The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION COOPERATION

VOLUME XXVII — SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1935 — NUMBER 36

Farmers Union Ready To Sponsor Schools

JUNIOR PROGRAM TO RECEIVE HELP FROM GOVERNMENT

K. E. R. C. Funds Available for Use in Conducting Schools Sponsored by Farmers Union and Locals throughout the State

USE UNION PROGRAM

Teachers Who Can Qualify as Eligible to Attend Institute, on Pay, and Return to Teach in Local Communities

The Farmers Union program in Kansas for the Juniors of the organization — those youths ranging in ages from 16 to 21 years—is to be one of the broadest and most comprehensive Junior programs in the entire Farmers Union setup. Recent developmnets, resulting from contacts made by state officers of the Kansas Union, include a great deal of support coming from national and state emergency relief funds which have been "earmarked" for just this sort of educational work among our folks out on the farms.

The K. E. R. C. organization, with headquarters in Topeka, is custodian for considerable funds which may be used by the Farmers Union Locals, or through them, in furthering the study among farmers of such subjects as are included in our regular course of study prepared for our Juniors. When officials of the Kansas Farmers Union called upon the K. E. R. C. officials in Topeka, and explained what the Union in this state is contemplating in the way of a Junior program, which, of course, includes the study of farm economics, credit and banking, farm life improvement, public speaking, local leadership among youths, cooperative marketing and purchasing, insurance as developed by the Farmers Union, and various kindred subjects, the custodians of the funds available through the K. E. R. C. immediately saw the desirability of expending a substantial portion of their funds through this Farmers Union channel.

Immediately, in conjunction with the Farmers Union officials, the K. E. R. C. officials began working out a plan through which the two organizations could work together and apply these funds. The skeletonized plan, together with some details of operation, are set forth in an article by Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, which appears elsewhere in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Briefly, the plan which the K. E. R. C. will support calls for a corps of teachers, recruited from among the farm population, to meet at a central institute, there to gain detailed information on the subjects to be taught out in the country and to be instructed in how to put this information out effectively; and then to be sent back to their respective communities (to their Locals) where they will conduct classes which will be attended by the Juniors as well as by any one and every one who may care to participate.

These teachers will be paid $15 per week while attending the institute, and the same rate of pay will continue for them while they are teaching in their own communities, provided they conduct classes for 7½ hours per week. Transportation expenses will be paid out of K. E. R. C. funds for those teachers to and from the institute.

Who Can be Teachers

To qualify as a teacher, a person, either man or woman of fair education, must satisfy different ones designated in the K. E. R. C. rules, that he or she has income not sufficient to provide for a living according to the accepted American standard of living. That qualification should include a large number of our Kansas farmers. It does not mean that a person must be on relief. Just whether or not a person can qualify depends, to some extent, on the opinion of local people connected with the K. E. R. C. setup, but it is intended, by the state officials of that government setup, that the qualifications shall be extremely liberal.

One of the greatest hurdles in the plan, as far as the Farmers Union is concerned, is finding the people in the various communities who can and will qualify as teachers. In this matter, the Union will have to depend almost entirely on Farmers Union leaders and members in the Locals. State officials urge that Local officers confer together on this matter, and that the secretary write the state office giving the names of people whom the Local people may recommend as teachers.

First Institute at Salina

As many institutes may be held as are deemed necessary and expedient. However, present plans are for only one to be held at first. This probably would be in Salina. A room will be provided, and men or women will be present who are well qualified to give information on the various subjects included in the curriculum. These men would be brought in from the various Farmers Union institutions, in Kansas and in other states, and possibly from other sources. All will be approved by the Farmers Union.

The institute may be attended by as few people as ten or twelve, although it is more likely that around twenty-five or even up to fifty, will attend. It will probably last three weeks; and at the close of the institute, the teachers will be equipped to go back to their communities and organize classes, which will be builded around the Junior Farmers Union work. The work to be done in the Local classes will be of such a nature that it will tend to increase interest in the Farmers Union as a means of self help for farmers through organization.

No Conflict with Regular Program

This program of education and development based upon cooperation with the government's setup will in no way conflict with the regular Junior Farmers Union program already being planned and being worked out by the Farmers Union. On the contrary, it will lend particular impetus to the Farmers Union program. It will be an invaluable aid in getting the Farmers Union program under way effectively.

Our state Junior Farmers Union setup will not be disturbed; rather, it will be strengthened. We still have our State Junior Leader and Local Junior Leaders, who will cooperate in every way possible to put on this educational program.

Junior Recognition Confined to Members

Although all who desire may attend the Local schools, participation in Junior Program contests or projects will be limited, of course, to regular Junior members of the Farmers Union. Participation in the regular program and contests, it will be remembered, includes possible competition for prizes, which, in turn, may include trips to the state and national Farmers Union conventions. No doubt, participation in the general educational program as provided through the K. E. R. C. program will be the means of bringing additional people into the Farmers Union.

Get Busy at Once

It is the intention of the officials of the Farmers Union and of the K. E. R. C. to be able to start the first institute on or about March 1. The usual active cooperation of Local members nd officials is solicited by the state Union. This is an opportunity of which the Farmers Union should avail itself to the fullest extent. It is designed in such a way that it will not cost any individual any particular amount of money.

Locals, acting as sponsors for the Local schools, will match government funds in the purchase of supplies for such schools, and the money available for this expenditure by the government can go as high as an amount equal to twenty per cent of the total salaries paid to the teacher. The teacher, of course, will be one of the local people who has been trained in the preliminary institute.

The state office of the Kansas Farmers Union at Salina will be glad to receive letters from any one who is interested, in any way, in this program.

SURPRISED AT NUMBERS WHO ANSWERED THE ADS

It pays to advertise through the columns of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Here is a letter from L. N. Dreiling, manager of the Penokee Farmers Union Cooperative Association, at Penokee, Kansas:

Penokee, Kans., Feb 2, 1935
Mr. Floyd Lynn, Editor,
Kansas Union Farmer,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Mr. Lynn:

Enclosed find check as per your statement. I did not realize that we could get such good results as we did from this little ad. We got replies from all over the state, and got good posts. (Signed) A. N. Dreiling.

Just last week, another Farmers Union member, Jerry Dorman of Trego county, told the editor that a little classified ad he ran a few weeks ago, advertising some sheep for sale, sold the sheep in a very few days.

"Before the ad appeared the second week, I had the sheep sold at a good price, considering the market, and got so many inquiries from all over the state that I spent about as much money for postage writing the interested buyers and telling them they were too late, as I spent for the ad. I was surprised at the number of replies the 'ad brought me."

So it goes. If any reader has anything to sell, or wants to buy anything, a little ad in the "Classified" column will do the job in a hurry. Use the columns of your own paper.

Cooperative marketing and business institutions are useful only in proportion to the patronage given them by those who could be most benefitted. Patronize your own Farmers Union firms.

Junior Program Help By Government Setup

In a communication addressed or directed to the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union, C. A. Ward, president of the organization, goes into some detail as to the operation of the proposed setup involving the Farmers Union Junior work program and the Workers' Educational program as provided by the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee, KERC. This communication should be read and studied by every member and every Local in the Kansas Farmers Union. It follows:

Mr. Ward's Communication

As an outcome of a conference I had last week with J. M. Besore, Supervisor of Emergency Education for the state of Kansas, I am now in a position to describe in greater detail the nature of the Emergency Educational Program of which the Farmers Union locals are able to avail themselves.

Each local will be allowed to organize classes in what is termed Workers' Education. Quoting from K. E. R. C. Bulletin No. 149: "The object of Workers' Education is to teach and conduct classes whose primary purpose is to stimulate an active and continued interest in current economic problems and to guide the development of a sense of responsibility for their solution among workers of all classes, by training themselves in clear thinking through the study of those questions closely related to their lives as citizens and workers."

From this definition it is obvious that the term "Worker's Education" is much broader in scope than its name tends to indicate. It is, in fact, so broad that it permits the establishment of a vast variety of subjects most of which would be of extreme value to the Farmers Union as an agricultural organization. Among these allow me to suggest only a few of such subjects: "The History of Cooperative Movement, Here and Abroad"; "Cooperative Marketing and Purchasing"; "Farm Management, Rural Economics"; The Organization and Successful Operation of Farmers' Organizations"; "Public Speaking," "Current Economic Problems of the NRA and AAA"; "Labor and Social Legislation," as well as Cultural subjects of various types and descriptons, etc. etc. I mention the above subjects not because they represent the ones that must necessairily be included in your particular projects, but merely to impress upon your mind the wide interpretation to which the term Workers' Education is subject. It is truly an educational program of which every Farmers Union local should eventually avail itself.

In order briefly to give you a more complete picture of the educational set-up of Workers Education, let me add the following points:

1. The teachers who are hired to conduct classes in Workers' Education will be paid from the Emergency Educational Fund. This means that your Local, as the sponsor of the project, does not have to contribute toward the salary of the teachers employed.

2. The maximum weekly rate to pay for such teachers, as paid from the Emergency Educational Fund, has been established at $15.00 per week. The maximum rate of pay has been established at $1.00 per hour provided the total earnings do not exceed $65.00 per month. The minimum rate of pay has been established at 50c per hour.

3. In order to qualify for a teaching position under Workers' Education, the applicant must be eligible for releaf. This does not mean that the person to be selected for teaching must be on work relief or direct relief at the time of certification, but it does mean that such persons must be able to satisfy the local Relief Administration that his present earnings so lowers his standard of living as to place him on a marginal subsistence level. The various local Relief Administration may perhaps vary in their judgment as to who is "eligible for relief", but their interpretation will be liberal in regard to the Emergency Educational Program. That is, of course, a matter of great importance, and may determine to a large extent the competence of the teacher, you, as a Local, are able to employ.

4. There are no educational qualifications for the teachers, but it is,of course, of advantage to you to secure such teachers as you deem best qualified to conduct the classes in your communities.

5. Teachers hired must first be approved by the local groups as sponsors of the educational program; secondly by the Supervisor of Workers' Education or Supervisor of Emergency Education, or both, and thirdly, as mentioned under point 3, by the local relief administration.

6. In order to prepare the prospective teacher in Workers' Education as to its scope, aim, curriculum, teaching methods, text book material, etc, the Topeka office requires that each teacher must attend Teachers' Institute of from two to three weeks' duration. During the prospective teacher's stay at such an institution he or she will be paid a flat rate of $15 per week to defray whatever costs are involved. Transportation to and from such institutes will also be provided.

7. Before any educational project, which you desire to establish can be operated, it must have the approval of the Poor Commissioner, the sponsor (in your case, the Farmers Union local itself), the Certifying Officer, and the Chairman of the County Emergency Relief Committee as well as the final approval of the Topeka office.

8. An additional sum not to exceed 20 per cent of the total salaries on a given project will be allowed each educational set-up for such consumable or expendable supplies as text books, writing tablets, pencils, etc., provided the sponsor matches this appropriation dollar for dollar from local contribution.

This, in brief, is the description of the Workers' Educational program. I hope that each and every strong local will see fit to avail itself of the splendid opportunities it offers. Surely, an active educational program is of inestimable aid in strengthening our organization.

If you desire further information on this matter, you may either send your inquiries to me at Salina, or write directly to Jay M. Besore, Supervisor of Emergency Education, 501 National Reserve Building, Topeka, Kansas.

KANSAS COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE AND LABOR FORMED

Eighteen Farm and Labor Groups Get together in Organization Known as Kansas Farm and Labor Council at Topeka

KANSAS TAKES LEAD

H. E. Witham, Chariman of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, Heads New Group; Palmer, Taylor, Baird, Webb, Other Officers

Organized agriculture and organized labor, in Kansas, have joined forces, and the organization embracing the two branches of basic industry is known as the Kansas Farm and Labor Council. The fact that the groups were organizing in one group was reported, editorially, last week in the Kansas Union Farmer.

Although preliminary meetings had been held, in which the laborers and the farmers decided definitely to join forces, the organization meeting was not held until Monday evening, January 28. This meeting took place in the headquarters office of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations in Topeka, Room 500, Jayhawk Hotel. The present setup will be maintained throughout the present sessoin of the Kansas legislature, and then will be developed into a permanent working organization.

At the organization meeting, H. E. Witham, who is chairman of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, was named president of the new Council. Fred Palmer of the railway conductors, Herington, and L. E. Webb, Wichita, president of the Cooperative Grain Dealers Association, are vice presidents. E. L Beard, Wichita, of the firemen, is secretary-treasurer.. The assistant secretary-treasurer is M. R. Taylor of Wichita, who is chairman of the legislative committee of the railway trainmen.

The following eighteen organizations are represented in the Council:

Farm Organizations: Kansas Farmers Union, Kansas Farm Bureau, Kansas State Grange, Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Equity Union Grain Comapny, Farmers Cooperative Commission Co., Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealerss' Ass'n., Union Oil Company Cooperative, Kansas Cooperative Creamery Ass'n., Farmers Union Managerial Ass'n.

Labor Organizations: Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Kansas State Federation of Labor, United Mine Workers of America, District 14, State Council of Carpenters, Order of Railway Telegraphers.

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen

The purpose of the organization is to unite the farmer and the laborer in a common cause. This combined organization represents approximately 400,000 voters of the state. The organization has as its goal, the return of purchasing power to agriculture and labor. This means the adjusting of the economic situation that as nearly as possible, each laborer may have a job at a fair wage and that the farmers' income will be sufficient that they may enjoy our American standard of living.

The immediate action the council will be to secure legislation which will be for the best interests of all our people in Kansas. The Farm Labor Council will fight any form of a general sales tax. The Council is in favor of the Convict Labor Bill which confines convict labor and prison manufactured goods to State institutions excepting binding twine and automobile tags. The Council will support legislation which will relieve real property of its already overloaded weight of taxes. The Council will support an extension of the present moratorium law in order that our farm and home owners may have a breathing spell until conditions become better.

The Council is in favor of the Anti-Injunction Bill which is an act which expidites action on the part of the courts in settling labor controversities.

Several members of the council expect to remain in Topeka during the legislature and the full committee will meet again next Thursday night, February 7th.

It is pointed out that Kansas again takes the lead in organization among organizations, or cooperation among cooperatives. This state is outstanding for the fact that the farm organizations work together. The formation of this Council embracing agriculture and labor is pointed to as another long step forward.

KINNEY'S POEMS

For a long time many of A. M. Kinney's friends have urged him to have his poems printed and put in book form. This want has been supplied and the book of poems is now for sale.

Many of these poems were written years ago, but are just as full of thought and truth today as when written. Reading the poems causes one to be impressed with the sincerity of he author.

These poems portray the real spirit of life. I class them as a type of literature which should be in the hands or in the library of every Farmers Union member. Including thousands of Mr. Kinney's old friends, our Farmers Union folks should avail hemselves of copies of this book.—C. A. Ward.

GOING FROM OLD TO NEW ORDER OF THINGS SAYS WARD

Points out in WIBW Radio Address Thursday Evening that Organized Agriculture Growing into Prominence and Responsibility

ABOUT STATE AFFAIRS

Labor Joins Farmers in Fight against Sales Tax, and in Effort to Gain Better Conditions for Both Classes of People

The whole economic structure of our society is being revamped, and we are going through a period of definite transition, said Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, in a talk over radio station WIBW, Topeka, last Thursday evening. He also said, at the beginning of his talk, that organized farmers are coming more and more into a position of responsibility, service and pestige. His address continues:

Whether we realize it or not, and whether or not we like it, we are going from an old to a new order of things. The depression of the past four or five years has, in the past year been intensified and aggravated by the worst drouth this section of the country has ever known.

I think it can be definitely stated that we have made some substanial progress in recovery. Purchasing power is slowly on the increase, but we will have no greater extent of prosperity until not only the farmers of this country, but the millions of wage earners as well, have sufficient income to at least enjoy the necessities of life and the American standard of living.

Under the so called New Deal, many schemes and plans are resorted to, to bridge what we hope is only an emergency situation. Our gavernment is appropriating billions of dollars to open up business and commerce, thus putting armies of the unemployed to work. In my judgment all this has been absolutely necessary in the face of conditions that confront us. We had come to the time when the law of the survival of the fittest had broken down. Capitalism, because of playing from the bottom of the deck, had over-played its hand. Great monopolies and trusts had been formed, and the common people everywhere had invested their meager earnings into over-capitalized institutions, which went down with the crash of 1929.

In my judgment our whole economic problem is one of distribution. There is absolutely no fundamental reason why our country should be in the mess it is in. We still have the same United States we have always had. Our country is rich in natural and artificial resources. We have developed a high degree of intelligence. We have armies of men and women who want work. There is absolutely no reason for poverty and despair if the proper adjustments can be made. We should not think of giving up our conveniences and even our luxuries and going back to primitive things. The time may come when our state and national government will be compelled to take over the reins and put on a nation-wide development program. For instance, instead of having millions of men on federal relief who are doing little or no constructive work, we ought to clean out the slums of our cities, build farm to market roads, and push forward a system of terracing and water conservation. Every farm house as well as every city home should be electrified. I am trying to say that if the rest of the world is determined to become nationalistic that the United States may have to follow suit. There is one thing definitely sure, and that is that we must give jobs to the unemployed.

The farmers of this country have for many years, been on the downward trend and out of economic balance with other industries. The purchasing power of our farmers has vanished and in order to recapture it, our government has asked our farmers to cooperate in a program of production control. In the face of our inability to open our foreign markets for our surplusses, this production control program, temporarily at least, seems the only way out. In my judgment it should be only a temporary measure, and I expect to use all of my influence and ability, in cooperating with my fellows to return as nearly as possible, full production to the farmer. Our federal government ought to quit pussyfooting, and stop the importation of products from foreign all the foreign countries representing millions of acres. These products from foreign nations, produced with cheap labor, come over to this country and slap our farmers in the face. This evil, alone, if stopped, would go a long ways in solving our over production troubles. The farm organizations of this country, through their leaders, are in a better position than ever before to force some of these issues.

About State Affairs

Now I want to talk about state affairs. The legislature is in session here at Topeka and indications are that it will be a long session. Governor Landon is insisting on state economy. He is right, and I think the legislature wants to cooperate.

The farm organizations are here at Topeka stronger than ever before. We have established headquarters, and Mr. John Vesecky is our legislative representative. The presidents

(continued on page 2)

WARD TO DISCUSS DIRECT MARKETING ON WIBW THURSDAY

Tune in on WIBW, Topeka radio station, Thursday evening at 6:30 to 6:45, to hear a discussion of direct marketing oflivesto ck hrdluf mamaa marketing of live stock, together with comments on legislation now pending relative to that subject in the state legislature. Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will be the speaker. This is a matter which the Farmers Union and other farm organizations are pushing, and early action by tre state legislature is expected.

EVERSON SHOWS A FARM INCOME LOSS AND INTEREST GAIN

Gross Farm Income Dropped, between 1920 and 1934, from $19,576,900,000 to $5,284,000,000, while Farm Mortgage Debt Bounded up

ANSWER IS ORGANIZE

Says Congress Could Unlock Door of Opportunity if It would only Retrieve Keys from Coupon Clippers Who Usurp Powers

In his radio address on the regular Farmers Union period, Farm and Home hour, the fourth Saturday of January, Ed Everson, president of the National Farmers Union, spoke on "Fourteen Years of Farm Relief." He pointed out the great and appalling depreciation of farm buying power, which has been accompanied by an astonishing increase in profits for the non-producing classes, and by a great increase in the national indebtdness.

Mr. Everson shared his time with the National Farmers Union secretary, E. E. Kennedy, whose remarks will be published later. Mr. Everson also preceded his principal address with some general, but most timely, remarks, which are found in this issue under another heading.

Following is Mr. Everson's address:

14 Years of Farm Relief

A very great many people are and have been of the opinion that this depression began in 1929. A great many, too, fail to distinguish between the effect and the cause of the Depression.

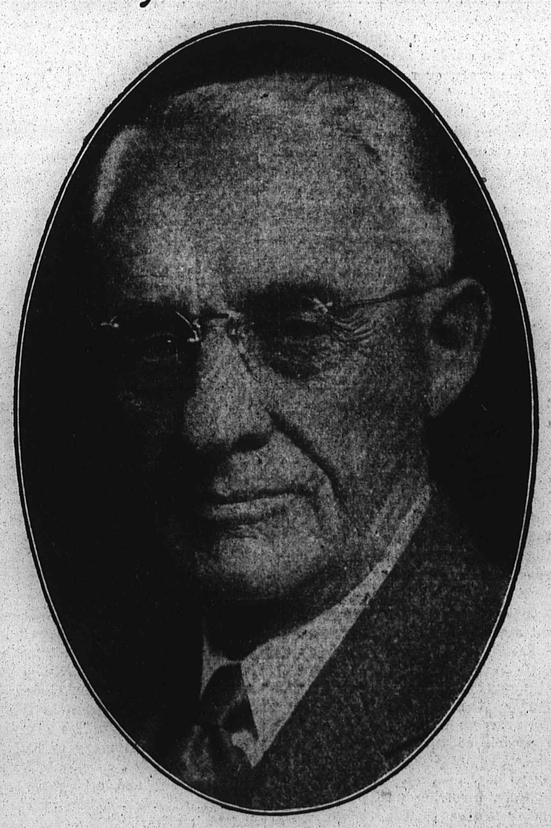
If we will make an analysis of the incomes received by the different groups of society from 1920 up until 1934 and make the comparison of these incomes by the different groups, I feel sure that we will all be better able to understand what has happened in our Great Industrial Plant, when we consider our entire economic system as one plant. I have compiled the following data, from the year-books of the Department of Agriculture, which indicates clearly the decline in the farm income from 1930 up to and including 1934:

Gross Farm Income In	
1920	$19,576,900,000
1925	12,000,000,000
1929	11,950,000,000
1930	9,403,000,000
1931	6,920,000,000
1932	5,000,000,000
1933	4,182,000,000
1934	5,284,000,000

From the foregoing data it will be seen that in the short period from 1920 to 1925 farmers' incomes were reduced by more than $7,500,000,000 and I submit to you that it was

(continued on page 2)

Kinney Poems in Demand



A. M. KINNEY

Below is what was found when the state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union opened a letter Monday morning, from R. D. Samuelson, manager of the Olsburg Farmers Union Cooperative Association. The letter was written last Saturday, after Mr. Samuelson had read the announcement of A. M. Kinney's poems in book form:

"Enclosed find check for $2 in payment of 10 copies of Mr. Kinney's book of poems, which get to me as soon as possible. I sure do not want to miss this, as I know we cannot find their equal any place."

Mr. Samuelson goes on to say in his letter, "We have finished up a fairly successful year in the business here, and the outlook for the coming year seems much brighter than a year ago. Otherwise, we are getting so used to hard times that they do not seem so hard."

With Mr. Kinney's poems circulating around Olsburg, times in that community will seem less hard than ever.

Recognition in K. C. Star

Mr. Kinney received outstanding recognition as an author in the Kan-

(continued on page 2)

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published every Thursrday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1872

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918

Floyd H. Lynn.....Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, Per Year.....$1.00

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.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

E. H. Everson, President.....St. Charles, South Dakota
C. N. Rogers, vice president.....Indianola, Iowa
E. E. Kennedy, Secretary.....Kankakee, Ill.

KANSAS OFFICIALS

C. A. Ward, President.....Salina, Kansas
A. M. Kinney, Vice President.....Huron, Kansas
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer.....Salina, Kansas
John Tommer, Conductor.....Waterville, Kansas
John Scheel, Doorkeeper.....Emporia, Kansas
Mrs. Mary Riley, State Junior Leader.....Salina, Kansas

DIRECTORS

Ross Palenske.....Alma, Kansas
B. E. Winchester.....Stafford, Kansas
Henry Jamison.....Quinter, Kansas
John Fengel.....Lincolnville, Kansas
F. C. Gerstenberger.....Blue Mound, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—1032 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kans.; H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas; O. W. Schell, Mgr.; Wakeeney, Kansas, N. A. Ormsby, Mgr.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kans., W. J. Spencer, President-Manager.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 205, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 208, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 215, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1935

IT TAKES MORE THAN RAINFALL

A trip into western central Kansas and conversations with the real folks out there, offer inspiration to any one. Feed is scarce, pasture is scarcer, yet determination to go ahead is still there in abundance.

We recently asked a farmer in Trego county when it had last rained there. "Gosh, it's been so long I don't even remember," he answered.

"What percentage of your dairy cows have had to be sold, to the government or otherwise, taking this section of the state as a whole?" we asked.

"I'd say at least fifty percent," he answered readily.

"It'll take a long time to build those herds back again," we ventured.

"Oh, yes, of course it will," said the Trego county farmer, "but I'll tell you, this western country will build up again quicker than any other part of the state, or nation, either, for that matter."

That spirit of determination and of pride and faith in their own state and community will prevail in central western Kansas, and with favorable conditions, prosperity will come to the farmers there in a surprisingly short period of time.

Favorable Conditions

Of course, when we speak of favorable conditions, we mean more than rainfall and other weather conditions. We mean, also, favorable economic conditions to be brought about by an improved system of distribution, and by a closer approach to, or a complete achievement of, cost of production.

It is well to note that one reason, perhaps the main reason, why farmers in that drouth-smitten area have been able to hang on, is the fact that they were immeasurably helped by the insurance feature of the AAA wheat allotment plan. Had they not received benefits at all, or had they received benefits only on the crops actually produced, an entirely different story would be written.

Farmers in that section of the state have been helped, and are thus retaining their position as the bulwark of the nation, in proportion to the nearness we have been able to approach complete cost of production.

The one step we have been able to take, involving parity prices and the insurance feature of the wheat allotment plan, has been truly a step toward farm prosperity—or, at least, a step back from complete agricultural ruin.

This but proves what a salvation complete cost of production would—or will—be.

Not a Miracle System

"Yes," some one will say, "but how are you going to know what cost of production is? Cost of production varies in different communities; would you vary the prices of products in the different communities?"

Of course not. But we would change the highly competitive system now forced on us by those who control the scarcity and value of money, and in that way we could, to a certain extent, cut down the variations in the cost of production in the various communities.

A cost of production system would not guarantee every individual a profit on his farming operations. An inefficient farmer, an extravagant farmer, or a farmer trying to dig a living out of an unproductive piece of soil, would, of course, not get cost of production.

The cost of production system is not a miracle system. It is simply a system of justice and equity. That's why the Farmers Union is for it.

Cost of production for farmers is not opposed by the common people of America; it is opposed by the privileged classes. It is not opposed by the laboring class of Americans. It is not opposed by the merchants, nor by the professional people. It is opposed by that class of non-producers who control the system of wealth distribution in America.

That monopolistic class, strongly organized, is afraid for farmers to receive cost of production. What would it mean? It would mean the liberating of an enslaved agriculture. What would that mean? It would mean the loss of the complete control over trade, agriculture and industry, which the privileged class of money despots now possesses.

They Aren't Worried

But these despots aren't much worried. They know that this power shall never be taken from them as long as the farmers remain unorganized, and as long as the farmers continue to work each for himself regardless of the progress of his class as a whole. An unorganized agriculture is as putty in the hands of these organized, greedy few.

At the same time, these despots are well aware of the fact that their hold on the finances, the income, the wealth of this nation, is builded on a false foundation. They well know that their power would not last until sundown if the Farmers Union would suddenly grow to include even fifty per cent of the farmers in this nation. They show extreme nervousness whenever as many as half the farmers in any one neighborhood join together and cooperate in the matters of marketing, purchasing, and legislation.

The comparative few, who do not produce a dime's worth of wealth, but who control most of it are going to continue to fight organization in agriculture. They are going to continue to encourage individual effort among farmers. They will continue to use the same underhanded methods they have grown so adept in.

How the Enemy Operates

They will not come out in the open and say, "Mr. Farmer, you mustn't join the Farmers Union." They know the farmer well enough to be sure that such a procedure would defeat their ends. Rather, they work by encouraging individual effort on the part of each farmer. They encourage "rugged individualism" and preach to the farmer the doctrine that his is the most independent life of all.

They preach anything and everything that would cause a farmer not to join his own class organization. They shudder to contemplate what it would mean to them if the farmers should, through such organizations as the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, become enlightened to such an extent that agriculture would become strongly organized. They want to keep the farmer everlastingly at the job of producing, producing, producing, leaving the matters of marketing and purchasing and distribution to the speculators, gamblers and manipulators.

So, getting back to the central western Kansas farmers, who have determination, and who are far from whipped, let it be said that their recovery depends on far more than rainfall and improved weather conditions.

These farmers cannot control the weather, but they can, through organization in the only truly militant, class organization for farmers, control some things as important as rainfall.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

ACTION IN UNION PROGRAM

I spent all of last week in Topeka. Our readers well know that the legislature is in full swing, and that many bills have been thrown in the hopper, some of which the Farmers Union are favoring and others of which we are fighting. John Vesecky, ranking member of the Farmers Union, is our legislative representative, and Homer Jenkins, well known young attorney from Salina, is assistant to Mr. Vesecky.

Both Mr. Vesecky and Mr. Jenkins are familiar with the farm organization program and are doing good work.

The most important bills which have been introduced in which the Farmers Union is definitely interested for immediate action are as follows:

The Senate Bill No. 85 as introduced by Senator John Frost, providing for regulation and inspection in the purchasing of live stock by packing houses, processors, etc., is one we are pushing.

Another Bill along the same line is a bill to regulate and supervise community sales.

Senate Bill No. 189 which extends our existing moratorium another two years is an important measure.

Other bills whch provide for farm storage and also one amending the state warehouse law to stop future sales contracts on cash grain are of vital interest.

An Anti-discrimination Bill with teeth in it has been introduced. We hope to get this bill through.

Tax Legislation

Last but not least is tax legislation. The farm organizations are determined to support such legislation as will ease the tax burden on real property. We are opposed to any form of a general sales tax but are in favor of strengthening our present income tax law. We have a strong lobby in Topeka and we ask all our members to write your Senators and Representatives urging them to support such legislation as is indorsed by the farm organizations. We ask our readers to direct your Senators and Representatives to call at our Headquarters, Room 500, Jayhawk Hotel, and our representatives will familiarize them with our stand on the various bills.

All of this is absolutely essential. In writing to your Representatives and Senators, I ask that you inform Mr. Vesecky as to your action. This is for the purpose that our representative may be in a position to carry out your wishes.

Junior Program Developments

In this issue of our paper you will find information relative to our Junior work in connection with funds from state and federal FERA. I ask your whole-hearted cooperation as this program developes. In the training and developing of our youth lies our hope for the future of the Farmers Union. The Junior work will supplement the work of the adults and we will all go along together. If the proper interest is taken, our organization, in the next few years, will grow by leaps and bounds.

I expect to attend our statewide business activity stockholders meetings this week in Kansas City. At the same time, I will appear before several of our committees in Topeka. I also have information that I will be called to Washington in the near future. Matters are so pressing in Kansas that I hope to remain in Washington only a couple of weeks. However, I will keep in close touch with our farm legislation and will do all I can to accomplish our program.

EVERSON SHOWS A FARM INCOME LOSS AND INTEREST GAIN

(continued from page 1)

during that period that farmers were deprived of their purchasing and debt-paying power, which has not yet been restored to them. This was a direct result of the Deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board. From the same source I find that the Farm Mortgage debt increased during the period from 1910 to 1928 from $3,300,000,000 in 1910 to $9,800,000,000 in 1928. It was during that period that the Depression thrust its deadly fangs into the very foundation fabric of our national Industrial Life.

During that period it will be seen that the non-Agricultural income steadily increased, reaching its climax in 1929. During the year 1929 the combined payments of interest and dividends to investors amounted to $7,500,000,000 and in the Depression year of 1930 the combined payment of interest and dividends to investors increased to $8,000,000,000, according to the public records of Standard Statistics Corporation. It is also worthy of note that during the bad business year of 1930 when Industry paid $8,000,000,000 in interests and dividends to investors that wages of working men were reduced by about $10,000,000,000. In 1929 we are told we had only 3,000,000 unemployed laborers and our National Debt had been reduced from $26,000,000,000 at the close of the war to $16,000,000,000 in 1929. This National debt has been increased now to more than $28,000,000,000, and the Congress now in session is anticipating a further increase in this tax-exempt, interest-bearing public debt of between four and five billion dollars, while I am told the unemployed has increased to more than 11,000,000.

In 1929 the Incomes of the prosperous group of society were so great that Andy Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, recommended to Congress, and Congress very generously reduced the income taxes of the well-to-do Corporations and Individuals $160,000,000.

The National Industrial Conference Board in a Bulletin issued May 10th, 1934 reports as follows:

"From 1929 to 1932 income produced per active gainful worker declined from $1,877 to $1,153 or 38.6%. While labor income per fully employed employee declined from $1,500 to $1,239, or 14.4 per cent, per capita.

"Income per farmer available from Agricultural production for his own labor, management, and capital, declined from 1,024 in 1929 to $212 in 1932, or 79.3 per cent."

In summarizing and reviewing its various tables of incomes covering the period of 1929 to 1933 this bulletin has the following to say:

"The review of national income presented in tables and text covers the peak of 1929, the declining period of 1930-1932, and the year 1933 in which some results of recovery were realized.

"The National Income produced is viewed as the source from which national income becomes available for distribution. It is clear that in the Depression the nation was obliged to supplement the income derived from current production by consuming some of its wealth, even to meet the greatly reduced wants of the population.

"It is also clear that if the national income is to be increased, if we are once again to become a saving nation, that can only be accomplished by increasing the national production."

I would say in addition to the foregoing summary that we will not only need to increase production but in addition to that we will need to provide for our people what I believe is of even greater importance, the opportunities and means to acquire and use their equitable share of this production.

I know that listeners generally do not enjoy listening to figures and statistics but this data does give you the causes of the present depression, in one-cylinder language. This is a simple problem in arithmetic. It goes without saying, that if one small group of our national family receives $10,000,000,000 more than their rightful share of the National Income, then other large groups must receive correspondingly less.

Would we have had a Depression if this investment group had not collected this seven or eight billion dollars of interest and dividends in 1929 and 30? Would we have had this serious unemployment problem? Can we solve this unemployment problem by the creation of more and more billions of dollars in interest-bearing tax-exempt bonds, thereby increasing the income of this small investment group at the expense of the rest of society? I do not believe it can be done.

I do believe we must have an equitable distribution of the earnings of this National Family.

It is true, of course, that the income of a number of the investment group has been and is now shrinking. This condition it seems should have been obvious. One cannot eat his cake and still have it; neither can we restore prosperity simply by taking in each other's washings and reducing the size of each succeeding washing. We cannot borrow ourselves out of debt and spend our way back to prosperity; neither can we borrow the difference between the income that we now receive and what would be considered an adequate income without placing our posterity in bondage.

The overhead of this great National Industrial Plant is increasing by leaps and bounds and the production output is steadily increasing. The Congress and the various State Legislatures are continually creating more Boards, Bureaus and Commissions, many of whose functions are over-lapping and some even operating at cross-purposes with each other.

The Farmers Union Remedy

More and more, dictatorial powers, including the power to tax indiscriminately, are being delegated by the Legislatures and Congress to these boards, bureaus and departments; which enables them to definitely fix the disparity between the incomes of these agricultural and non-agricultural groups of society.

I have pointed out to you how farmer's incomes were drastically reduced, beginning in 1920 and some one may inquire. "Why was not the effect of this drastic reduction reflected in non-agricultural incomes until 1929 and 1930?" The answer to this question is very simple. In their desperate effort to sustain themselves and retain the titles to their homes and property, farmers exhausted their cerdit resources, during this period; notwithstanding the many credit facilities made available by the government. When you pile more weight on a wagon that is already over-loaded beyond the power of the team to pull it, you just make it that much more difficult to move the load. Any ordinary teamster knows this, and if he did not know it he would not be considered capable of driving a team. Any ordinary teamster would also know that when the load became too heavy for the team to pull, that it would be necessary to do one of two things, or both. He knows he will either have to remove part of the load, or hitch on more horse-power to pull the load; and if he is heavily overloaded, as is the case with the farmer at the present time, the sensible thing would be to do both, to remove part of the load, and also hitch on more horse-power to pull the load; because if he did both, he would not find it necessary to remove so much of the load, nor would it require so much horse-power to pull it.

This is substantially the Farmers Union's remedy for an over-loaded Agricultural Industry.

We propose the enactment of the Frazier Lemke Refinancing Bill to refinance existing farm mortgage indebtedness at a low rate of interest and longer time to pay, and this removes part of the load.

An average Cost of Production gives us more power to pull the load. Nothing less is a remedy. Nothing less will ake it possible to move the load. If we are required to unload too much of the load, the cattle will be hungry in yonder pasture for feed, and if we do not have the horse-power to pull the load, they will be just as hungry, even though we may have an abundance of feed on the wagon.

I know there are some who honestly believe this wagon has already started to move. I believe these folks will be sadly disappointed and that they will find they have been drawing too heavily on their imagination. I believe they will find to their sorrow that they have very greatly overestimated the power and strength of the team to pull the load, and if this proves to be true, we will continue to have hunger and unemployment in a land of plenty and opportunity.

On the other hand, if we make it possible for this wagon to move speedily on its way and will give to the American Farmer the American Market, which he is surely entitled to, what will we find? We will find first, Ladies and Gentlemen, that we have restored to the American Farmers his purchasing and debt-paying power, which means that we have at the same time restored to American Business and Industry its best and perhaps its only dependable market.

What will that mean? That will mean, that the balance wheel of agriculture and industry has been pushed off dead center, factory wheels will begin to hum, the unemployed will return to work on a "self-sustaining" basis and the rising sun of opportunity will be substituted for the setting sun of Charity, doles and public works, with its tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds. It will mean that property values, confidence and stability will return, because these people, with their earning power restored, will want these things to satisfy their needs. It will mean that rent and taxes will be paid so that schools and government can function in a solvent condition. It will mean that our people will buy and pay for the blessings that God Almighty intended they should have.

Congress Lost the Keys

Why does not the Congress unlock this door of opportunity?

Well, it seems that the Congress has turned the keys over to the coupon clippers, and it seems that while these coupon clippers are horrified even at the slightest mention of any inflation of money to make it possible to carry on the business of the country, they are perfectly willing to continue inflating the credit—which means interest-bearing, tax-exempt bonds—to be paid by our children and our children's children, together with interest.

Our Farmers Union takes the position that it is the duty of Congress to "Coin Money and Regulate the Value Thereof" as provided in the Constitution and we want Congress to exercise that power in order that we may have an honest dollar with which to exchange our commodities and services.

Those powerful financial interests, who have a monopolistic control of the money and credit of this nation can and do, through the exercise of this power, to a very large extent, determine and fix the incomes of our people.

They determine what you shall receive for your products and labor; likewise they determine what you shall pay for what you must buy.

Oh, yes, but I hear some one say, "There is a law of supply and demand." Yes, I know there is. They get control of the supply and make the demand. That is the way this law works and you can take it or leave it.

What is the answer? I am going to ask you unorganized farmers a few simple questions. First, did it ever occur to you that instead of considering your problems as four or five million separate individual, highly competitive unorganized units, competing with each other, not only in your production, but also in your buying and selling, that it would be much better to consider them from the standpoint of one great basic industry? Did it ever occur to you that you might easily eliminate a lot of this competition by mobilizing and exercising your collective, cooperative bargaining power? Do you realize you can do this in your own community right where you are? Did it ever occur to you that farmers should have one policy and one program and that this policy and program should be determined by actual farmers themselves in and through their own class organization and representatives of their own choosing?

Did it ever occur to you that if you had enough of that kind of organized, cooperative effort, that as a class, you might actually collect from society your fair share of the National Income? Do you realize that if you had one constructive, legislative program and you were solidly United in promoting it before Congress and legislative bodies, that you might secure the enactment of legislation that would accord to you the same rights as other classes of society? Do you not believe we have a sound constructive program for Agriculture?

Do Your Part

If you realize these things can be done, then I beg of you to make up your mind that you will do your part in developing that Farmers Union Cooperative organization necessary to do this job.

Remember we are not organizing to take from any one that which rightfully belongs to him. We are organizing to keep others from taking from us that which rightfully belongs to us.

From the data I have given you, on the distribution of our National Income, I trust I have convinced you that is exactly what they have been doing, and you unorganized farmers are very largely responsible for it.

Do you unorganized farmers realize that because of your silence and indifference your exploiters often count you on their side in many cases where your interests are adversely affected? Are you going to continue to allow them to do it? Do you wish to do the thing necessary to correct this condition? If you do, the opportunity is knocking at your door. If you want to become a member of the Farmers Union or if you want a copy of this broadcast, write our National Secretary, Edward E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Illinois.

KINNEY POEMS IN DEMAND

(continued from page 1)

sas City Star last Saturday, February 2. In its book review page, under the caption, "What's New in Books," the Star devoted considerable space to the following:

A Volume of Kinney's Kansas Farm Poems

A. M. Kinney of Huron, Kansas, vice president of the Farmers Union of Kansas, has brought out a volume of his poems under the title of "Kansas Prairies and Other Poems."

Many of the poems in this 63-page paper-bound volume first appeared in the columns of the Kansas Union Farmer, of which Mr. Kinney formerly was editor, and they sing the problems and achievements, the troubles and joys of the men and women of the soil.

In a poem called "Who Knows?" the writer closes with the following stanza:

The Bible says, "The meek shall own the Earth."
But it is mortgaged now for all its worth;
God knows, we farmers have been meek enough,
We've turned the other cheek to meet the cuff,
Which has been handed to us amidst jeers,
As we have struggled blindly through the years.
So when at last it comes my turn to die,
I'll gladly say to mortgaged Earth,
"Good-bye."

Among the poems in the collection, in addition to the title piece, are "God Give Us Men," "A Friend of Agriculture," "A Social Rebel's Thanksgiving," "Independence Day," "The Kansas City Memorial Shaft."

The book is dedicated "to those farmers, farm leaders and men connected with our cooperative institutions who have sacrificed their health their time and their money to bring about a prosperous agriculture."

Further recognition comes from the Daily Drovers Telegram, which says, under the caption of

"Book of Verse in Praise of Kansas"

A love for the state of Kansas and for persons who till its fertile fields is expressed by A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, in a pamphlet of verse, "Kansas Prairies and Other Poems," which he has just published.

Mr. Kinney, for many years connected with the farming and live stock industry, is revealed in the booklet as a writer of ability as well as an agriculturist. His philosophy ranges from a light and humerous vein as expressed in "The Weather Shark," and "Soliloquy of a Sucker," to a more serious mood in "Christmas Thought," and "Kansas City Memorial Shaft."

Possibly the best known of the verses is "The Kansas Prairies," from which the booklet takes its name and from which these lines are taken:

Out on the Kansas prairies,
Where the grass is short and sweet,
Where the wind blows through our whiskers
And the cactus stings our feet.
Where our lungs are filled to bursting
With the blessed Kansas air,
Is the nearest place to Heaven;
And you'll always find me there.

Mr. Kinney was recently elected to membership in the Kansas Author's club.

These books may be ordered from the Kansas Union Farmer for 25 cents per single copy. In lots of 10 or more, the price is 20 cents per copy. In lots of 100 or more, the price is 15 cents each.

GOING FROM OLD TO NEW ORDER OF THINGS SAYS WARD

(continued from page 1)

and officials of all our farm groups of Kansas are spending considerable time here. The farm organizations have adopted a program and many bills are now pending which, if passed into law, will be a special help to the farmers of our state.

Probably the biggest issue before this legislature is the taxation problem. You can't run a government in its sub-divisions without money. We can't get money without taxation; therefore every citizen is tremendously interested in the action of the legislature. The farm organizations want to be fair in this matter. We have gone on record, and are unanimous in our opposition to any form of a general sales tax. Personally I have no opposition to certain selective taxes, but I have always believed that all taxes should be based on the principle of ability to pay.

Two years ago, the farm organizations of Kansas took the lead for the graduated income tax. We were able to pass the law which, at least, established the principle. In my judgmen the rates of the income tax, especially in the higher brackets, should be raised. It is quite probable that during this legislature the farm organizations will sponsor certain tax proposals which will have for its purpose, the lessening of the tax burden of real property. There is a strong fight on for a sales tax, and we ask every citizen of Kansas, who is against this principle of taxation to immediately get in touch with your representative or senator and express your views.

We hope, also, that during this legislature, we may be able to pass laws which will give us a more uniform system of assessing and placing on the tax rolls, the millions of intangible property which is now locked up ni valuts and safety deposit baxes. Extreme penalties should be legislated to penalize the tax dodgers who are now going scott free, and methods of searching out those dodgers should be found.

All the farm organizations are supporting the Capper-Hope bill, now pending in congress. This bill proposes to regulate the packers and processors in the purchasing of livestock.

A bill is now pending in our Kansas Legislature, fashioned after the Capper-Hope bill. We will need the support of every farmer who believes that the present practice of the packers, particularly the big packers, influences prices downward.

An anti-discrimination bill has also been introduced. Through the provisions of this bill we hope to be able to curb the practice of discrimination on the part of business institutions that are operating in our State. For example it is a well known fact that large creamery concerns have come into communities and raised the price as much as six and eight cents a pound on butter fats for the sole purpose of freezing out some local cooperative or independent firm. Because of their wide spread, they are able to make up this loss by lessening the price somewhere else.

I have only indicated and mentioned some of the pending legislation of the session. The farm organizations expect to play fair but we are determinded to put up a relentless fight to protect the interests of the farmer and other largs groups of our society.

The time has come when the interests of all must be protected. To this end, we have just set up in Kansas an organization known as the Kansas Farm and Labor Council. This organization embraces all the major organized farm groups as well as the labor groups of the state. It was formed for the protection of those who toil on the farm, for those who work in the shops and for those who work in industry and transportation.

Farmers and laborers are interested in developing a more economic system of distribution, to the end that the farmer may receive for his products a larger percentage of the consumer's dollar than now is the case. This organization will cooperate in protecting state industries, and in developing new ones.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

The thrill from two days about Topeka for Kansas Day has been unequalled for some time. Nothing is sweeter than the articulation of Jayhawks in Kansas.

The evident and yet indescribable spirit of unselfish concern was manifest in the attendance of the many out-of-state distinguished guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Cunningham were milling in the Kansas Day dinner crowd in Washington. Roland Logan, athletic director at George Washington but recently named a coach of the Boston Red Sox, who is training Cunningham, is a Leavenworth County boy, hailing from Kickapoo.

Some busy mathematician has figured that if the five billion voted for relief were paid one dollar every second, night and day, it would take 1500 years to pay the principal.

The third largest industry in the United States is construction, only agriculture and mining outrank it. Recently it was disclosed that the code for road building was the same for all sections: the swamps of the south, the timber lands of the west, the New England granite hills and the plains of Kansas.

While the President has been accorded three major legislative setbacks in his twenty-three months, the House has had a part in only one, the liberalization of the soldier benefits. The World Court and the St. Lawrence Waterways Treaty are questions upon which only the Senate vote.

When the Kingfish made Senators Robinson and Connally admit the truth of their newspaper report on their return from Europe last summer, that the Old World was on the verge of war, he then drove with telling force the query, "Why get into the World Court just in time for the fight?"

In my absence, the only roll call was on the continuation of the R. F. C., the vote being 307 to 73. My three Republican colleagues voted for it and the three Democrats, aganst.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 Juveniles from 16 to 1

Conducted by Mrs. Mary Riley Kansas Junior Leader

Mrs. Mary Riley

THE SPIDER AND HIS WEB

We read a story recently which we thought rather typical of the farm situation today. There was a certain spider who decided to forsake the rafters of his home in the barn, and descend to a lower level. He did so, letting himself down by means of a single, long, strong threat of his web. When he reached the position he desired, he set to work and built a finer web then he had had before, attaching it firmly at the sides. Here he lived for a long while, getting along very nicely, for he found the supply of insects, flies, and so on, which formed his diet, very plentiful. After a long while of this, he decided to investigate his domains one morning. As he was inspecting his web, he noticed the long, strong thread by which he had travelled to his present home. This thread extended straight above him, vanishing into the blackness of the roof of the barn. He had not paid much attention to it before, but now, deciding that it was no longer necessary, he sepped up to it and with a single snap of his jaws, severed it. No sooner had he done so, than his entire strong, carefully built web, collapsed about him, and he found that during all of the months while he had been living peace fully and prosperously on its surface, the single strand which he had forgotten was keeping from disaster everything of value to him.

This single strand which will help to support our class—the farmer—today, is cooperation—as exemplified by the twin sisters, cooperative marketing and consumer cooperation.

Governor Landon, in a speech at Goodland, urged that farmers and farm organizations apply their cooperative efforts toward solving problems of distribution while working for efficient and economical government.

Let us not overlook the thing which will help us and let us teach cooperation and its application, so that our children will know as much about it, and consider it as much a matter of course, as they now accept learning about the discoverer of America, or about the battle technique followed during the Civil War.

For, after all, these things, while doubtless important to know, are not matters which will ever aid your child in achieving our Farmers' Union goal—freedom and class equality.

"Kansas Prairies and Other Poems"

We want to add to our list of Farmers Union publications, the volume published by our vice-president, Mr. A. M. Kinney, which he has called "Kansas Prairies and Other Poems."

Many of these poems first appeared in the columns of our paper, and hey sing the problems and achievements, the troubles and joys of the men and women of the soil.

Single copies of the book are available for 25 cents, the cost in lots of ten is 20 cents per copy. In lots of 100 or more, they may be purchased for 15 cents, postpaid.

A Letter from Montana

Mildred Kay, Montana Junior Leader received a letter from Mrs. er and we want to quote part of it:

"There are some things that one can do and then there are others that one can't do, even though they may want to very badly. The one thing that I wanted to do was to write to you and congratulate not only you, but your entire state, for the fine work they have started. That work is, of course, the development of the Junior department. Because I have wanted to write to you and the many duties thhat go with a Junior Leader's work have been steadily pushing that want farther away, I stopped right in the midst of preparing our March program and am at last writing to you. I have been receiving the Kansas Union Farmer since I have been Junior Leader of Montana. I have watched your letters in the paper and I, too, have wondered about "Aunt Patience." We have been holding county schools for leaders in this state and I find that they are proving very helpful and interesting. Right after the North Dakota convention, I went out on a tour of the state and conducted a number of schools. Then came the national convention, another series of meetings, schools for leaders, and then home. . . . I do want to congratulate you again and wish you all the success possible for the Junior work in the state of Kansas—and incidentally, of courses—the national department."

—Mildred A. Kay.

Your Local Leader

We have received several inquiries about prospective Local Junior Leaders—as to whether a man or a woman should be chosen.

The person who is selected for this work should be the one whom you feel best qualified to undertake it, regardless of sex or age. If he or she ha shad teaching experience, so much the better, but this is not, of course, a qualification which is obligatory. In many cases, and where necessary, a Local teacher is appointed in addition to the Local Junior leader. For where there is a large Junior class, you'll find that both can use their time to advantage.

New Junior Leaders

We have two additions this week to our list of Local Junior leaders:

Elson Thayer, Junior Leader of Loyal Local 1234, Ottawa, Kansas.

Carl Fessenden, Junior Leader of Roundhouse Local 646, Clifton, Kans.

Local Junior Leaders now appointed include:

James W. Tanner, Junior Leader Union Local No. 2019, St. John, Kans.

Mrs. James S. Henry, Liberty Local No. 1988, Stafford.

Mrs. Clarence Fritzmeier, Leader Eureka Local, Stafford.

Mrs. Friezmeier presented the Junior lesson on "A Study of Money" at the meeting of her Local last week. In his report, the corresponding secretary of this Local, states that the lesson was very interesting and educational.

LESSON 4

Money, Banking and Credit

(Prepared by Mrs. Elsie Olson)

PROPHECY, FACT AND A FABLE OR TWO

Prophecy

Eleven years after national banks were legislated into being and given power to issue and twenty-one years after the first bank checks in their present form were first used in England, this remarkable statement was made by General John A. Logan, Republican Senator of Illinois in the Senate, January 19, 1874. The issue under debate was the proposal to retire greenbacks from circulation:

"I can see benefits only to the money holders and those who receive interest and have fixed incomes. I can see, a result of this legislation our business operations crippled and wages of labor reduced to a mere pittance. I can see the beautiful prairies of my own state and of the great west, which are blooming as gardens, with cheerful homes rising like white towers along the pathway of improvements, again sinking back to idleness. I can see the mortgage fiends at their hellish work.

"I can see the hopes of industrious farmers blasted as they burn corn for fuel because its price will not pay for transportation and dividends on millions of dollars of fictitious railway bonds. I can see our people of the west groaning and burdened under taxation to pay debts of states, counties and cities, incurred when money was abundant and bright hopes of the future were held out to lead us on.

"I can see the people of the western states who are producers, reduced to the position of serfs who pay interest on public and private debt to the money sharks of Wall Street and Threadneedle Street in London, England. (Did he see J. P. Morgan in that picture?)

"And this will be accomplished by withdrawing the Treasury Notes from circulation and destroying them until the banks can control the entire volume of money, and then compel the people t. use checks in lieu of money—checks passing through clearing houses which the banks will establish in all the larger cities, to enable them to make a fictitious showing of prosperity and fool the people with the great volume of business which they will cause to be published in the daily and weekly newspapers. But remember, checks are not money."

Please check these statements against your knowledge of the present situation:

"Beautiful prairies sinking back to idleness . . . Mortgage fiends at their hellish work . . . Hopes of industrious farmers blasted as they burn corn . . . People of the west groaning under the burden of taxation to pay debts of state, counties and cities . . . The people of western states who are producers reduced to the position of serfs who pay interest . . . Accomplished when the banks control the entire volume of currency and compel the people to use checks in lieu of money . . . Clearing houses in all the larger cities . . . Fictitious showing of prosperity . . . Published in the daily and weekly papers . . . Checks are not money."

Fact 1932

Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve, submitted to Carter Glass in December, 1932, as a legal basis on which legislation might be passed to force all state banks into a unified banking system, (that is, into the Federal Reserve system, either as separate banks or as controlled branches of larger banks), the following statement:

(1) "The power to create the National banking system and the Federal Reserve system as useful instrumentalities to aid the federal Government in the performance of certain important duties (that is, to provide a system of currency) includes the power to take such action as Congress may deem necessary to preserve the existence and promote the efficiency of those systems.

(2) "Having provided the country with a national currency through the national banking system and the Federal Reserve System, congress may constitutionally preserve the full benefits of such currency for the people by appropriate legislation. This is based on the practical ground that bank checks have become the principle circulating medium and that bank failures therefore seriously impair the value of the chief national currency."

And a Fable, Not Without a Moral

Once upon a time eleven men, some of them with families, were ship-wrecked upon a friendly island. Time passed and hope of rescue faded. They decided to settle down to the business of making a living on their island.

They met to consider what each should do to contribute to the well being of the group. One said he had been a dairyman and cheese-maker in Wisconsin and would undertake to tame the wild goats and supply milk and cheese. Another who had been a fishe man said he would make fish-traps and try his skill in the streams and lakes. Still another said he had been a cobbler and would try his hand at making sandals. And so on until each had selected some necessary work.

Then they said, "How shall we exchange our products? We cannot always trade even, so we will need some kind of money." Then said one Isaac who had stood apart when the jobs of producing were being discussed, "The bag I saved contained a thousand dollars in notes and coins. I will lend this to you, one hundred dollars each for one year at 10 per cent interest." And so the deal was made.

The colony had a prosperous year, with abundant supplies of fish, milk, wild rice, meat, coconuts, fruit and other foods. Fuel was abundant and houses were improvised and clothing salvaged and patched. But when the hard-working producers of this new wealth came back to the money lender at the end of the year they said, "We have had a prosperous year, with abundant crops, but we cannot repay you because we still need your money with which to do business with each other."

"Well," said Isaac, "altogether you owe me $1000 plus interest amounting to $100. Sign new notes for $110 each and you may use the money another year."

This they did, and when they came back at the end of the second year they found that each owed $121 in principal and interest, and so altogether they owed $1,210.

In the business of the island some had prospered more than others or had been more shrewd in making trades. The goat man and the rice farmer had less money than when they started out and others a little more. Then Isaac said to these two who had lost, "You must give me security on your goats and rice fields: I will draw up the mortgages."

What is the end of this story? Do we need to tell you that both the original $1,000 and the interest that piled up from year to year could never be paid, since these must be paid in cash and there was only $1,000 on the island? The result was that Isaac came to own the rice fields, the goats, the better houses and most of the wealth the workers produced and all of the men had come to be his servants and serfs.

There really are such islands; the United States is one of them. All increase in circulating medium, except newly mined gold, is loaned into use by bankers. For practical purposes, there is no other way at present for more new money to get into use. The huge amounts of bank notes and bank credit, which serves as money when checked against and the interest on these can never be repaid in cash. Banks must do as Isaac did, take over the property of the country to make their accounts balance, the result is confiscation of property, not only of farmers and small business, but of big business. Such periods of confiscation are called "depressions."

The property of this very rich nation has been estimated to be worth 150 billions of dollars and the total of our debts, public and private is estimated to be well over 200 billions of dollars, according to Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, as he stated in his arguments for the Thomas inflation amendments to the Farm Bill. Thinking people must realize that we are rapildy approaching a complete breakdown of civilization unless something is done about such a system, resulting in concentration.

If the money belonging to Isaac had been paid to members of the colony on the island for services of goods, the story would have ended very differently. Then the money could have stayed in use and passed from hand to hand as a measure of value in making exchanges. And if our government, Uncle Sam, paid money into circulation, giving it for services of workers or for bullion for coin or other things required by government our story might also have a different ending.

Monkeys in a Bank

If you were to go into a bank and see a monkey at the tellers window you might be surprised, but not if you lived in Siam. There it is a practice to keep monkeys in the bank which are trained to bite coins and the teeth marks indicate to the bankers whether the coins are good or counterfeit.

But in this civilized country we keep the monkeys outside of banks and let them bite on such things as stocks and foreign bonds to see if they are any good.

"Bankin' Is a Strange Business" Said Mr. Dooly 30 Years Ago

Now Banking is a srtange business anyhow. I built a brick house, put iron gratings on the window, an' ye an' Donohue fight each other to see who'll get his money first to me. I accept it very reluctantly an' as a great favor to ye.

Says I, "Hinnissy an' Donohue", says I, "ye ar-re rayspictable wurrukin' men an' I will keep ye'er money f'r ye rather than see ye spind it in riochus livin'," says I. "As a gr-reat favor to ye, I will take care iv these lithographs, be lindin' them to me friend," says I. "If ye want th' money back ye can have it anny time between nine in the mornin' and three in th' afternoon except Sunday an' holidays," says I "but don't both come at wanst," says I, "or nayther iv ye'll get," says I.

Ye feel better at nights because ye feel that ye're money is whr no wan can reach it except over me dead body. If ye only knew, ye've not turnd your back before I've chased those hard earned dollars off me premises.

With ye're money I build a house an' rent it to ye. I start a railroad an' ye wurrk on th' railroad at two dollars a day.

Ye'er money makes me a prominent citizen. The newspapers interview me on what shud be done with the toilin masses manin' ye an' Donohue; I consthruct th' foreign policy iv the government; I tell how we shud vote. Ye've got to vote th' way I say or I won't give ye back ye'er money.

An' all this time ye think I've that little bundle of pichers nestlin' in the safe in my brick house with me settin' at the door with a shotgun acrost me knees. But wan day ye need the money to bury sone wan an ye hurry down to see me. "Sorry," says I, "but I've given it to a lady who come out av th' Chinese laundry next door an' said she was an illegitimate aunt of Jawn D. Rockefeller." And there ye are.

FEBRUARY PROGRAM

CREED: Because I know that as an individual, I am nothing, but banded with my brother farmers, I am a power, I pledge the work of my hands, the fruit of my soil, and the loyalty of my heart to the Farmers Union.

I will keep my eyes on the goal and let no petty annoyances make me forget it.

I will attend my Local meetings and let no personal animosities keep me from mingling with my neighbors for our common good.

I will support our business institutions with my entire production and our leadership with my utmost confidence.

And I will always remember that, greater than any man in it—worthy of any sacrifice—deserving of all faithfulness is the Union itself, built for me and by me—my own organization.—Gladys Talbott Edwards.

MESSSAGE TO THE LOCAL

A New Era

We are living today in a new age. A recent newspaper report exemplifies and summarizes this fact more pointedly than could the contents of an entire shelf of books. A well known Kansas City business man decided that he wanted some dinner. He put his dog in his aeroplane and flew to the Ozarks in search of deer. He zigzagged up and down across the border of Missouri and Arkansas and sighted several deer, but could see no good place to land. So after a while, he decided to try Montana. He flew up to the mountain district of that state and circled around until he sighted several deer on a bridge. He landed his plane in a small clearing, took his gun and stalked and shot a deer, dressed it, put the carcass in his plane and flew back to Kansas City and had venison for his supper, all in one day.

This story would read like a tale from the Arabian Nights, if printed twenty-five—even ten, years ago. But today it is an actual happening. The old order is changing—has changed, and we must change with it. The many problems that confront the farmer today are new ones—ones that did not exist ten years ago. Emergencies arise daily. If we as a farm class are not educated and enlightened in order that we may understand and cope with these problems, the result will be disastrous for all classes—farmers and business men alike.

The attempt of Congress to revive the 30-hour-week bill is another matter of grave concern to the farmer—another new problem. In his wildest dreams, farmer could conceive of a 30-hour week on his farm. But the adoption of this plan by labor will mean an instant and heavy rise in the cost of everything the farmer buys. It will cause an increase of about thirty per cent in the cost of supplies, but without an attendant increase in farmer's income. This will result in slower buying, a production decline and a slower recovery. The entire country will suffer but the farmer will feel the effect of this plan, first. If he is educated to understand the danger—if he has a powerful organization behind him to fight developments such as this one—he will have a chance to survive.

All of this explanatory material is simply a prefare to the main object of this article—which is—the Junior Program. This program is one of the most important—if not the most important—things which your State Union has undertaken. Other states have made astonishing progress—Kansas can do the same. The young pepole in your Locals are of the utmost importance to your Local—to your state and National Union. Their education along cooperative lines is not only desirable but imperative.

Many of you were privileged to hear the speech of Mr. C. C. Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, in which he said: "You are a class of slaves, a voiceless herd of cattle. For years you have understood that you were the slaves of society. Why else have you educated John or Mary to be a doctor, a teacher, a business man—anything but a farmer. You have sent the best minds, the best spirits to the city, and have left the worst on the farm to become he future peons of America What makes you think you have anything in common with these bankers, business man, Rotarians? They are a class; they know it, and organize as a class. Well, it's time you did the same thing. You've got to take out a card in a militant farm union."

The Farmers' Union Junior movement—or "Youth Movement" as it has been called—is receiving national attention. The "Nation" of January 23rd refers to the presence of the Juniors at our national convention, describes their part in the program and declares: "On the whole, the Juniors were impressive."

Our National Junior Chairman states: "If we are forced to abandon capitalism we must adopt another system of economics; there is but one path open to a free people, and that is the collectivism of cooperation. It is imperative that our children understand how to use the principles of cooperation as the only known defense against dictatorship of capital with its imepnding rule of terror, sabotage, and war."

Let's get behind this program. It will take time—and a great deal of effort—but it is worth everything that we can give it. Elect your Local Junior Leaders—send their names to your State Leader and organize your classes now so that we may be ready to begin the new national study topic, with other Farmers Union States in March.

(The Topic for the four minute speech this month was an adaptation of a fine talk on the same subject by a North Dakota Local Junior leader, as a part of the required classwork at the leader's school.)

FOUR MINUTE SPEECH OUTLINE

Possible Remedies for War

The Saar Plebscite and the proposal of the President that the U. S. join the World Court have turned the attention to attempts that have made to promote and maintain world peace.

—The President has requested Congress to sanction the entrance of the united States into the World Court.

A. The Story of the Christ of the Andos. Two South American countries at the point of combat were persuaded by two priests who went about the country preaching peace, to settle their trouble by peaceful means. The guns and bullets that were to have been used in battle were melted and made into a great statue overlooking the country for many miles as a pledge of everlasting peace between them.

B. Citizens and private institutions are required by the laws of society to settle disputes in courts and to accept their verdict. Is there any reason why representatives of nations cannot use the same method?

*C. The Paris Peace Pact, the Kellog Treaty, and the Washington treaty are all solemn agreements to maintain peaceful relations between nations.

II—The League of Nations.

A. Attention has been focused on the Saar Plebscite. The Saar Valley or Basin, lies between France and Germany, and contains great coal deposits coveted by both nations. It has been a source of trouble since machines and power to run them, became indespensable. This is another instance in proof that wars are caused by economic differences.

B. The League was given jurisdiction over this disputed area after the World War. In the League is imposed a higher authority than national powers. Nationalism, in itself, is no guarantee against war.

III—Remove the causes of war:

A. Remove the economic causes. This can be done by educating those who are the victims of war, and by the government taking steps to protect them from commercial warfare by:

1. Eliminating war profits. Steps will have to be taken to place the manufacture of arms and munitions in direct control of the government.
2. Conscription of wealth and prosperity as well as life in time of war.
3. Placing embargoes on the exportation of armaments.
4. Refusal of neutral nations to loan funds to warring nations. War lasts only so long as there is finance to carry it out. Does this not point to an alliance of the international bankers and international munition-makers?
5. Reduction of armaments. Since the "war to end wars" in 1918, the nations of the world have spent more than 65 per cent more funds for armaments than they did prior to 1914.

Ref: Watch the daily papers and magazines for articles on the Court Proposal and the results of the Saar balloting.

*See recent U. S. History books for material on this section of the outline.

WAR

(By Mark Twain)

There has never been a just one, never an honorable one—on the part of the instigator of the war. I can see a million years ahead, and this rule will never change in so many as half a dozen instances. The loud little handful—as usual—will shout for war. The pulpit will—warily and cautiously—object at first; the great big dull bulk of the nation will rub its sleepy eyes and try to make out why there should be a war, and will say earnestly and indignantly, "It is unjust and dishonorable and there is no necessity for it."

Then the handful will shout louder. A few fair men on the other side will argue and reason against the war with speech and pen, and at first will have a hearing and be applauded; but it will not last long; those others will outshout them, and presently the anti-war audiences will thin out and lose popularity.

Before long you will see this curious thing: the speakers stoned from the platform, and free speech strangled by hordes of furious men who in their secret hearts are still at one with those stoned speakers—as earlier—but do not dare to say so.

And the whole nation—pulpit and all—will take up the war-cry and shout itself hoarse, and mob any honest man who dares to open his mouth, and presently such mouths will cease to open.

Next the statesmen will invent cheap lies, putting the blame upon the nation that is attacked and every man will be glad of these conscience—soothing falsities, and will diligently study them, and refuse to examine any refutations of them; and thus he will by and by convince himself that war is just, and will thank God for the better sleep he enjoys after this process of gross self-deception.

—The Cooperative Builder.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION JUNIOR SERVICE REPORT

1935

.....Local .....County

Achievement identified by numbers

Name of Junior	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total

Signed:.....

Local Leader

THIS FORM IS TO BE FILLED OUT AND MAILED TO STATE LEADER WHEN CALLED FOR.

(Instructions are to be found on reverse side)

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The numbers along the top of the form refer to the different achievements in the order in which they appear in the Junior Service Record published in the Manual
   Ex: 2—is "Thorough work on the National Study Topic"
   8—is "Intoducing a speaker is an interesting and informative way" etc.
2. It is possible for a Junior to earn the full number of points for each achievement if he does perfect work on the achievement. Anything under perfect work.
   Ex: John Smith attended all classes on the study topic but did not get as much out of it as he was capable of. He would be allowed something under 35 points, depending on the grade of work done. If he did excellent work that could scarcely be improved upon he would receive 35 points. Award no points for nothing done.
3. Keep this record until called for, when you enter the number of points for each Junior in the space provided and total the number.
4. Keep strict account of attendance at classes. For meetings, see that every Junior's name is on the secretary's roll and that the secretary has instructions to call the Juniors' name for the roll call at all meetings. It is the Junior's own responsibility to see that he is there to answer roll call at the business meeting. Take the secretary's record for allowing points for Achievement "1."
5. Keep account of all appointments of Juniors on committees, their introduction of speakers, acting as officer in charge of a meeting, and the four-minute speeches given. Require your classes to keep notebooks and encourage them to make scrapbooks, posters and special projects. (See the suggested form on attached page).
6. Be rather strict about the quality of work done for points, for honors too easily won are not appreciated, nor are they deserved. This is the responsibility of the leader. The Junior Recorder can keep the record book suggested on the attached page.
7. Start keeping this record from the first meeting of the year. Get a looseleaf notebook and put these records in it at once so that you will not loose, or misplace them.
8. Your cooperation in helping us institute the achievement system will be highly appreciated by the State Junior Department. Through it we hope to train leaders for tomorrow.

LEARNING FROM OTHERS

By Mrs. Elsie Olson

Revised by the State Junior Department

Characters:

Mr. Turnipseed, a farmer
Jones, assistant bank cashier.
Mr. Hard, a hardware dealer
Mr. Wise.

Scene:

The interior of a small country bank. Jones and Hard are visiting. Enter Turnipseed.

Jones: Hello, Turnipseed, haven't seen you around for a long time. How is farming going?

Turnipseed: Not so good, but then, it could be worse. Brought a load of wheat in today, so I guess we'll eat for a little while yet.

Hard: I see somebody's already supplied you with reading matter for the winter, too so you'll have something to do in your spare time.

Turnipseed: Yeah—Johnson down at the elevator gave me a bunch of stuff put out by the Grain Dealers' Association. Shows up all this bunk about elevators. According to them, regular grain dealers are experts that know their business and farmers ought to stay out of it. I guess a farmer's job is to raise stuff. He hasn't got time to monkey with marketing too. Say, Jones, is the boss in?

(continued on page 4)

"RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY SERVICE rendered with a friendly desire for your personal satisfaction."

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Stock Yards G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. Kansas City, Mo.

(Read list of Sales in This Issue)

The Risk is Too Great

for you to carry it yourself on your property.

You can be careful, and cut down the probablity of loss, but you don't know when disaster will come your way. However

You Can Insure Against Loss

Insure Mutually with us at a saving of 20 per cent, or more.—Join our 16,000 or more satisfied policy holders. Why not have the best.

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS

Insurance protection against Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado Hail. Protects you with Automobile and Mercantile Insurance.

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Week Ending January 31st, 1935

John Hogan—Wagnshiot vbgkqj cmfwyp shrdluaahta T R Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—48 strs 1080 11.35
Pete Bocquin—Lyon Co Ks—20 strs 1096 ..... 11.25
Claude Baker—Ottawa Co Ks—21 strs 1121 ..... 11.25
J E Hannah, Son—Lafayette Co Mo—5 strs 1002 11.00
Claud Baker—Ottawa Co Ks—57 strs 1022 ..... 11.00
Ross, Son—Stafford Co Ks—6 clvs 173 ..... 10.50
Max Flinner—Leavenworth Co Ks—19 strs 1068 10.00
J S Harlow—Leavenworth Co Ks—2 hfrs 820 .... 10.00
C F Barkley—Baldwin Co Ks—6 strs 906 ..... 8.75
J C Smith—Jackson Co Mo—11 hfrs 700 ..... 8.50
G W Sandberg—Morris Co Ks—4 strs and hfrs 627 8.50
B B Houdek—Republic Co Ks—16 strs 929 ..... 8.25
Ernest O Landin—Clay Co Ks—7 strs 937 ..... 8.25
Geo Shuler—Douglas Co Ks—7 strs 878 ..... 8.00
J L Peters—Jewell Co Ks—24 heifers 748 ..... 7.75
Alvin W. Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—7 hfrs 612 .... 7.50
Lena Kern—Saline Co Ks—5 strs 1036 ..... 7.50
Alvin W. Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—7 strs 684 ..... 7.00
J CC Smith—Jackson Co Mo—8 heifers 780 ..... 6.60
E J Fitzgerald—Seward Co Ks—33 strs 627 ..... 6.25
J L Peters—Jewell Co Ks—14 heifrs 635 ..... 6.25
W E Dillon—Stafford Co Ks—12 hfrs 921 ..... 6.00
Henry Armstrong—Pawnee Co Ks—6 strs 435 .... 5.50
E J Fitzgerald—Seward Co Ks—15 strs 656 ..... 5.40
Henry Armstrong—Pawnee Co Ks—11 strs 651 .... 5.40
W E Dillon—Stafford Co Ks—11 cows 991 ..... 5.00
Ross and Son—Stafford Co Ks—22 cows 831 ..... 4.00
John L Larson—Riley Co Ks—4 cows 882 ..... 3.00
John Froelich—Russell Co Ks—6 cows 793 ..... 3.75
John Froelich—Russell Co Ks—10 cows 833 ..... 3.00

SHEEP

John Wehmeyer—Cass Co Mo—684.... ..... 8.75
Wm Brecheisen—Anderson Co Ks—16 87 ..... 8.75
Wesley Keever—Coffey Co Ks—16 97 ..... 8.60
Harry Metzner—Lexington Co Mo—21 104 ..... 8.60
John Clark—Wabaunsee Co Ks—16 83 ..... 8.50
J A Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—7 111 ..... 8.50
L F Bowles—Crawford Co Ks—6 73 ..... 8.25
E N Hausen—Osage Co Ks—102 81 ..... 7.50
Kenneth R Spencer—Vernon Co Mo—13 63 ..... 5.50
Ted Turner—Johnson Co Ks—19 149 ..... 4.40
J A Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—17 144 ..... 4.00
Ted Turner—Johnson Co Ks—5 106 ..... 2.50

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs. Up

M A Bowers—Clay Co Ks—28 276 ..... 8.00
J B Patton—Grundy Co Mo—6 281 ..... 8.00
Wm Brecheisen—Anderson Co Ks—9 236 ..... 8.00
Harry Metzner—Livingston Co Mo—12 27 0..... 7.80
M J Watson—Clay Co Ks—37 297 ..... 7.80
Albert McConnell—Johnson Co Ks—9 233 ..... 7.70
Justin Miller—Osborne Co Ks—6 235 ..... 7.70

Light Butchers 170-230 Lbs.

Frank Goranson—Riley Co Ks—12 217 ..... 8.00
C W Fort—Miami Co Ks—21 171 ..... 7.85
John L Larson—Riley Co Ks—18 205 ..... 7.80
Arthur Wilson—Chase Co Ks—5 210 ..... 7.80
John F CoCek—Anderson Co Ks—10 204 ..... 7.80
John Hogan—Washington Co Ks—12 215 ..... 7.80
Jack Gregory—Henry Co Mo—13 206 ..... 7.80
J A Rogers—Anderson Co Ks—7 201 ..... 7.80
J L Young—Johnson Co Ks—7 198 ..... 7.75
Robert Behringer—Lafayette Co Mo—8 196 ..... 7.75
John Grother—Miami Co Ks—14 188 ..... 7.75
H H Hyland—Saline Co Mo—5 210 ..... 7.70
Geo Kellty—Mitchell Co Ks—9 212 ..... 7.70
W H Doberer—Clay Co Ks—25 224 ..... 7.70
R E Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—18 213 ..... 7.70
Shade Seitz—Cedar Co Mo—5 190 ..... 7.70
L C Cleveland Mgr—St Clair Co Mo—5 198 ..... 7.70
L C Cleveland, Mgr—St Clair Co Mo—15 207 ..... 7.70
Chas Neu, Sr.—Washington Co Ks—6 198 ..... 7.70
Frankfort F U—Marshall Co Ks—8 222 ..... 7.70
Ben Ward—Nemaha Co Ks—11 194 ..... 7.70
Alta Vista S A—Wabaunsee Co Ks—11 227 ..... 7.70
Alta Vista S A—Wabaunsee Co Ks—24 229 ..... 7.70
Gus Hahn—Miami Co Ks—20 209 ..... 7.70
W H Wilcox—Nemaha Co Ks—11 186 ..... 7.70
F J Braun—Nemaha Co Ks—19 188 ..... 7.65
C W Robe—Franklin Co Ks—7 171 ..... 7.65
Mrs C D Rodgers—Coffey Co Ks—5 188 ..... 7.65
T E Hale—Dickinson Co Ks—11 228 ..... 7.65
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—10 186 ..... 7.60
Ted Turner—Johnson Co Ks—5 188 ..... 7.50
H M Sweet—Nuckolls Co Nebr—29 197 ..... 7.50
Karl Ozias—Nemaha Co Ks—6 180 ..... 7.50
Alta Vista S A —Wabaunsee Co Ks—5 176 ..... 7.50
Frankfort F U—Marshall Co Ks—5 180 ..... 7.50
Jones, Samuelson—Marshall Co Ks—31 181 ..... 7.50
J R Kelley—Anderson Co Ks—12 184 ..... 7.50
Leslie C Hunter—Franklin Co Ks—6 178 ..... 7.40
W J Pemberton—Johnson Co Mo—6 176 ..... 7.15

Light Lights—130-160 Lb.

H D Dyer—Lafayette Co Mo—30 164 ..... 7.85
B A Scully—Pottawatomie Co Ks—11 169 ..... 7.50
A H Eastwood—Miami Co Ks—5 164 ..... 7.50
Emma Coop Elev—Lafayette Co Mo—19 164 ..... 7.50
J E Hannah, Son—Lafayette Co Mo—21 163 ..... 7.40
T N Kern—Miami Co Ks—17 159 ..... 7.25
Pete Dyer—Lafayette Co Mo—11 163 ..... 7.25
Wm Flack—Wabaunsee Co Ks—9 158 ..... 7.25
Fred Scully—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 154 ..... 7.25
E P Morrison—Lafayette Co Mo—7 154 ..... 7.25
A F Fishburn—Douglas Co Ks—6 166 ..... 7.25
Alta Vista S A—Wabaunsee Co Ks—6 146 ..... 7.00
J H Gebhardt, Mgr—Chariton Co Mo—8 143 ..... 6.50
D F Wiley—Leavenworth Co Ks—10 146 ..... 6.50

PIGS

Geo Ryne—Allen Co Ks—5 122 ..... 6.50
J M Drum—Anderson Co Ks—11 124 ..... 6.25
Pete Dyer—Lafayette Co Mo—5 118 ..... 5.00
Fred Scully—Pottawatomie Co Ks—5 118 ..... 4.75
John Donica—Anderson Co Ks—8 117 ..... 4.50
Alta Vista S A—Wabaunsee Co Ks—15 124 ..... 4.50
Pete Dyer—Lafayette Co Mo—10 61 ..... 3.00
R A True—Vernon Co Mo—11 46 ..... 2.50
Albert Sjarman—Clay Co Ks—15 52 ..... 2.50

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

ANNUAL MEETING FRANKFORT SHIPPING ASSOCIATION HELD

A nice attendance was present at the annual Farmers Union held in the S. B. A. hall, last evening. The meeting was called to order by the President, Herbert Feldhausen. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the secretary, Richard Mackey and there being no changes to be made they were approved as read. Following a short talk by Mr. Feldhausen the secretary read the Financial Statement. After some discussion the president explained the business during the past year and suggested new plans for the coming year. It was then moved and seconded that the statement remain as read. Glen Leupold, local manager of the Farmers Union, then gave a very interesting talk in which he expressed his sincere thanks for the splendid cooperation given him the past year. He told how the association had started with shipping only 15 carloads of stock the first year and rapidly increased this amount until 108 carloads were shipped in a year. Mr. Leupold is to be commended on the work he has carried out during the nine years which he has been local manager.

Richard Mackey, member of the Farmers Union for several years and the present secretary, gave a short talk on the financial statement.

By acclamation Herbert Feldhausen was reelected to serve as director for the coming three years.

Robert Lieurance, salesman and stocker and feeder buyer for the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. of Kansas City, gave an excellent talk on cooperation and the future livestock markets. He said that "In the year 1935 livestock and agricultural conditions look much brighter than they have for some time." He also said that there were about 51 per cent as many cattle on feed now as here were last year.

W. F. O'Neal, head hog buyer for the F. U. Livestock Commission Co. gave an interesting as well as instructive talk on direct shipping, packers and commission firms. He also gave a report of the commission firms in Kansas City and stated that the F. U. Livestock Commission Company ranked third among the many in Kansas City. Mr. O'Neal has been a hog salesman for fifteen years and his talk was very beneficial to those present.

A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, who was to have been the principal speaker was unable to attend due to a meeting in Topeka.

At the close of the meeting a lunch consisting of sandwiches, doughnuts and coffee was served after which T. A. Fox, H. Parmentier, Richard Fox, Ed. Rockwell and Lloyd Kooser furnished some excellent music which was much enjoyed by all.—Frankfort Index.

GOOD MEETING AT HOPEWELL

The Hopewell Farmers Union Local, in Marshall County, held its regular meeting Friday evening, January 25. A good crowd was present.

A. P. Shineman gave an interesting talk on the good of the order, and several discussions of interesting topics of the day. R. Mackey gave a report of the Board of Agriculture meeting held at Topeka a few weeks ago and Glen Leupold gave a report in the Shipping Association's work for the past year. The members discussed the feasibility of a Junior organization and it was decided to organize one. Mrs. Pearl Anderson was appointed to be the leader. Mr. Teagarden gave a short talk on the new cornhog contracts. The following resolutions were passed:

"Be It Resolved, Hopewell Local go on record demanding that the cowardly, unfair gag rule be repealed and that all classes have a fair and equal chance.

"Be It Resolved, That Hopewell LLocal demand that the vote of all Kansas congressmen on all measures be reported to our state paper each week.

"That we commend our State President for assailing and opposing the ruling handed by the Secretary of Agriculture, pertaining to direct shipping."

The paper was read by Alva Teagarden. The program was in charge of Mrs. Anderson. Dave Mangus gave a short story. We were favored with a chart talk by C. F. Teagarden and the main feature of the evening was orchestra music by Mrs. Pearl Feldhausen, which was greatly enjoyed by all. A good lunch as usual was served and a social hour of visiting followed.

CLOUD COUNTY UNION HAS AN ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Cloud County Farmers Union met in Concordia on Friday, Feburay 1, and elected the following officers for 1935:

President, H. J. Carr; vice president, L. J. Laclef; secretary-treasurer, Herman Cedar; county organizer, John York; conductor, Glen Hoober; doorkeeper, Ray Hefner; executive committee: Merle Grant, Win Moberly and Ed Ward.

About thirty members were present, and after the election of officers the afternoon was spent in discussing he needs of the Union in Cloud County. Several suggestions were made for a program to be followed the coming year.—Reported.

LETTER FROM SHIPPS

Belleville, Kans, 2-3 1935.

Dear Cooperators:

Yes, back in the old harness seems good. Having some excellent meetings in Nebraska and a few are in the making in Kansas.

Sure delighted with Nemaha County taking hold of the membership program and I note many counties, in fact, have their fighting clothes on. Brother Anton is correct; I've preached and preached "every member, get a member" for years. Some good fellows always wanting in where they know our program. The Farmers Union organization in my opinion, offers the greatest avenue for self help, and to help others of any organization I know of.

I have a meeting every night next week except Friday. Saturday I go to the meeting in Agenda, Kansas.

It's almost criminal how some sections neglect their own class organization. It robs them of opporunity to cope with economic conditions. A well organized group in the Farmers Union always lends a helping hand to their respective communities. I do hope that throughout the land more and more good men will get into the harness and assist in the building of the cooperative movement. It's here to stay and sooner or later will be the dominating factor in guaranteeing economic balance.

Let's strive as never before during 1935 for a greater organization. It can and must be done.

Cooperatively,
—Judd E. Shipps.

FAIRMOUNT MEETING

A special meeting of Fairmount Local, 967, in Marshall county, was held February 1.

The president called the house to order and the minutes of the previous meeting was real and approved. A vote on the referendum ballot was taken. Ten of the amendments carried and three lost.

A resolution was adopted with instructions to send a copy to the State paper at Salina and one to Congressman Houston. The resolution follows: Be it resolved that we the Farmers of Fairmount Local of the Farmers Union of Marshall county, Kansas, condemn the crafty, dishonest practice of our legislators in allowing bills to be cornered in committee rooms and not allowed to come on the floor for a vote. Every person connected with such practices should be branded as "Enemy No. One" and dealt with whehn they come home—M. E. Knudsen, Secretary- Treasurer.

LOCAL HAD SPELLING MATCH

Spring Hill Local No. 1570, in Ottawa county, held its regular semimonthly meeting January 25. The meeting was opened by the new president, Will Allen.

After the usual business, the meeting was turned over to the entertainment committee consisting of Mrs. Alva Templin, Mrs. Ross Johnston and Mrs. Will Allen.

Everybody seemed to enjoy the spelling and cyphering contests, and the history and geography guessing contests.

The next meeting will be February 8.

—Mrs. C. E. Blades, cor. Secy.

WARD, PETERSON, THOWE SPOKE AT MAPLE HILL

A joint meeting of the three Farmers Union Locals of this district in Wabaunsee County, Riverside, Spring Glen and Turkey Creek, was held at the Legion Hall in Maple Hill, Wednesday night, January 23. The main speaker of the evening was Cal Ward. Also C. B. Thowe of Alma, Kansas, and P. D. Peterson of Fairbury, Nebraska, gave good short talks.

Following the speaking there was a dance. Everyone enjoyed a full evening of entertainment.

I take this opportunity to thank publicly the speakers at this meeting in behalf of all the members of the Maple Hill vicinity.

A good crowd attended in spite of the severe cold weather. Those who failed to attend missed a great deal. Cal Ward gave a fine, interesting and instructive talk. I am confident that all who heard Mr. Ward realize that he is a capable leader, and that he is working hard for all of us. Are we giving him our best efforts and support?

I sincerely believe that these speakers enthused and roused our members into action and that we will soon enroll more new members in our Farmers Union movement.

The following paragraph is quoted from The Alma Enterprise:

"Many of the farmers say this was one of the best meetings ever held here, and that the talks given were well worth the year's dues paid by the members. They only regret that more men were not out to hear them."

If only more farmers realized the value and good that our organization is doing we could double our membership and assists. Let's try to make more of them see the benefits.

Walter E. Brennan, Secy-Treas.

ASHLAND LOCAL MEETING

The regular social meeting of Ashland Farmers Union in Riley county was held Friday evening, February 1. The following program was presented by the committee, John Toy, Luke Shruben, and Jesse May: Instrumental duet, Rolland Elling and Harold Niemaller; a very interesting and instructive talk, "How the problems are being solved for the blind: Miss Hilty assisted by Miss Packard. Talk by Fred Talbot; instrumental music, Harold Niemuller; reading Martha Wreath; solo, Martha Toburen; dialog, "Our Hired Man," by Dale Dobson, Kenneth Piper, Vern Stuart, Dick Dobson.

Refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. Dayt Ellis and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Puett.

OTTAWA COUNTY UNION HAD ITS USUAL SPLENDID MEETING

The Ottawa County Farmers Union held their regular monthly meeting Friday evening, February 1, with a good sized crowd in attendance.

A splendid program was given by the Culver Local assisted by teachers of the Culver High School. Several volunteer numbers were given by other members.

A general discussion was held in regard to Farmers Union activities and all present seemed well pleased with the result of the activities for 1934, and hope for still better results for this year.

Wesley Pangrac of Culver was elected delegate to the Jobbing Association which meets in Kansas City Feb. 8.

A splendid lunch was served after the close of the business meeting and all who cared to danced. Our next meeting will be March 1, and a good program has already been assured for that meeting. Every member is urged to attend and boost for the Farmers Union and the welfare of all farmers.—Reported.

ANTON PETERSON REPORTS PLEASANT VIEW MEETING

Greenleaf, Kans., 2-2-35

Mr. Floyd H. Lynn:

Another good meeting at the South Dane school house last night. Our worthy president, L. W. Hansen, was laid up with the grippe. Clay Ingman, an honest-to-goodness cooperator, was present and was appointed chairman pro tem.

Dan McGrath and yours truly were present with our candidates, who were duly initiated into the mysteries of the Farmers Union. You can also add the names of Frank Werner and Roy Kenaston, and add them to your mailing list. Dan Combow also brought in a name and the prospective member was accepted.

Dan was appointed as a delegate to attend the cooperative oil meeting at Holmberg on Feburary 16.

Last Thursday night the Dane Local Booster Club was invited to meet with the Pleasant View Local—you know, that pleasant bunch we ate ice cream with last summer. It was a bad foggy night, and I told the boys it was foolish to drive away up there, because there would be no one out on a night like that.

But we started—Dan, Clay Ingman and I,—in Clay's snort wagon. We went to Washington where our president, Block Hansen, was waiting for us. On the way to the meeting place, we picked up Fred Stolzer, vice president of the Washington County Farmers Union.

Well, we got there all right; then the boys kidded me for saying nobody would be out. The school yard was full of cars, and the school house was full—and they were still coming. One man said, "Putty good turnout." Another said, "If it hadn't been such a bad night I think they would have all been out."

Dan Combow has a mania for counting noses, and found 24 females and children and 21 male members, beside the Booster Club.

First was the regular order of business; second a community program that was well worth going 20 miles to hear. Third, the Booster Club was introduced by the county chairman. They did their stunts—Anton, Clay, Dan, Fred and Block. Fourth and last but not least was a lunch consisting of coffee, cream and cake.

—Anton.

PLEASANT VIEW MEETING

Pleasant View Local, 833, Washington county, held its regular meeting January 31 with about fifty present, including the Washington County Bosster Club, composed of A. C. Hansen, Dan Combow, C. B. Ingman and the ever faithful Anton Peterson, as well as Fred Stolzer of Emmons Local.

And did they give some good talks? They sure did.

We voted to urge Mr. Howard Cowden of the Union Oil Company Cooperative, to come to Washington county in the near future. We also voted to take some part in the Junior Work.—G. H. Barbour, Secretary.

STONE LOCAL 792 NOTES

The Union meeting between Stone Local 792 and Eureka Local No. 2207, which was held at Zurich school house January 29, was favored with a large attendance and a good program, which was as follows:

A song: "My Country 'Tis of Thee" by all.
Roll call, Local 792.
Roll call, Local 2207.
Tap dance by James Bedrad.
Song of Bernard Bedard and Lawrence Berton.
A short talk on the Farmers Union by George Ondresek.
Accordion music by Emil Honomichl
Song, Bennard Bedard and Lawrence Berton.
Song No. 5 in the Union Hymnal song book, by all.
Recitation by Winifred Sutor: "Our Leaders."
Song, by Erma Thomas and Eda Smee.
Violin music, by Essie Hadley.
Dialog, "Mock Wedding."
Song by Eliza Sutor.
Recitation, Delwin Mendenhall.
Song, Chas Tally
Dialog, The 2 Black Crows.
Reading, Chas Pywell.
Song by the Two Black Crows.
Reading of Our Paper by the editor, Mrs. Essie Hadley.

The meeting adjourned to meet in three weeks, February 19 at the West Sand Creek school house.

Come one, come all and join the Farmers Union.

GOOD REPORT COMES IN FROM ROUNDHOUSE LOCAL

Roundhouse Local Farmers Union No. 646, in Washington County, had a very good meeting Monday night, January 28. It was a special meeting, owing to recent bad weather. We acted on the referendum and other matters of importance, as well as the Junior membership plan.

We elected officers for the year as follows: J. S. Wood, president (re-elected); Gilbert Nelson, vice president; John Reid, secretary-treasurer (reelected), and George Olson, conductor. Carl Fessenden was elected Junior Leader.

We are expecting the county officials and Booster Club to be with us in the near future. We have not forgotten the splendid program they gave us a year ago.

Our Local has 41 paying members, all stockholders in our organizations, with a promise of 20 new members for this year. Although the agricultural conditions look tough in this county, our little Local does not show any ill effects. On the contrary, it looks very optimistic, and is attracting quite a bit of attention in this community. We want you to visit our Local some time if possible.

—John Reidy, Sec.

TO HAVE BOX SUPPER

Everybody is nivited to attend the box supper and program, which the Zephyr Local will put on at Spring Hill school house, Conway Springs, on Monday, February 11.

John C. Orr, who handles the reporting for Zephyr Local, sends a hand bill to the state office, advertising the event. The Zephyr folks are live wires and believe in advertising.

Each lady in asking to braoinshrdl Each lady is asked to bring a box with alunch for two, and the boxes will be auctioned to the gentleman, says the hand bill.

The state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union is scheduled as one of the speakers. He may be accompanied by some other state officer or leader.

JUNIOR AND JUVENILE DEPT.

(continued from page 3)

I've got some papers here I want to see him about. Have to get that loan through on the farm as soon as possible so I can get my back taxes paid up.

Jones: No, he sin't. Went to Bismark this morning. You see, the legislature is meeting and they're trying to pass some laws that we're mighty interested in, and just this morning, O'Brien, president of the Bankers Association wired Mr. Bones to come up.

Turnipseed: Seems as if everybody's been running up to Bismark lately. Just stopped in at Lawyer Keener's office with these papers and the girl in the office told me he went up this morning, too.

Jones: Yes, Mr. Keener has been to fix up some testimony and meet with a committee to talk for a tax bill that the land company is interested in. He takes care of their property around here, you know, and he went up to give them some dope on land values, taxes and so on.

Turnipseed: I wonder that these slick fellows are up to now.

Jones: I don't call them slick. That is just good business and plain horse sense. It's the lawyer's job to look after the interests of the people he works for.

Hard: I hear there's a bunch trying to organize the Farmers Union out in your township. How are they getting along?

Turnipseed: Well, I don't know. They came out to see me, and I promised to go out to their meeting, but I didn't get my work done until late, so I went to bed.

Jones: Well, you saved three and a half bucks, didn't you? How farmers fall for radicals like that is more than I can see. But I guess a fool and his money are soon parted.

Hard: What we need here is rain, alfalfa, and cows. That's the kind of organization I believe in, and farm relief in the shape of pigs and chickens. You farmers that stay at home and mind your own business are allright. It's the radicals that always want to organize.

Turnipseed: Yep, I guess that's so. How are your prices on rope now. Hard? I need new rope pretty bad, but it seems as if it's mighty high. Why don't you take the price of wheat and hogs into consideration, and cut your prices a bit?

Hard: Can't do it. Remember those cedar posts I had last winter? Mr. Blank down at the next town sold some of those same posts at cut prices, so he won't be allowed to handle them any more.

Turnipseed: Why don't you get some penitentiary rope? That is good enough and cheaper than what you're handling now.

Hard: Well, it is, but at the Hardware dealers' convention we decided that it wasn't a good policy to handle anything but standard advertised goods.

(Enter Dr. Wise)

Turnipseed: Hello, Doc! you in town? Why aren't you up at Bismark trying to get some laws through against the microbes?

Dr. Wise: Spoil my business, and I'm not strong on politics anyway. I leave that to some other fellows. But it is a fact that we need some laws to keep those Roosian bonesetters and fakes out of the state.

Turnipseed: Do they do much harm?

Dr. Wise: Well, not so much, but folks would be better off to go to ethical doctors that have some education and belong to the American Medical Association.

Turnipseed: By gosh! I've got to be moving aong. I forgot all about the wife's groceries. (Leaves bank and pauses outside to look at watch) Gosh, I sure didn't realize what time it was getting to be, but I'm a blockheaded donkey if I didn't get enaugh food for thought to do me a good long time. The grain dealers organize and set the price they pay us for our own crops, and then tell us we don't have brains enough to sell our own grain. The bankers need their own association to protect them, you bet! And the lawyers go to Bismark to get the laws they want, and say who can be lawyers and who can't. Same with the doctors and the hardware dealers and the grocers. Shucks, all of 'em, even the beauty parlor operators and the barbers. Just watch me make tracks to join the Farmers Union. Come to think of it, we never have sent a farmer to Bismark from this county! Guess we'd better organize and mind our own business for a while. No wonder it's in such bad shape.

DIABETICS

Seattle Man Finds Complete Relief In severe case with simple natural method after specialists failed. No needles—no starvation. Write today. All letters answered.

N. H. BOIES 418 Bayview Bldg
Seattle, Washington

Profit By Experience

In his first radio address in 1935, which was delivered over the NBC hook-up on Saturday, January 26, E. H. Everson, president of the National Farmers Union, indulged in a few pertinent observations of a rather retrospective nature. This part of his talk preceded his principal address, which is published in this issue. This paper is taking the privilege of printing the two parts of the president's talk separately. The first part follows:

Mr. Everson's Remarks

The year 1934 has past and gone. Its accomplishments as well as its failures will soon be recorded in the annals of history. At this time of the year, it seems to me, it is well for all of us to carefully review our work of the past years in making our plans for the work ahead. While 1934 has not been as fruitful as some years in the past, when measured in monetary returns on labor and investment, nevertheless, it may have been much more fruitful in other ways. When the history of the whole span of our lives is written the year of 1934 may prove to be an eventful one. It may prove to be a turning point. Quite often the effect of things done do not show up conspicuously until long afterwards. At any rate, the efforts that have been made; the struggles to overcome difficulties; the experiences we have had, no matter how bitter they may have been, have just made us that much stronger to meet and cope with the problems of the future.

Adversities are just merely lessons in the school of life to test the quality of our metal and just as surely as the finest quality of gold must be brought out by intense heat in the melting pot, just so surely are the finest qualities of manhood and womanhood brought out in the school of adversity. The "hot house plant" does not have the strength and power to withstand either the north wind's wintry blasts or the scorching hot winds of the tropics like the sturdy oak that is accustomed to these extreme climatic conditions—and so it is likewi with human beings, those who have met with and overcome the greatest difficulties are the ones who stand out conspicuously like the bright stars in the firmament.

No doubt our experiences during the past year have been many and varied. Many have lost their crops by drouth. Some have lost their homes by fire and tornado and many through foreclosure. These experiences are sad indeed, yet sadder still are the losses of friends and relatives. To be visited by the Angel of Death, removing from earth a very dear friend, a loving father or mother, a wife or husband, a sister or brother, a son or daughter, these are the saddest of all experiences that son. of our people must suffer every year and that all of us must experience some time or other; and strange as it may seem, their true worth is never fully appreciated until they have departed from this earth. It is easy to observe their faults and short-comings, while they are alive and with us, but their true virtues show up like the bright shining sun coming out from behind a dark cloud, only after they have departed from us. These are experiences, my friends, that test the hearts and souls of men and women, yet they are experiences, I think, that are necessary to mellow our hearts and make them more responsive to the needs of a suffering humanity. Our experiences of the past should be our guideposts for the future.

To many of us, no doubt the past year has brought little of material gain. Many, we know have lost heavily in money and worldly goods. Many have been eliminated from the marts of trade and finance. Yet, all of these should find themselves richer in education received in the school of experience. So after all, perhaps, the greatest accomplishments of the year are the lessons we have learned and if we will only apply the knowledge thus acquired, intelligently in solving our future problems, all will be well.

The mistakes we have made during the year, if we will but take time to stop and look over our record, should if we will profit by them, aid us very materially in our future year's work. It is well, I think, for all of us to take stock of ourselves at least once a year for the purpose of determining our true resent worth.

I do not mean merely in dollars and cents, although we know that is a desirable practice for every successful business man. The things that I had in mind were that we should measure our worth as individuals to the community, county, district, state and nation. For example, every person could hold communion with himself once in a while—ask himself some of the following questions:

Am I an asset in my community or a liability? Would my community, county, district, state and nation be better off financially without me? Would they be better off socially? Am I anxious to share in the benefits of organized society, but not willing to share in its burdens? Has my service to society been of such a nature that it has been worth more than it cost? If so, how much more? Am I pleased or grieved at the misfortune of my neighbor and why? Have I developed my mind and muscle and allowed the selfish Spirit to so completely get control of my heart as to prevent the spirit of Brotherly Love and Cooperation from entering therein?

These are good questions to ask ourselves. They will help us to determine as to just how we measure up when weighed in the balance, indicating the degrees of real, genuine manhood and womanhood we possess. While our minds may register superlative degrees of intellectual ability and our muscles an abundance of physical strength, only the heart can measure the depth of the soul.

We have passed another milestone in the span of life. Some at this very moment are very near the end of life's journey. Some no doubt, can almost feel the wintry snows of life creeping in upon them as they seek to gaze through the mist into the great beyond. If hey discover that life has been made happier for those who are to follow, that because of the struggles they have made and the suffering and privation they have endured, life for the future generation is cleaner, purer and better, then, as is so ably set forth by our poet William Cullen Bryant: they can "lie down to pleasant dreams."

DRESS GOODS

Bargain of Dress Goods this month. Ginghams, Percales, etc. Fast color, new 15 to 20 yards for ONLY 99c. Prints, and clean goods direct to you at a big savings, 4 yards of each or more. The very newest patterns for dresses. Latest assorted colors direct from the mills. Bundles of 30 to 40 yards for ONLY $1.89. Act quick. Send your order TODAY. Postage paid if money is paid with order. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded.

FASHION DRESS GOODS CO.
(Dept. 23)
One East Fordham Road
New York, N. Y. 7-14c

CLASSIFIED ADS

CERTIFIED Frost-proof Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants Open field grown, well rooted, strong. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen. Early Dutch Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, $1.10; 1,000 $1.75. Express collect: 2500, $2.50. Onions Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish, Postpaid: 500, 60c; 1,000, $1.00; 6000, $4.00. Express Collect: 6,000, $3.00. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK. 3-28p.

DIRECT SHIPPER

IT COSTS MONEY TO RUN A FARM—
GET THE MOST FOR YOUR PRODUCT—

With feed crops short this year and production cut, it is very necessary that you get the most for your butterfat.

WE WANT MORE SHIPPERS. GIVE US THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE YOU. We give prompt service on return of checks and empty cans

REMEMBER—WE PAY TRANSPORTATION

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas

Have You Tried K F U And Union Standard Feeds?

These feeds not only GET RESULTS but COST YOU LESS. These FARMERS UNION BRANDS are carefully milled and only the best of ingredients are used.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR K F U and UNION STANDARD EGG MASH, K F U CHICK STARTER, UNION STANDARD ALL MASH (starter and grower), K F U MASH CONCENTRATE, K F U and UNION STANDARD SCRATCH FEED, UNION STANDARD DAIRY RATION, K F U OYSTER SHELL, K F U PURE BRAN, K F U GREY SHORTS, K F U SALT, UNION GOLD, UNION PRIDE and UNION STANDARD FLOUR.
Remember—you save money when you buy a GOOD feed or flour.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

1032 Board of Trade Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri