Mitchell, Cloud, Washington and Jewell counties likewise are organized. I represented four counties at the Topeka meeting—a big field and a wonderful opportunity for future cooperative achievements. Tomorrow Sunday, January 20, I am to speak to the Marshall County Labor Union, and in the near future will speak at a meeting in Washington County.

Yes I am going to do the work I love, the good fellowship is pay within itself. Then, if I can only do the Farmers Union cause through in-

creased membership and loyalty, I will feel I have not spent my time in the cooperative movement in vain. I shall maintain my present location and residence in Belleville. I sincerely hope the Kansas membership will take hold of the situation in Kansas and strive for a bigger and better Farmers Union. It's a fight to be proud to be in; the fight to liberate the common people from the claws of monopoly.

For information as to my whereabouts, you will kindly write P. D. Peterson of Farmers Union Creamery of Fairbury, Neb. Personal letters to Belleville, Kans. Let's go and grow.

Yours for cooperation,
J. E. Shipp.

ATTENTION TREGO COUNTY FARMERS UNION MEMBERS

There will be a meeting of the Trego County Farmers Union in the court room in Wakeeney, on Saturday, the second day of February, at 2 p. m. This is an important meeting and all members are asked to attend. George Stradal, president, Chas. F. Folkers, secretary.

MEETING NOTICE LOCAL 753

There will be a Farmers Union meeting of Local No. 753, in Trego County, at the school house in District No. 28 (known as the Folkers school house) on Friday, the first day of February, at 7:30 p. m.

This will be an open meeting and there will be a speaker here from the State Farmers Union office; and a program will be given by school children and others, consisting of music, singing and speaking.

Come and have a good time with us.

Chas. F. Folkers, president.

OBENDORF LOCAL MEETING

Obendorf Local, No. 1275, near Centralia, held their regular meeting Wednesday evening, Jan. 16th at the schoolhouse. J. M. Waugh, the schoolhouse, J. M. Waugh, at new president, occupied the referendum business meeting, the referendum were voted on as a whole and carried. Mrs. S. E. Conley was elected to head the Junior organization. F. J. Braun was elected as the delegate to the county quarterly meeting held at Bern on January 23rd and it was decided the local attend the quarterly meeting as a whole.

Plans were made to start a membership drive at once, the committee being L. A. Thompson, F. J. Braun and S. E. Conley, to work with our county president, Frank Roots. Mr. Roots gave a splendid talk on the benefit to be derived from the Farmers Union.

The program which followed consisted of the opening Farmers Union Song.

Reading—"Mrs. Smart Learns to Skate"—Doretta Katz.

Reading—"Neighborhood Gossip"—Isla Rose Conley.

Song—"By Gerald and Bernice Kean."

Reading—"A Visit from Aunt Doleful"—Mrs. James Ingraham.

Dialogue—"Getting Ready For a Visit"—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waugh and Doretta Katz.

Debate—"Resolved, that the bachelor girls are much happier than the married women." Affirmative, by Miss Jessie Thompson and Miss Doretta Katz. Negative by Mrs. J. M. Waugh, Mrs. James Ingraham and Mrs. S. E. Conley. Judges were Chas. Hanzlick, Floyd Barrett and Tom Kean. The negative won by a vote of two to one. The program closed with the song, "Send Union News."

A luncheon of pie and coffee was served. This local is planning to put on a play in the near future.

Mrs. J. M. Waugh, Reporter.

GOING STRONG IN STAFFORD

The drive for members of the Farmers Union in Stafford county started out under full steam the first week in January, and instead of dying out, the drive continues to gather momentum, according to reports coming in from that good county.

Charles Kendall, county correspondent, sends in the following clipping of a story which appeared in the local newspaper, the St. John News:

"The Stafford County Farmers Union held its monthly meeting on Tuesday with Liberty Local, northeast of Stafford. There was a luncheon at noon and a fine program in the afternoon.

"All Locals of the county were represented and reported regular meetings, and special meetings of Locals last week where there were no regular meeting schedule. These meetings were held in the interest of the membership drive.

"Reports were to the effect that the membership drive, so far, has been very successful. North Star Local (incomplete) shows 49 new members. Corn Valley has no members. Lamoreux Local reported seventeen members, the drive yet to be staged. Eureka Local worked in four groups or units and has more members paid up, than last year. Livingston Local is also working in four groups and is, at the present time, working only for new members. This Local will make a drive for dues from present members after the drive from new members has been completed. Liberty Local made an incomplete report of 27 members.

More than 25 per cent of the farmers of Stafford county were members of the Union in 1934—325, and the indications now are that that number will be exceeded considerably in 1935.

Ralph Games, the new county lecturer, attended the Tuesday meeting and made a short talk. He stated that the Union was organized 32 years ago in a blacksmith shop in Texas by 11 farmers. Last year the national membership increased more than 50 per cent, said Mr. Games. Kansas had a trifling less than 9,000 members in 1934.

Prof. Frank L. Irwin of the Stafford schools was also present at the meeting Tuesday and talked upon the equalization plan for school taxes.

Prof. Irwin also stated that Repre-

sentative Briles desired personal opinions from the tax payers on the equalization plan or any other legislative matters.

The Union voted to send President Ray Henry to the meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture at Topeka. The meeting was held Wednesday.

The national and state Farmers Unions are supporting a test case of the Lemke mortgage moratorium bill. The Kansas Union has received more than \$75.00 in donations, which has been sent on to the national Union.

The Stafford county Union has donated \$10.00 and North Star Local \$5.00. Other county Locals will no doubt contribute soon.

"A literary program of three numbers was furnished by members of Liberty Local.

"The next meeting of the county Union will be with Lamoreux Local, south of Stafford, February 5th, unless announced later to the contrary."

In his report, Mr. Kendall adds this:

"Union Local has covered their territory once; results: 28 dues paid (eight new members), 10 pledged, 18 undecided, 22 not at home. Our plans following the next meeting which will be Tuesday, January 22. The men of the Local are entertaining the women, treating them to a hamburger and coffee feed."

"In talking to a member of North Star Local, I learned that practically all their 1934 membership is paid up, and they secured 12 new members."

REPUBLIC COUNTY MEETING

Republic County Farmers Union held its first quarterly meeting at Agenda, Kansas, recently, with a good attendance. Wesley Kolman made his report as county delegate to the state convention and Mr. Trask of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company made a short talk.

The following officers were elected for 1935: Charles Lash, president; Edd Valek, vice president; Charles Hanzlick, secretary-treasurer; J. E. Shipp, lecturer and organizer, and the Arch Thompson, Earn Campbell and Edd Chopp, members of the executive committee.

Mr. Pete Peterson of the Fairbury Cooperative Creamery made a very interesting talk on cooperation. Arrangements were made to have Howard Cowden, president of the Union Oil Company, in our county for a meeting in the near future.

Republic County Farmers Union went on record favoring the passage of the Frazier-Lemke, refinancing (continued on page 4)

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lamberton

Jan. 19, 1935

There are twelve million people within a 25-mile radius of the Empire State building in New York and yet nearly half of that area is water.

Ex-Governor Montague, of Va., is the most polite man in the House. He wrings his hands and bows, like the Timid Soul, and yet he is a strong, brainy man.

Two first-term Congressmen from our largest city were introduced the other day in the Labor Committee. They acted as if they had scarcely heard of each other. While they belonged to opposite parties, there was no prejudice apparent. They are just different up there.

At a potato meeting in the AAA, Borah raised his voice along with the Governor of Maine, the Congressmen from N. C. Wis., and your humble servant. While the Senate's greatest orator and critic is somewhat haughty, he is genuinely interested in the welfare of the underprivileged.

After a week's absence, helping to induct his brother into the governorship of Wisconsin, Bob LaFollette came on to the Senate floor and quietly slipped around to shake hands, putting his arms about McNary and Joe Robinson with equal show of friendship. This is what his distinguished father could not do.

Huey Long may have it in for the President and he is laughed at by many but his two-hour speech against the World Court sparked with historical references and it was all done without manuscript or outline. The Kingfish is able if he is conceived. His independent action in '36 with other extreme "left-wingers" may help to elect a Republican President.

Col. Frank Knox, editor of the Chicago Daily News, who is the Kansas Day speaker in Topeka, sat on the immediate left in the Fort Myer hiding hall yesterday. It was interesting to know that he had listened, an hour before, to Senator Vandenberg, on the World Court. These two are the most talked-of candidates for the Republican nomination for the Presidency next year.

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the members of the Kansas Farmers Union Auditing Association will be held in Aladdin Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, at ten A. M. on Friday, February 8, 1935.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

The 21st regular Annual Stockholders' meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association will be held on Friday, February 8th 1935, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Aladdin Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

The meeting is called for the purpose of electing two directors whose terms expire, and transact any and all business that may properly come before the meeting.

Your presence is earnestly requested. If you are not able to attend please fill out the following proxy to someone that you know will be the meeting and mail it to the secretary's office.

Very truly yours,

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

H. E. Witham, Secretary-Manager.

TEAR OFF HERE

PROXY

I hereby appoint _____ as my proxy, and do hereby authorize him with power of attorney to vote for me in the Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association to be held at 10 o'clock a. m., Friday, February 8th, 1935 Kansas City, Mo.

Sign here _____

Post Office _____ State _____

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 1

Conducted by Mrs. Mary Riley Kansas Junior Leader

THE PENNY CAMPAIGN

On page four of this paper you will find a letter written by Mr. A. W. Rickert, editor of the Farmers Union Herald, relative to plans being pursued in Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, to collect money to send a committee to Washington to work for laws beneficial to the farmer.

There are 80,000 farmers in those states who are stockholders or patrons of their various business institutions. Each farmer is asked to donate one cent which will make the total for this campaign, exactly four thousand dollars. Mr. Rickert says in an article in the Farmers Union Herald:

"We would like to see this money come in pennies, nickels and dimes, right from the farm homes and from the farmers who are in greatest need. The committee which is going to Washington will be made up of farmers from the Northwest, and was contributed in pennies by farmers and farm families who have no dollars."

The Juniors and Juveniles in these states are going to play a most important part in the collection of this fund. The rural school teacher will be a most important factor, also, for as the article further states, "if we do not soon get agriculture on its economic feet, the teacher's job is finished along with the rest of the unemployed." So, the rural teacher is being asked to aid in the collection of the money. Community gatherings will be planned, an oyster supper or entertainment, and the proceeds will be sent in as the school district's contribution.

These states hope to send one Junior from each state to Washington, accompanied by the state Junior Leader. The Junior is to be chosen through a popularity contest, or a vote by all the Juniors, or some similar method.

The Junior work in Kansas is in its very beginning, of course, and we only wish our organization had progressed sufficiently so that we could undertake this project along with the rest. We know that the more states and farmers represented, the more influence the committee will have; and the more influence, the more results.

If every Local will get busy without delay—elect its Local leader and begin the enlistment and training of its Juniors—perhaps the next two months will show us a more complete Junior organization than we can imagine. The successful collection of such a fund, contributed in pennies, would be a wonderful thing to accomplish, as the start of our Junior educational work.

What do you think about this? Write us your reaction to this plan.

PICTURE OF AUNT PATIENCE

If we had a penny for each time we have been asked to publish a "picture of Aunt Patience," we could send at least ten Juniors and the entire State Board to Washington, expenses paid. Well, perhaps that statement is

SMART EASILY MADE



8386. Chic for Matinee or School. Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2-3 yards of 35 inch fabric for the jacket and skirt, and 1 7/8 yard for blouse, plus 1 1/8 yard for lining jacket. Price 15c.

8393. A Slenderizing House Frock. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46. Size 38 requires 4-5 yards of 35 inch fabric. Price 15c.

NOW READY—THE SMART MATRON, second in the series of specialized pattern books for specific groups of your readers. Offering a complete assortment of flattering designs in the 36 to 52 size range. Nothing of the sort has ever been offered before. A full use of its exclusive feature for your readers. First, THE COED. Now, THE SMART MATRON. More to follow. The price of THE SMART MATRON, the same as all others in the series. 10c.

Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas.

a little exaggerated but there have been a great many requests. This week we're publishing the picture you asked for—and we hope that the members of Aunt Patience's Club won't be too disappointed.

NATIONAL CONVENTION REPORT

Because of lack of space last week, we were unable to print the report of the National convention, written by a Junior of Mouna. It is published this week, however, and we want you to read it for it tells of some of the Junior achievements at the last National meeting. We hope that a Junior of Kansas will write a report for us, next year.

LOCAL LIBRARY LIST

This week we're publishing, also, the Library List for the Local, which is recommended by the National Junior Committee. We have received several letters in regard to this list, and we hope that the interest in it will be widespread. Please be sure to cut it out and save it as it will not be printed again for sometime. Each Local is urged to obtain as many of these publications as possible. The ones which are "starred" are the most important for the use of your newly elected Local Junior Leader.

A LETTER FROM NATIONAL JUNIOR LEADER

We received this week an interesting letter from Mrs. O. H. Olson, Chairman of the National Executive Junior Committee. A few excerpts from her letter follow:

"I have been interested in following Mrs. Edwards' trip to Kansas and to note your enthusiastic plans for developing the Junior Department in the Kansas Union. There will be a circular letter before long adding more definite information about the source of materials. For your own use and for leaders who have access to libraries, suggest the reading: "Economy of Abundance" by Stuart Chase; also "Men and Machines" by the same author. Chapter XI of "Thunder and Dawn" by Glen Frank, as well as the rest of the book, is also very excellent."

JUVENILE LETTERS

Quinter, Kans., Dec. 22, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your Junior club.

My birthday is May 31.

I am in the third grade and never missed a day last year.

I haven't missed a day this year so far.

I expect you have been getting quite a few letters.

I have two pet ducks. Their names are Jake and Sally.

My father belongs to the Farmers Union.

I guess I will quit for today. I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

I would like to have a pin please.

Your loving friend

Retta Mae Starkey.

Dear Retta Mae:

I am so glad that you are to be one of our Farmers Union Juniors. Your attendance record is splendid and I hope you'll be able to do the same, this year. Yes, I've been getting quite a few letters, but not nearly so many as I'd like. I'll send you pin and I hope you had a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, too.

Aunt Patience.

Green, Kansas, Dec. 26, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

I thought I would write another letter. It has been a long time since I have written. I have been looking for my twin, but I cannot find any. And I was going to send a lesson, but I didn't see any.

I got a lot of nice Christmas presents. My little brother Arnold got a tractor, train and dumper for Christmas.

I still have my pin and surely have enjoyed it. But I wish I could find my twin.

Don't forget my birthday, September 9. I will be thirteen years old my next birthday and I am going to look for my twin.

With love,

Lucille Bauer.

Care F. W. Bauer.

Dear Lucille:

It has been a long time since we've heard from you. We haven't had a lesson for sometime, but we're going to have a Juvenile lesson this month, so be sure to watch for it. You did have a nice Christmas, didn't you?

And I'm so glad that you liked your pin—do you always wear it? I surely won't forget your birthday—we'll find a twin for you soon, I know.

Aunt Patience.

Green, Kans., Dec. 26, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I have been looking strongly for my twin, but I have not found it. I have been reading every paper. We had our Christmas program at our school house the 14th of December. We had 23 numbers on our program yesterday. Christmas we had a program at the church. A Santa Claus was there. He sure was good to me. He gave me ten things. My sister and I joined last Summer. Neither one of us have found our twins. My daddy belongs to the Farmers Union. I still have my pin. I like it. I wear it on my coat. My letter is getting too long. I will have to quit. Goodbye.

With love,

Irene Bauer.

Care F. W. Bauer, R. 2; Box 11.

Dear Irene:

I'm fine, to, thank you. We have had quite a lot of trouble finding your and Lucille's twin—but we'll surely find them soon. I'm glad you have your pin and like it. Santa Claus

certainly was good to you. We're going to have the new Juvenile lessons soon, so watch for them.—Aunt Patience.

Glen Elder, Kans., Dec. 25, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. Have you been having any rain or snow? We haven't been having any rain or snow. It is getting cold this evening.

What did you get for Christmas? I got 15 things. I got an air rifle, two hammers, a saw, a knife, a comb, a fingernail file. I got a case with them.

I got a pair of gloves, and a pair of mittens, and a long truck and some shells with my gun, and paints, a book, a baseball, a game called spinette. My little sister Winifred got a lot of things for Christmas. She got 17 things for Christmas. She got a sled, a knife, a set of dishes, a fork, two dollars, a phone and some clay, a wrist watch, a pair of gloves, a hammer, a pin, two strings of beads. She named her dolls, one Marjorie, and one Dorothy May.

Your Junior Cooperator

Gerald Carpenter.

Dear Gerald:

We've not had very much rain or snow. I didn't get many things for Christmas this year, but many of the Juniors—like yourself—remembered me with letters, and I like them better than anything. You did get a lot of nice things for Christmas, and so did Winifred. Tell her that I like very much the names she gave her new dolls and write again, both of you.—Aunt Patience.

LaCrosse, Kans., Dec. 29, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I thought I would write a few lines to let you know I got my pin and I want to thank you for it. I hope I got my star for getting my sister, Abbie to join your club. I sure enjoyed Christmas. I hope you enjoyed yourself too. I got lots of presents for Christmas.

Well, I guess I will have to close. I wish you a Happy New Year.

Yours truly,

Paul Herrman.

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter—yes, I gave you a "star" for Abbie's membership. I'm glad that you like the pin and that you had a nice time Christmas. I hope you'll have a happy New Year, too—and don't forget to send in the first Juvenile lesson, which I will publish this month.—Aunt Patience.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

By Rita DeVine, Terry Mont.

Note: Rita, a Montana Junior, won the Montana State Essay contest and the National Junior Essay contest at the National Farmers Union Convention at Sioux Falls.

Returning from the National convention, I fully realized the wonderful opportunity I had and I want every one to know that I appreciated it. I had the pleasure of going to the convention by car in the company of President Ralph and Mrs. Kay. We reached La Moure on Sunday and Mrs. Edwards accompanied us from there to Sioux Falls.

Desire Edwards, our four-minute speech contestant and John Simpson, our National Secretary, and Margaret England and Marion Hokenson of North Dakota roomed together at the Cataract hotel. We found that North Dakota has almost as fine Juniors as Montana has.

There was a representation of Juniors from nearly every state. Oklahoma headed the list with 44.

All the Juniors attended the convention nearly all day Tuesday, listening to the speeches, music and community singing, and the reports of the various states.

The Juniors of the Farmers Union, E. E. Kennedy (national secretary) and the National Junior committee.

Mrs. Olson gave a fine address stressing the need of economic education for young people, and said that people who expect to remain free and ignorant expect that which never was and never will be. "It will do little good," she said, "to instruct the parents and let the children have no part in it. The parents are not going to live forever, and if the children have no idea of the problems facing their parents, then the work will all have been in vain." She also said that about all the heritage the American farmers would get would be a huge national debt, and that it was absolutely necessary that they at least get an understanding of the economic situation and the crisis that the world is in so that we at least won't make the mistakes our fathers did.

Mrs. Gladys Edwards of North Dakota then spoke on her ideas and experiences with the Junior work at the encampments, and the value of the Junior work is like a Junior partner in a firm. We want the experience of the senior members and in return will work with them and help the firm generally. . . . Mrs. Kay gave a splendid talk on Junior work in our own state, leaders' schools, and particularly stressed the importance of women and children in the organization. She said men have been running things alone for the last 20 or 30 years and have made a pretty mess of things, so at least the women and children cannot do much worse. All three speeches were more than inspiring. They said the future of America depended upon its young people and challenged us to do a better job of handling affairs than they have. Can we do it?

The evening program that day consisted of a pageant by the South Dakota Farmers Union and an address by Congressman Lemke. The Juniors, however, were entertained at the ballroom of the Cataract hotel with games, songs and dancing. The Oklahoma Juniors led the games. It was a "ret acquaintance" party and I can say that after the party, every one did feel acquainted.

Wednesday's program consisted of talks by the various state presidents. Mr. Pratt, Oklahoma leader introduced his Juniors and they sang their state song and F. U. songs.

Then at 11 a. m. were taken in cars furnished by the Chamber of Commerce on a tour of the city. We were back at the hotel at noon in time for a banquet for all Junior contestants and Junior leaders and spec-

ial guests. After the banquet we met at the Coliseum and lined up for the parade. The parade was over three miles long and the biggest and most colorful one ever held in Sioux Falls. As the parade passed the Junior program directed by the Junior committee. Judging from the comments heard afterward, it was the finest part of the convention. All of it was broadcast over station K300. The winning essay was read, the first and second prize speeches given and an oration by the 3rd prize winner in that contest. Our medals were awarded us by Vice-President, C. N. Rogers. Then there were plays, the initiation ceremony, music and singing, by Juniors from various states.

The convention ended late Wednesday night with another party at the ballroom. All in all it was the most wonderful experience of my life and I only wish that all of the "lukewarm" Farmers Union members could have seen that delegation assembled there. They would have proof that the Farmers Union is an organization to be proud of, and one that does amount to something. They would no longer be like the "wuffiebird" Mr. Maddock described—always looking back to see how they'd come, and not paying attention to what they're doing—which after all is the only thing that matters.

JUNIOR LESSON

A STUDY OF MONEY

By Mrs. O. H. Olson

Lesson Two

DO YOU KNOW?

(1) What is money now we use a great deal of money?

(2) What makes these valuable? Is it the material they are made of?

(3) Does a token measure value as well as any other money?

(4) What do we call our national measuring "measuring stick" and value and how long has it been in use?

(5) What are the four principal functions of money? (Medium of exchange, measure of value, store of value and measure for payment of debt.)

(6) Do you think we now have "an honest dollar"? Why?

(7) Does the supply or crop of potatoes have anything to do with the quantity of potatoes one could get in trade for a bushel of wheat?

(8) Does the supply of dollars have anything to do with the amount of money one could get in trade for a bushel of wheat?

(9) If the supply of money or credit, which acts the same as money, affects prices, wages and property values, does it seem necessary to you that people should understand the source of these and learn who control them?

Definitions of Terms Used

Token: Something given as a symbol of authority, and used in place of face value instead of real or intrinsic value.

MONEY: WHAT IT DOES

"Democracy can no more afford a lying money meter than a lying gas meter or scales that lie when we market our products." We have often heard that "money talks" but few of us ever suspected that it might lie to us about values. We have thought of money as a good friend, however hard to love, but we have not thought of the things we want. Let us look at the different things which have been used as money and study the nature of the stuff.

(1) Necessities for consumption: salt, corn, fish, cattle, tobacco, furs, clothing, etc.

(2) Capital stock: guns, knives, bullets, metals, etc.

(3) Tokens: scraps of paper such as checks, bank-drafts, notes, bills of exchange, etc. These are used as counters and scales that lie when we market our products. This is the material they are made of. This is the modern money.

Coins early captivated the imagination of man. Savage and modern alike know the magic of their charm and a child must be very young who does not love them and value them. In all ages coins have been exchangeable for necessities and comforts; or for slaves, human or mechanical, and leisure. Aside from utility or vanities, coins as stores of value were easy to move from place to place and to hide from robbers. Even in these days of checks and bank-drafts, these shining metals have not lost their appeal and there are those who think that gold is and always will be the ideal money.

We now find after thousands of years of evolution of trade and commerce requiring some kind of money, that 90 per cent or 95 per cent of our business is carried on by a system of barter and very little of the shining metals are used for money. Perhaps you are surprised that we still use a system of barter to such an extent? Of course it is a very different barter than swapping cattle for cloth.

As a gold standard nation we did not have to pay for anything with gold needed to transact business with coins of metal; nor is there enough gold in the whole world to supply the United States alone. Besides, in these days of modern transportation when even farmers and country merchants send long distances for things it is much safer and more convenient to send check or drafts than to have to deliver or ship heavy coins. A thousand silver dollars weigh about 69 pounds and gold weighs one sixteenth as much.

Money Affects Supply and Demand

Money is so closely related to our daily well being that we can hardly think of food or clothes or anything that affects modern living without thinking in terms of money. We always think how many dollars this or that is worth. Our well being depends on the ratio of the money we can earn to the prices of things which we must consume or use.

We say that prices and business are subject to supply and demand. We mean that big supplies of things make their prices low and a scarcity makes prices relatively high. But the supply of bread, let us say, and the number of mouths to be fed is not there to supply and demand. Stores in America today are filled with food and clothes and merchants are anxious to sell. Outside in the streets, millions of people pass, many of them hungry and ragged or

both. We have a mental picture of supply and demand close together; what is lacking? The answer is, money to be used as a MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE, to make it possible for supply and demand to come together for trade. So let us not forget that the supply of money has a lot to do with demand for goods. To act as a medium of exchange is the first function of money. Our first forms of money are satisfactory in this respect, if we can get them to use. The way money gets into circulation affects the ease with which money may be secured to pass from hand to hand in carrying on trade. P. W. Ramer, author of "Private Control of Money, A Private Taxing System" has this to say, "Money as a medium of exchange is an aid to supply and demand coming together for trade, but when its supply is turned over to private control, it becomes a toll bridge between supply and demand. It is no longer of temperative, a factor, but through interest taking, is used for absorbing unearned profits from both supply and demand. It becomes a private taxing system on commerce."

What Mr. Ramer means is this: Under our system which gives private bankers a monopoly of the power to issue money, which they put into circulation by making loans to collect interest on, the interest taking interferes with the buying of things; interest taking interferes with money passing freely from hand to hand in making trades. It destroys buying power and so helps create the so-called surpluses.

The Money Measuring Stick

Secondly, money is a MEASURE OF VALUE. The dollar is our measuring stick of value just as the yard is our measuring stick of length. It was established as such in 1792 under the Constitution which provides that the government shall "coin money and regulate the value thereof."

Since then printing of paper money has been held in the courts to be "coining of money." But the government has not attempted to regulate the value of the money coined.

The government is also empowered to establish weights and measures and does so. The length of a yard is established so that it varies less than a thousandth part of an inch. A bushel of wheat is a bushel, a pound of weight, a bushel or ton as measures are established with extreme exactness, but the dollar as a measure of value is always changing. At one time a yard was the distance around the king's middle or the length of the king's arm. Suppose we bought cloth by the distance around the President! Consider the difference around Presidents Taft and Coolidge. Yet we have and use a dollar just as ridiculous when we measure the value of our work or property or the things we must buy.

Not many years ago a dollar would only measure the value of one half bushel of wheat and in the early part of 1933 it measured the value of three bushels of the same kind of grain. Actually, the value of a bushel of wheat of a given grade and quality does not change, as it always contains the same food value. Of course the supply of wheat has something to do with prices, but so does the supply of dollars. When the prices have gone up or down, but we probably mean that the dollar as a measuring stick of value has changed. If our yard stick as a measure of length had changed the last few years as much as the dollar in measuring the value of wheat, the times it would have been 18 feet long.

By careful study it has been shown that if we swapped goods for goods, prices under such a system would go up or down very little. In a year when we produced a big crop of potatoes, we would get or give more of these in a trade and years when potatoes were scarce a few less; but on an average the relative trade value of the things we must use stay about the same. The demand for goods on the part of the people is quite steady and production in a large country like this does not fluctuate rapidly. There may be sharp changes in prices and then we say prices have come down or gone up. We are like the green soldier who looked around and said the whole regiment except himself, was out of step! When all prices in general change we can assume that the dollar is out of step. One thing may go up, like the potatoes when the crop is short, because of the law of supply and demand, but when everything goes up what has really happened is that for some reason dollars have become plentiful and cheap so we do not have to give as much of any commodity to buy one. When all prices go down as now in this period of depression, that indicates that for some reason dollars have become scarce and dear, as we have to give more of real wealth to get one.

Professor Fisher of Yale University compares money and business with bread and butter. If you spread a little butter over a piece of bread, the butter does not go on very thick. If you have twice as much butter to put on the same slice of bread it goes on twice as thick and when taking a bite of this slice you get twice as much butter. The same is true of business; when a little supply of money must spread over the nation's business less money must be involved in each transaction than if twice as much money were available to use. More money to spread over all business would result in more money for use in each deal. When money is scarce we say prices and wages are low; when money is plentiful prices and wages are high. This is called the quantity theory of money.

Surplus or Underconsumption

Because all things have been cheap many people have jumped to the conclusion that there is a surplus of crops and manufactured goods and that this makes prices low. Does it seem reasonable that all at once we started producing too much of everything? Take wheat for instance: Professor Warren of Cornell University tells us that we in the United States have produced less wheat per person since 1920, a time of low prices, than we did from 1910 to 1920, a time of high prices. Since 1920 the supply of manufactured goods has increased not more than 3 per cent per year, which should be absorbed by the in-

LOCAL LIBRARY LIST

Recommended Leaflets, Pamphlets and Books.

For Juniors: THE STORY OF TOAD LANE—05—By Stuart Chase. Obtained from Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE LOUD SPEAKER—Historical sketch of the Farmers Union, Farmers Union Business Activities. Free. Write to Farmers Union Herald, Minnesota Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

On Money and Credit: "THE BOOK"—25—by Coin Harvey—The Mundus Publishing Co., Mont Ne, Ark.

A TALE OF TWO NATIONS—25—The Mundus Publishing Co., Mont Ne, Arkansas.

The Federal Reserve Monster—25—the same company.

"MONEY AND CREDITS"—05—by John A. Simpson. Write E. B. Kennedy, Nat'l Sec'y Farmers Union, Kansas City, Mo.

"MONEY AND CREDIT"—30—by Mrs. O. H. Olson, Nat'l Junior Leader. Write her at Bijou Hills, S. Dak.

"HARD TIMES—THE CAUSE AND CURE"—15—by Mahlon H. Fulton, Philadelphia, Pa.

Men and Machines

MEN AND MACHINES—\$2.50—by Stuart Chase. Order from Macmillan Publishing Co., New York City.

MACHINERY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS—25—by E. H. Holman, Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WASTE AND THE MACHINE AGE—15—and "FACTS ABOUT THE DEPRESSION"—20—by A. M. Lasky, League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th St., New York City.

"WHERE THE TALL CORN GROWS," by E. H. Holman. Published by Northern States Cooperative League, Minneapolis, Minn.

"ECONOMY OF ABUNDANCE," by Stuart Chase.

"THUNDER AND DAWN," by Glen Frank.

World Peace

Write to Mr. Jacob Taylor, National Farm Secretary, National Council for the Prevention of War, 532 Seventeenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C., for material on world peace and the prices of booklets they have on this subject.

Cooperation

PLEASE PASS THE BREAD—02—by James Peter Warbasse. WHAT IS CONSUMER'S COOPERATION? Write to the Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Missouri River Diversion Project

Write to:—Missouri River Diversion Association, Devils Lake, N. Dak. Simply ask for information on this project.

Farm Bulletins

STATE: Write your County Agent or to the Extension Service State College Station, Manhattan, Kansas, for a list of bulletins.

U. S.: Write your Senator or Congressman for a list of the farm bulletins published by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

