



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXVIII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1936

NUMBER 48

WEEK OF MAY 13TH ONE OF VICTORIES FOR REACTIONARIES

Courts and Congress Rap Agriculture at Every Turn of the Wheel

LABOR CHIEF OPPOSES

Kansas City Times Editor Either Biased Or Not Conversant With Agricultural Issues

The week beginning Wednesday, May 13th, was a week of reactionary victories as far as legislation is concerned. On May 13 the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill finally came up to a vote in the House of Representatives. After a long, drawn out battle the Farmers Union leaders by National President Everson and Secretary Kennedy finally forced the house to vote on the bill only to find themselves opposed not only by the Administration forces but also by a combination of the reactionary elements in both the Democratic and Republican parties aided by the Farm Credit Administration and President Green of the American Federation of Labor. The opposition of the Administration and of the Reactionary Republican and Democratic members of the House can easily be explained by political expediency on the eve of a Presidential election and an insane fear of anything that may be called inflation except the inflation of tax-exempt interest bearing Government Bonds. The audacity of the Farm Credit Administration circulating among all the members of the house with propaganda in opposition to a bill, which a vast majority of the farmers, who are supposed to be the owners of the Farm Credit Administration, needed and wanted to see enacted into law; is quite beyond understanding.

We feel sure that President Green of the American Federation of Labor will have a hard time explaining, to his own members and to organized farmers, how he came to write the letter opposing the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill. We wonder how he can square his organization's demands for higher wages and shorter hours with his opposition to the bill which if made a law would not only keep thousands of farmers from losing their farms and drifting to the cities to swell the already too large army of unemployed who now are either waiting for relief or in some form of relief for a living; but which would materially lighten the interest load pressing down on our farmers and enable them to use some of the savings in interest to buy the products of the workers whom President Green is supposed to represent. With all this opposition to the vote on the Frazier-Lemke bill was 143 for the bill and 235 against. There were proportionately as many Republicans voted against the bill as there were Democrats, so the vote was really monetary reactionaries against the liberals. All Kansas representatives voted for the bill. Mr. Lemke reintroduced the bill again in the house, but there is no chance of its coming to vote again during this congress.

On May 11 the United States Circuit Court of Appeals held the Frazier-Lemke mortgage moratorium law unconstitutional. Monday, May 18 the United States Supreme Court declared the Gaffey coal act unconstitutional. In effect saying that the soft coal industry is also not of sufficient national interest to be legislated for under either the General Welfare clause or the Interstate Commerce clause of our constitution. Monday the Supreme Court confirmed the U. S. Circuit court of appeals of Chicago decision that Secretary Wallace does not have the authority to keep Arthur Cutten from trading on the Chicago Board of Trade because Cutten had made his pile and stopped rigging the wheat market before the action to bar him was started. The court held that the Grain futures act was inoperative if the gambler was smart enough to quit or finish his deal before action was started. Using the same kind of reasoning, Dillinger and all the other gangsters were unlawfully persecuted because the suit against them was not started while they were still cutting their victims' throats. Wonder if the Chicago Board of Trade will now make good its boast of self government by expelling Cutten from membership or by cancelling his trading privileges. It is time that our Senators get busy and passed the Commodity Exchange Control bill which has been before it for about two years.

The last but perhaps not the least whack that our courts and congress gave to our farmers and workers was the decision May 18 of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals invalidating a part or all of the act creating the Resettlement Administration. If the decision is as far reaching as some now claim and is allowed to stand upon appeal to our reactionary Supreme court there will be nothing left for the farmer, who does not get too large to receive a loan from our ultra conservative banker controlled land banks, except to pack up his few personal belongings, not subject to execution, and go to the nearest relief office with his whole family and say, "Here we are, Mr. Government; you would not pay the cost of production."

(Continued on page 4)

ACRES AND MEN

Rexford Tugwell Explains Why We Have a Resettlement Administration

By Rex G. Tugwell, Administrator, Resettlement Administration
"There are no more frontiers, no great new areas on which to settle and expand. We must use our land wisely, because wornout land means an impoverished people. This is the first of a series of four articles by Rexford G. Tugwell, describing what the Resettlement Administration is doing to conserve our natural and human resources."

Very truly,
CAL A. WARD,
Regional Director.

The Resettlement Administration is concerned with people and land. Land was plentiful when the hardy first settlers came to America. Great forests yielded to their axes, great plains to their plows, and from thousands of fertile acres sprang the snow cotton and waving grain. Often, the plowman was preceded by the lumberjack and cattleman, who stripped the surface bounty of trees and grass. Great wealth was taken from the soil—but little was returned to it in the way of care.

It was inevitable that a reckoning should come from all this. Overcropped and overgrazed, 35,200,000 acres of our land are dead, and millions more are dying. The dead land is carved grotesquely by deep fan-like gullies or piled up by the prairie winds in great heaps which cover houses, barns and fences. The dying land is desolate or spotted by crops of stunted corn, thin wheat, short scraggly cotton or other puny plant life.

In addition to this natural havoc, serious human problems arise from such misuse of the land. Poor land means poor homes and impoverished farmers. A farmer on worn out land or soil which is naturally unproductive has no place to go. He cannot make enough to move.

The measures taken by the Resettlement Administration to meet this situation are twofold. Land, which was never meant for crop-raising, is put to a more intelligent and profitable use in the form of grazing tracts, forests, wildlife preserves, recreation areas and public parks. Farmers now residing on this land are given a chance to sell their holdings to the government, and with money received from the sale can relocate on better land.

The Resettlement Administration is purchasing more than 9,000,000 acres of land unfit for farming. These purchase areas are located in 44 states. Some are wornout farms, some dry lands of the Great Plains, some rough cutover timber lands. None is sufficiently productive to support a farm family.

The purchase of good farm land, which may be repurchased by farm families who voluntarily move onto it out of poor-soil areas, is also involved in the land use program and will be discussed in the next article of this series.

WORLD AFFAIRS INSTITUTE

The world, its problems, and the part the United States is destined to play in world affairs; the trends toward another world war and practical steps toward prevention, are subjects for study and discussion at the Institute of International Relations, sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee.

There are to be nine of these Institutes scattered over the United States, and Kansas is fortunate to be selected as one of the states in which an Institute is to be held. This gives our farm leaders the double advantage of having available, right at home, this wonderful opportunity. The Institute is scheduled for Bethel College, Newton, Kansas June 9 to 19, 1936, and is known as the Kansas Institute of International Relations.

The Institute, running for 10 days, will be personified by a staff of lecturers and instructors of note. The purpose of the Institute is to bring together distinguished authorities on the various phases of world affairs, from whom may be gained in a short period of time, a wide general knowledge of the problems arising out of the new world order.

International Relations may appear to have very little to do with operating a farm but when the country gets into war, farmers are very vitally affected. Farm leaders and those training for leadership, who are interested in gaining authoritative information on international affairs, will find this Institute of immeasurable value and interest. A fund of information will be gained to aid in program work throughout the year. It will be a vacation with a purpose, offering the stimulation and inspiration of new and interesting friendships.

Some speakers before the Institute are—Dr. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University, Worcester, Mass. He will lecture on Behind the Tension in the Orient.

Dr. W. E. Grimes, of Kansas State College, Manhattan, will speak on "Economics and our Neighbors."

Mr. Harry B. Terrell of Des Moines, Iowa, Midwest Secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, will give a series of lectures on "What Can We Do."

Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kansas has promised to give a lecture. President John Vesecky of the Kansas Farmers Union has been asked to address the group. Other speakers will be announced later.



B. F. WINCHESTER

Help Cooperatives

Resettlement Administration Has Set Up Community and Cooperative Service Section

Realizing the great need for rehabilitating low income farmers and clients of the Resettlement Administration in several regions of the United States the Resettlement Administration has set up the Community and Cooperative Service Section to make loans to groups of farmers or cooperatives.

Mr. B. E. Winchester of Stafford, Kansas was recently appointed State Specialist to head the community and cooperative service section in Kansas.

In Kansas the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Resettlement Administration has almost 4,000 farmers developed on farm plans for loans. They, with other low income farmers, will be benefited by this service section.

This section of the Resettlement Administration is in a position to make loans at a low rate of interest to individual producers for the purchase of stock in existing cooperatives and to establish new cooperatives where none now exist.

Loans are also available through this section for the purpose of forming livestock improvement associations, or any other type of cooperative where none now exist, and where the forming of such cooperative would materially assist in rehabilitating its members.

This section is, also, in a position to make loans to individuals or groups for the purchase of manure spreaders, rock crushers, hay harvesting equipment, terracing equipment, weed treating equipment, spraying equipment, community canning equipment, or any other equipment, the use of which would be beneficial to our clients, and the low income farmers in the community.

A majority of participants in a project should be rehabilitation clients, and other low income farmers, as our aim is to assist those persons and in doing so we know we will be helpful to your organization.

We Can Loan For The Following Purposes To Cooperative Associations:

1. To refund present secured obligations.

2. To replace worn out or obsolete facilities.

3. To expand present services so as to serve larger demands of present membership.

4. To expand present services so as to serve demands of a larger membership.

5. To establish new services.

6. For other purposes.

Loans May Be Made To Individuals For The Following Purposes:

1. To purchase individual membership in approved cooperative associations, or agencies, or to pay the dues or membership fees in such associations or agencies.

2. To participate in common with other individuals (whether borrowers from the Resettlement Administration or not) in the acquisition, establishment, operation or maintenance of facilities or services to be used jointly, including the purchase of necessary property of any interest therein, the employment of necessary persons, and the provisions of necessary operating capital.

3. To acquire, establish, conduct, operate or maintain a property, facility, or service under individual ownership for joint use.

4. To conduct any cooperative activities for the rural rehabilitation of its members, or for eligible members in stricken agricultural areas.

Persons Eligible

Farm owners, farm tenants, sharecroppers, farm laborers, persons who were recently in any of the foregoing classes, and other persons with farming experience who are or were recently in any of the foregoing classes, or who are or were recently registered as borrowers from a state Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, or who are in default in payments to a Federal Land Bank, or who are in default to, or have been denied credit by the Farm Credit Administration or any agency thereof, or who are found by Resettlement Administration representatives to be similarly in need of aid, will be eligible to receive loans subject to the provisions and policies of this order.

FACTS OF INTEREST

The total value of farm live stock on Canadian farms in 1935 amounted to \$489,326,000, an increase of 18 per cent over 1934. Farm poultry had a value of \$40,292,000 compared with \$35,398,000 in 1934.

AGRICULTURE IS AGAIN VICTIM OF A DOUBLE CROSS

Outcry Promoted By National Chamber of Commerce and Liberty League Against Defeats Promised Aid For Farmers

OUTCRY HYPOCRITICAL

Glowing Promises Made To Farmers Assuring Them Of What Was Proposed For Victims of Drouth and Depression

(Farmers Union Herald, St. Paul)

Yielding to the newspaper and partisan barrage at extravagance and heavy expenditures of public funds, Congress is about to dismantle the only governmental department which was created to aid distressed and drouth stricken farmers, namely, the Resettlement Administration.

That this outcry of extravagance promoted by the National Chamber of Commerce, its affiliates, and the Liberty League, publicized by the big newspapers and echoed in Congress by eastern Republican senators and representatives, is hypocritical, is proven by the appropriation in peace time for the army and navy of over one billion dollars.

It is further proven to be hypocritical by the fact that appropriations for rivers and harbors and ship subsidies get enthusiastic support, but when money is mentioned for farmers, it gets cold indifference and even hostility.

The committee financed by the Farmers Union, representing the northwestern states, forsook what might happen and did all in their power to warn the agricultural senators that when army and navy and industry have their share of the liberal appropriations and it came agriculture's turn for consideration, the treasury would be busted and the farmers as usual would be "sold down the river."

On the last trip to Washington, the six members of our committee spent an entire week calling on western and southern agricultural senators soliciting their active aid to see that the Resettlement Administration be adequately cared for in the relief appropriations.

It was pointed out to them that glowing promises had been made to the farmers over the radio and in official Washington publicity releases, assuring the farmers of what the Administration of Resettlement and Rehabilitation proposed to do for rural victims of drouth and depression. The farmers were promised that Resettlement would—

a. Move them from barren agricultural land to locations where it would be possible to make a living.

b. Provide them with foundation livestock to replace that which had been lost, and to give them the means to produce, and at the same time, help them replace worn out machinery.

All to the end that farmers might get off relief rolls and become self-supporting. We repeat that these promises were made in many radio broadcasts and in publicity material sent out from Washington.

And now the House of Representatives has passed the relief appropriation bill with the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Administration left out. It is true that there is an allotment of \$5,500,000 for the Rehabilitation in the House measure, but not for the Administration. As passed by the House, the allotment is to be administered by the Works Progress Administration. In other words, it is a charity dole to be worked out by the Works Progress Administration, and not by the Resettlement Administration, which is the only agency which has the experience and the personnel to handle the problem.

The appropriation bill now goes over to the Senate to be considered first by the Senate committee on appropriations, and then by the Senate as a whole. Three Northwest senators are members of the appropriations committee, namely, Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, Peter Norbeck of South Dakota, and Jos. C. O'Mahony of Wyoming. Only a wide-spread and quickly executed protest from farmers can save the Resettlement Administration. We were so advised by M. W. Thatcher as late as Sunday, May 10th. We urge you, therefore to write or wire your senators at once and particularly the three senators named above.

Demand a minimum of \$250,000,000 for farmers in the relief appropriation bill, and demand that the Resettlement Administration be continued. Demand that the many promises made to farmers in radio broadcasts and government bulletins be kept.

All of such promises were justified by actual rural need. The promises ought to be kept. Write or wire your senators immediately and insist that the promises made to farmers be kept.

Resettlement Administration
Mr. B. E. Winchester, State Specialist

Community and Cooperative Service Section

Resettlement Administration

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CATTLE FEEDERS' DAY

Kansas State College
Manhattan, Kansas
June 6, 1936

8 a. m.—10 a. m.—Inspecting Experimental and Other Cattle Program—Pavilion.

Presiding—C. W. McCampbell, Kansas State College.
Welcome—L. E. Call, Director of Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas.

Address—G. D. Josserand, Copeland, Kansas, Vice President Kansas Farm Bureau.
Address—C. C. Cogswell, Pretty Prairie, Kansas, Master Kansas State Grange.

Address—John Vesecky, Salina, Kansas, President Kansas Farmers Union.
Address—W. H. Burke, Little River, Kansas, President Kansas Livestock Association.

12 m.—1 p. m.—Lunch.
1 p. m.—2 p. m.—Afternoon Program—Pavilion.

Presiding—W. H. Burke, Little River, Kansas, President Kansas Livestock Association.

A Review of Some Important Cattle Feeding Experiments Conducted at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in Years Past—C. W. McCampbell, Kansas State College.

Report on Cattle Feeding Experiments Conducted by the Kansas Station during the Past Year—A. D. Weber, Kansas State College.

Report on Some Lamb Feeding Studies Conducted by the Kansas Station during the Past Year—R. F. Cox, Kansas State College.

and others.

Question Box—C. W. McCampbell

Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

The funds that have been previously allocated for rural rehabilitation in Kansas have been consumed in the acceptance of approximately 4,000 farm families on standard farm plans.

This has been of tremendous benefit to farm families so accorded. However, the drastic drouths Kansas has experienced the past two or three years has so exhausted the resources of a large number of other farmers to the point where they are now unable to carry on their farming operations without financial assistance.

It was recently estimated by our district supervisors that approximately 2400 farm families were in need of rehabilitation immediately. This does not include the large number of additional farm families whose present contracted debts are in excess of their ability to pay, and who can and should be rehabilitated through debt adjustment. Neither does the 2400 above referred to include any of the farmers who have in the past two years refinanced their farm mortgage indebtedness through the Federal Land Bank, and who are in need of the services of the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Resettlement Administration in order to place their farming operations on a paying basis whereby the farmer will be in a position to meet his interest, his taxes, and his amortized payments on his real mortgage.

It is difficult to estimate the number of farm families who need the assistance of the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Resettlement Administration in the last two above mentioned classes.

It is estimated that \$1,800,000 are necessary to finance the 2400 farm families referred to in this letter, and no estimate can be made of the additional funds necessary to assist farm families who are in need of debt adjustment, and who are in need of rehabilitation in order that they can retire their real estate mortgage.

Very truly yours,
Walton Dodge,
State Director,
Rural Rehabilitation.

CUT-OFF DATE FOR EMERGENCY CROP LOANS SET

May 31 has been set as the final date for receiving emergency crop loan applications in most of the southern and southwestern States, and June 15 in all other States, according to an announcement today (May 19) from the Farm Credit Administration.

Loans from 1936 emergency crop loan funds are being made only to farmers who cannot obtain credit from other sources. Applications are being received by the local emergency crop and feed loan committees operating in most counties, and disbursements made through the regional emergency crop and feed loan offices located at Springfield, (Mass.) Baltimore, Columbia, (S.C.), Memphis, St. Louis, Dallas, Wichita, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, and Spokane.

Although requests for emergency crop loans are less numerous than crop loans, especially in areas showing a marked improvement in farm income, more than 150,000 emergency crop loans had been made at the close of business May 15.

The May 31 dead-line for receiving applications applies to the States of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico. June 15 is the final date for receiving applications in all other States, except Kentucky, which, although included in the territory of the St. Louis office, has the May 31 cut-off date as the other southern States.

COURT A DICTATOR

Supreme Court Is Assuming False Power In Declaring Laws Invalid

As proof that the U. S. Constitution gives to the U. S. Supreme Court the power to declare laws of Congress unconstitutional and void, Article III, Section 2, Clause 1 of the Constitution is quoted as follows:

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made under their authority." That this alleged proof is faulty, and that the Supreme Court does not have authority from the Constitution to veto legislation by Congress is clear for the following reasons:

1. Article I, Section 8, Congress is given specific authority to legislate on 18 subjects, and in Section 9 is prohibited from legislating on 9 specific subjects. Similarly in Article III, Section 2, Clause 1, the judicial power of the U. S. Courts is specifically limited to 9 classes of cases, in none of which is there specific authority to declare acts of Congress invalid. If the framers of the Constitution had intended to grant this great power, they would have made it specific.

2. It is undisputed that Federal Government is divided and limited as follows:

Congress is given power to make all Federal laws.

The courts are given power to interpret all laws.

The President and assistants are instructed to enforce all laws.

3. "Judicial power" means power to interpret or explain laws, and not power to invalidate laws, otherwise the Constitution would have said so.

4. The quotation from the Constitution in alleged proof says that the "judicial power" of Federal courts "shall extend to all cases, in law and equity—not under treaties"—no authority is given there to void laws, only to interpret them. In reference to cases arising "under treaties"—no claim is made that the Supreme Court can void a treaty. If the Court cannot void treaties, neither can it void laws, for the language of the Constitution is the same.

5. In the reference to "judicial power" extending to cases "under the Constitution"—no claim is made that the Supreme Court can declare a provision of the Constitution invalid—the Court can only interpret the Constitution. In reference to cases arising "under the laws"—no authority is given there to void laws, only to interpret them. In reference to cases arising "under treaties"—no claim is made that the Supreme Court can void a treaty. If the Court cannot void treaties, neither can it void laws, for the language of the Constitution is the same.

6. Congress is composed largely of lawyers, all of whom take the oath to support the Constitution, and are able to judge as to the constitutionality of the laws they enact. Congress is given there to void laws, only to interpret them. In reference to cases arising "under treaties"—no claim is made that the Supreme Court can void a treaty. If the Court cannot void treaties, neither can it void laws, for the language of the Constitution is the same.

7. In Article III, Section 2, Clause 2, the Constitution says the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction "as to law and fact" but not a word giving the Court power to void a law.

8. Article III, Section 2, Clause 2, gives to the Supreme Court original jurisdiction in 2 of the 9 classes of cases in which it has judicial power. But in the other 7 classes of cases, which includes the one alleged to prove the Court can void laws of Congress, the Constitution says, "the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make," thus making Congress supreme and not the Court.

9. Article VI, Section 2 says, "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, and the treaties made, shall be the supreme law of the land." This settles it. Where does the corporation crowd get their authority to say the Supreme Court can void laws of Congress? The Court has just assumed its dictatorship.

10. Neither in England, from whom we derived our system of courts, nor in any other great democracy of the world can the courts declare laws void.

11. However the writer believes the Supreme Court should be given the power to pass on the constitutionality of legislation to avoid dispute and chaos as to what is and to what is not constitutional, but with restrictions. It should require a 2/3 vote of the Supreme Court to veto a law, and if Congress passed it again over the veto of the Court by a 2/3 vote, then the law should stand. And provision should be made to keep corporations lawyers and hirelings off the Supreme Court.

12. But Congress, as stated in paragraph 7 above, now has authority to regulate the Supreme Court.

13. But this matter is so fundamental and vital to our liberties that it should be incorporated into the Constitution as an amendment along the lines suggested in paragraph 11. And in accordance with Teddy Roosevelt's suggestion in 1912 "a more easy and expeditious method of amending the Federal Constitution" should be provided, such as requiring ratification by only 2/3 in place of 3/4 of the states as now. And in line with another of Teddy Roosevelt's suggestions there should be an amendment providing that Congress shall have specific power "to determine fundamental questions of social welfare and public policy."

By all means, don't refuse to take part in the membership campaign. When your Local needs men for teams of workers, forget excuses. Every member can spare a day or a few days out of the year for his own class organization. Such days will count for more this month than in any other month this year.

John Frost.

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SENATOR CAPPER WILL CONTINUE FIGHT FOR BILL

Compliments Kansas Representatives On Their Part In Boosting For Frazier-Lemke Act

TELLS ABOUT CONGRESS

Explains That in Theory Congress Is Supposed To Be a National Legislative Body, But Not So In Fact

Friends in the radio audience: I long have felt that one thing the farmer of the United States has got to have is lower interest rates.

One reason agriculture suffered so severely during this and preceding depressions is because its credit needs never have been adequately financed at reasonable rates of interest.

This has made it exceedingly difficult for farmers to finance investments in land and buildings, and the farm operating expenses. This has handicapped, and today handicaps, the man who wants to own a farm.

Also, combined with high land taxes, the excessive interest rates exacted have made it difficult, in many cases impossible, for the farmer to reduce his loan, to say nothing of paying it off.

Almost as important, these high interest charges have increased his production costs and worked a serious handicap in his competition with the domestic and foreign markets.

These conditions were bad enough when there was a world wide demand for farm products, which at least insured a market at some price. Today the farmers' burden is much heavier to bear, with restricted markets, lower farm prices, and with relatively high prices still charged for so many things the farmer has to buy.

So I say the farmer must have lower interest rates, and I now have a bill before the Senate which reduces the interest rate on federal farm loans to 3 per cent.

I am very sorry that President Roosevelt saw fit to throw the whole strength of his administration forces against the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill defeated in the House last week. I believe he does not yet understand the farm situation, nor its relation to national prosperity. If he did, he would be more sympathetic to the absolute need of lower interest rates on farm mortgages.

Right at this point I want also to give my strongest commendation to the Kansas members of the national house of representatives, both Democrat and Republican, for their steadfast support of the Frazier-Lemke bill. They went right down the line for the farmers' measure. Hope Guyer, Lamberton and Carlson, Republicans; Carpenter, Houston and Patterson, Democrats. The farm issue is a non-partisan issue with us Kansans. I am glad to state. For my own part I will support any measure that will benefit agriculture, whether it is introduced by Republican or Democrat. This is no time for narrow partisanship or cheap politics when the welfare of men and women and children is at stake.

Now I believe we may as well face the cold hard facts in regard to legislation in Congress. In theory Congress is a national legislature. But in fact, it is a collection of sectional interests, each fighting for its own interests on the whole, and for their own districts and sections and industries first, and consider the national aspects of legislation after they have voted for their own sectional or economic interests.

Thus we find the steel industry of Pennsylvania and the Great Lakes region backing legislation in the interest of the steel industry.

Thus we find New York headquarters of the financial interests, and followed by its satellites over the country—always backing programs that will advance their own interests.

In the south, we find cotton and tobacco legislation gets unanimous support when it comes to the floor of Congress, from the representatives of those states.

The mountain states are interested in, and work for, favorable legislation for silver, copper, and other industries in that section.

The main interest of the section of the country I come from is agriculture. The welfare of the farmer has been my first interest throughout my seventeen years service in Washington. It is my contention that the entire nation is vitally interested in farm income. Farm income is the basis of farm purchasing power. And when all is said and done, it is farm purchasing power which is the real basis for the purchasing power of the nation.

When agriculture has purchasing power, there is nationwide prosperity. Also there is nationwide prosperity.

Now the Frazier-Lemke bill, which would have provided a revolving fund of three billion dollars for the refinancing of farm mortgages, would not only have removed part of the debt burden from agriculture.

The Frazier-Lemke bill, with its total annual payments of between three and four per cent, including amortization of the principal in 47 years, would have lowered materially the interest charges against agriculture.

(Continued on page 2)

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published every Thursday 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

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

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When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1936

EDITORIAL

It seems sure now that there will be a special session of the legislature to propose an amendment to our state constitution so as to enable Kansas to participate in the benefits under the Federal Social Security act. While the legislature is in session proposing amendments it would be a good time to get it to propose an amendment to permit the state to pass a graduated land tax law. As our land is taxed at present it is a direct subsidy to the large land owner who has no buildings or improvements on his land and farms either by the suitcase method, coming in to the county only to harvest his crop with a combine and then to put another crop out, with nothing to tax except the bare land, or by share croppers who either have to put up their own improvements and pay taxes on them or do not live on the farm at all, simply working it with their own land. The farmer who improves his farm and by so doing raises the value of all the land in the community is made to pay practically all the taxes even if he owns only a small equity in the farm, while the absentee landlord, be he an individual or a corporation, reaps all the benefits with very little cost.

Such a large amount of the foreclosed land is being bought by corporations and large land holders that it is becoming a real menace not only to our farmers but to the whole nation. Something must be done and that soon to stop this tendency towards tenantry and absentee landlordism. The best way would be to amend our constitution so as to enable our legislature to pass a graduated land tax with very low rates on homestead size farms with graduated increases so as to make it unprofitable to own unimproved unoccupied farms and to discourage excessive landholdings either by individuals or by corporations. We must do something to increase our homeowning farm population and the Graduated Land Tax seems to offer the best chance to equalize the tax burden and keep absentee landlords from gobbling up all our good farms.

Some time ago I called our readers' attention to the under cover campaign which is being waged by some interests to take from our Kansas Farmers the tax exemption on tractor gas. I am reprinting below a part of a news release sent out by the Petroleum Institute which is a sort of a chamber of commerce of the petroleum industry in the United States. After reading this release I feel sure that a determined effort will be made to repeal the tractor gas exemption clause of our gasoline income, the American Petroleum Industries Committee estimates.

FARM OPERATING COSTS INCREASED 11 PER CENT BY MOTOR VEHICLE TAXES

The annual cost of operating farms in the United States is increased about 11.1 per cent by motor vehicle taxes, largely sales taxes on gasoline, paid by farmers, and those motor taxes amount to approximately 9.2 per cent of the farmers' net cash income, the American Petroleum Industries Committee estimates.

Total motor vehicle taxes paid by all motorists in 1934 amounted to \$1,200,107,729, of which farmers paid 25 per cent, or approximately 300 million dollars. Total production costs of all farms in the United

wheels. The Kansas Motor Club should remember that the commercial trucks and cars used for commercial purposes really pay very little if any of the gasoline tax because it is added to the overhead and is collected mostly from the farmer as freight and other charges on the goods he buys or sells. The farmer being on the end of the line both buying and selling is not able to pass on his costs so he largely pays them all. It is unfair to ask him to pay tax even on gas used in tractors and engines not allowed on the highways. Be sure to pledge your candidate for the state senate or the House of Representatives to vote against any change in the distribution of the Gasoline tax money or meddling with the tractor gas exemption clause.

News Release

KANSAS MOTOR CLUB WORKING TO REMOVE GAS TAX EXEMPTIONS

The Kansas Motor Club is conducting a campaign to eliminate all gasoline tax exemptions, as a result of a flood of illegitimate exemption applications. It is calling upon motorists throughout the state to participate in its campaign.

A spokesman for the Club recently asserted that "Kansas now would be receiving \$2,700,000 more a year in revenue for road building purposes if the exemption law did not exist—enough to build about 100 miles of heavy type hard surfacing every year. The highway system would be materially benefited and without the imposition of any further taxes."

A. W. Logan, director of the state department of inspections and registration, which has charge of collection of the gasoline tax, also opposes tax exemptions. Recently he asserted that unless abuse of the exemption privilege is stopped, he believes the legislature will be forced to eliminate the exemption clause in the gasoline tax law.

The legislature of 1933 attempted to plug the exemption leak by requiring the issuance of permits to people entitled to purchase tax-free gasoline. At first this worked out satisfactorily, with additional revenue of \$500,000 for the state the first year, but since that time exemptions have steadily increased. Last year, for the first time in the history of the Kansas motor vehicle fuel tax law, tax exemptions exceeded \$3,000,000.

The tax department has checked exemption statements carefully and has refused to grant many of the claims submitted. In addition it has caused the arrest of a large number of violators, but it believes elimination of tax evasion is practically impossible so long as the exemption privilege still exists.

The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

May 16, 1936
The Frazier-Lemke bill, the only thing of the week, brought on the bitter debate of the session.

The desire for cheap food and a dear dollar coupled with dictatorships defeated this refinancing bill.

The Railroad Brotherhoods stayed with the farmers to the bitter end for cheaper interest and long-time loans.

Cooley, a freshman Democrat from N. C., said that the bill ought to be defeated because it was sponsored by a Republican.

The three Kansas Democrats stood their ground in spite of the heat from the White House.

Curley, Tigerite of N. Y., in a poetic moment of opposition, getting his tongue twisted said Voltaire was against the bill.

Bill Connery, the famous Color Sergeant, chairman of the Labor committee, was the only vote that the measure had from England.

Bindrup of Nebraska in showing the details of how the Government financed Al Capone's liquor operations with Canadian firms under prohibition furnished some of the dramatics in this debate.

The argument toward the close, when Burdick of N. Dak., had the floor, got so hot that it brought down the worst hail storm in years. The House involuntarily recessed to look out of the windows of the lobby.

States during the same year are put at \$3,010,000,000 by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Bureau's report also puts the wages paid by farmers in 1935 at \$377,000,000, indicating that the motor vehicle taxes paid would have covered nearly 80 per cent of the farmers' labor bill. The levies would have covered approximately two-thirds of the year's \$472,000,000 interest payments on farm debts.

Cash income of farmers after payment of all production expenses amounted to \$3,257,000,000, of which \$594,000,000 represents AAA benefit payments. Total farm income, including motor vehicle taxes, amounted to \$687,000,000 during the year.

TAX EVADER SENTENCED TO YEAR IN JAIL, \$2,000 FINE

Joseph Augustine, Trenton, N. J., gasoline distributor, has been sentenced to one year in the workhouse and a fine of \$2,000 and costs for failure to report and pay the state gasoline tax.

Augustine was arrested last November by inspectors of the Motor Fuel Division of the State Tax Department. The state charged that Augustine had imported more than 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline without a license and without payment of taxes.

Testimony revealed that Augustine had been purchasing gasoline from a Philadelphia distributor and had transported it, allegedly without knowledge of state authorities, into New Jersey where he sold below the normal market price, a practice made possible by tax evasion.

Following his conviction by jury, he continued to operate without wholesale or retail license, for which he received an additional fine of \$200 in police court.

Presidents Travelogue

BY JOHN VESECKY

As I returned from Washington, D. C. until Monday evening May 11, most of the week was taken up with work on the paper and office work. I would have liked to attend the all-day meeting in Osborne on Monday to help Bro. Gregory and the other Farmers Union boosters in Osborne county celebrate the successful closing of the membership campaign in that county; but it was not possible for me to get back from Washington in time to be with them on that day.

Friday afternoon I took the bus for McPherson where I was dated for a meeting in Groveland. Because I met Floyd Lynn in Lindsay, when the bus stopped there, and rode with him to McPherson, Mr. Sawyer, secretary of the Groveland local and Manager of their business association, had quite a time to make contact with me so as to take me to the meeting. The meeting was held in their new school house. The room was filled to capacity with many of the people standing in the back of the room. The meeting was opened by Pres. Smith. As the program committee was not present there was only one number on the program, a fine mouth organ solo by one of the older members.

Mr. Seidel gave a fine short cooperative talk followed by Secretary Sawyer, who discussed matters pertaining to their business. The Groveland folks have built up a nice business without the investment of any share capital. They began by ordering a car of coal. By keeping in the treasury the savings made on that order and other orders they have now a nice business all paid for and rendering them service every day of the year. Mr. E. A. Sawyer in addition to acting as secretary of the local is also manager of the business and a successful young farmer, I

wonder how he spends his spare time.

I talked to that interested bunch of Farmers Union folks until ten o'clock, after that we went down to the basement and enjoyed a feed of ice cream and cookies. When the ice cream was all gone and we had visited for about half an hour, Mr. Seidel took me back to McPherson in time to take the midnight bus back to Salina. The Groveland local is one of our real live locals. They have a membership of 68 paid up male members. Only one of their old members did not as yet pay up for this year and I am sure that when he reads this report he will also pay up so as to give them a 100 per cent rating which they have fully earned, as I understand that the total membership is larger this year than it was last year.

ANDERSON COUNTY MEETINGS

A little after midnight, on the early morning of May 7th, I started out for Colony, in an auto chase after the bus which had raced through Blue Rapids without stopping for me, and my Good Samaritan neighbor caught the bus all right, for which he has my sincere thanks.

At Colony that good Farmers Union pioneer, Howard Whitaker, again acted the part of the Good Samaritan, and gave me free lodging two nights, and was general manager of my movements.

Mr. Grettien, Director of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. and Secretary John Anderson of the Bellview Local came after me after dinner, and Secretary Anderson and his Ford piloted me around the neighborhood, advertising the evening meeting at Bellview. Mrs. Anderson furnished a good supper. About 40 farmer folks assembled for the meeting. Miss Grettien sang a fine Farmers Union song to the tune of "The Old Time Religion," after which I stressed the need for more members in an hour's talk. Manager Preston of the Colony Farmers Union Creamery took me back to Colony.

The next morning Mr. Powell and Secretary Anderson and I, under the guiding wings of the Creamery Ford V8, rounded up 7 new Farmers Union members for the Bellview Local. Sec'y Anderson and Mrs. Anderson are indefatigable workers for the Farmers Union.

Manager Guy Cramer of the Colony Farmers Union Store, driving the Creamery Ford, piloted County Secretary Francis Kelly and yours truly about in search of new members for the Indian Creek Local in the afternoon. But as it rained heavily most of the afternoon, the most of the time was spent in getting the Ford out of the mud and changing tires, at which work Mr. Cramer really did a heroic job. We secured only two new members under the harrassing circumstances. The continued downpour rained out the evening meeting of the County Union at Indian Creek School House. However County President Meliza, Manager Preston, Mr. Cramer, and myself, and the faithful Ford were on hand. No others appeared except two reporters for the Garnett paper, who returned with me to the Colony Hotel and took down a review of my would-have-been-delivered speech. So it may yet do some good.

YOU CAN HELP

The Kansas State Association for the Blind is making a survey of the State to ascertain the number of blind persons eligible to the "Aid to the Blind," as provided for in the Federal Social Security Act. Those interested will please send, on a card, their name, age and address to the Chairman of the Legislative Committee, Mr. A. C. Wilson, Attorney, Box 324, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

Dear Editor: Will you kindly insert the above notice in your paper at the earliest possible date as we wish to complete this survey by June 1, when our association will hold its convention in Kansas City, Kansas.

Respectfully,
MRS. W. J. LOGAN,
Publicity Chairman of the State Association for the Blind.

HULL ASKS MORE TRADE TO LESSEN WAR DANGER

Washington—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, told 2,000 members of the Chamber of Commerce assembly here last week how to keep the world at peace. Revival of world trade by reducing tariffs and eliminating trade barriers, he said, is the only way to avert another war.

Declaring that domestic prosperity can never be achieved unless the nation's lost foreign markets are regained, he said that the Administration's reciprocal trade program is designed to attain this end.

"Only as the world's economic health is restored," he pointed out, "will individuals and nations develop again adequate resistance to the psychological madness that makes possible internal and external strife."

With a large membership right at the starting of the year, the Farmers Union will be more effective than ever before.

Neighborhood Notes

SHOEMAKER REPORTS

Dear Friends: Have not done much organization work this week on account of rainy weather. It is the first time for some time we have been bothered in this way and the trouble is very welcome, the dust storms, though not so severe in this territory, are over with for a while.

Since the rain has come in this vicinity there it has been needed so long there is a much better feeling and we are encouraged again in the prospects of a crop. Since the 218 names have been obtained on the petition in Congress to give the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill a hearing and vote, there is a much better feeling and we are encouraged in the prospect of it becoming a law. In addition to these there still remains another essential and that is cost of production. These three are absolutely necessary for Agriculture to survive. The production control is in the hands of Nature and ourselves, the other two are in the hands of Congress. Though Nature seems to use us rather than some of the time it has favored us much more than Congress. The favors we have asked have never been as far as I know considered unreasonable by any one, yet why have they not been granted?

Have we asked any favor that has not always been granted to Industry? Have we not offered as good security for 1 1/2 per cent money as the Commercial Banks have offered for 3 1/2 per cent money? How many Farm Homes have been lost by Mortgage foreclosures while we have been getting the 218 names on the Frazier-Lemke Petition, and how many more before it applies to the individual Home?

What is unreasonable in us asking that the marketing of our products be controlled to the extent that we will be able to obtain cost of production (no profit) for that part used for Domestic Consumption? Are we entitled to management and labor hire and other overhead expenses as industries are allowed or is it unconstitutional when applied to Agriculture?

I see only one way out of this drastic difficulty and that is: "Organization."

From the standpoint of farmers there is no activity so important as organization. When we have paid our dues and placed our names on the membership roll we have not yet done our duties, we have just enlisted with our Brother Farmer Union members to back up the Farmers Union Program and no longer refuse to help carry on with the program, in this we have not yet organized until we meet together to educate and be educated in the principals of our Organization and Cooperation, in which we learn how to work together and act together in the principals and purposes of our Union. It is the foundation upon which our Local, County, State and National Unions are built.

It would take many words to define "Organized Action Among Farmers" but we know what it means to us and we are going to continue to work together for equality.

Yours very truly,
Ira L. Shoemaker.

FARMERS UNION ENJOYED THE EAGLE ENTERTAINERS

About four hundred members of the Farmers Union families and friends enjoyed a first-class entertainment put on by the Wichita Eagle Entertainers in the gym Monday night, May 4.

D. W. Little was local chairman in charge and introduced Mr. Kinard, circulation manager of the Eagle, who presented a varied program of Wichita talent.

Mr. Little then in a quite complete manner introduced Sidney Long, veteran business manager of the Eagle. Following the program the Farmers Union entertained the Wichita group with a feed at the Bon Ton Cafe.

The Ladies Auxiliary met at the home of Mrs. Jarsha with president Fern Rice presiding.

Refreshments of doughnuts and coffee were served by the following committee:

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Partin, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Ramsey.

By Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. C. Rosacker.

BELLVIEW LOCAL

Dear Editor: We had our last meeting at Bellview No. 2042, with John Frost as our speaker.

We had 36 present. We found Mr. Frost a good speaker and a real worker.

Several promises to join our local. Collected dues from five which I am sending in.

The next evening when we were going to have our county meeting at Indian Creek, we were rained out. We sure needed the rain, but it spoiled our meeting.

Thank you for sending to us the

John T. Anderson.

OSAGE VALLEY 1683

Well, folks, Osage Valley Local No. 1683 held their first 1936 meeting May 13, with just a few old members present, but went ahead and elected officers. Our next meeting night will be Friday the 22nd of May.

With the promise of one old member paying up and one new man coming in our next meeting to join our little band which we are hoping will grow. So let the good work go on.

Gilbert Moraine, Secretary.

CRAWFORD CO. MEETING

The regular quarterly meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Union will be held at Girard, Tuesday, May 26, 1936, at one p. m.

George H. Hamm, President,
J. Henry Meyer, Secretary.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY RESOLUTIONS

Inasmuch as the Hon. Henry A. Wallace (Farmer De Luxe) in his testimony before the Sub-committee of House Appropriations for 1936 admitted that the farm population is 24 per cent of the total population of the country, but that the farmers share of the total national income last year was only 10.4 per cent, we therefore demand that Mr. Wallace use every effort to obtain 24 per cent of the national income for the farmers of the country instead of the unjust share they are now receiving.

Whereas the National Farmers Union is still demanding Cost of Production as outlined by the late John A. Simpson, and

Whereas the Simpson-Norris Cost of Production Amendment to the AAA that passed the Senate in 1933 by a vote of 47 to 41 was very much the same as the present Thomas Massingale Marketing Bill now before Congress, especially the feature that prohibits large imports of farm commodities while farmers are receiving less than cost here at home, we therefore suggest to our State Farmers Union officers that they let the Farm Bureau have the credit for what we have now (AAA) and really put some fight behind our National Leadership and help obtain Cost of Production for at least that portion used for domestic consumption.

We wish to express our appreciation to the National Union for Social Justice for the wonderful assistance they rendered in obtaining the necessary 218 signatures to the Frazier-Lemke petition.

We also wish to commend our 7 loyal Kansas Congressmen for their solid support of the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill.

We earnestly request all members of the Farmers Union in Kansas to subscribe for the National Union Farmer.

We also wish to go on record as insisting that all Farmers Union Business Associations when deducting dues of members from dividends deduct the full \$2.75 as any other arrangement is not fair to all concerned.

W. H. Pierson, President,
C. H. Floersch, Secretary.

FOUR MILE LOCAL PLANS PICNIC

The regular meeting of the Four Mile Farmers Union Local met on Tuesday evening, May 5th. The usual business was transacted and one new application for membership was received and accepted as a member.

A short program consisting of a duet, reading, and reports from our educational committee was given.

It was decided to hold our annual picnic at Huntress Park in Clay Center on May 20th. The city has consented to let the local use the auditorium in case of rain. A basket dinner will be served so let's pack up our baskets and come for a big time.

A program consisting of readings, plays and music is planned for after dinner. The first Co-op tractor to be purchased in Clay County was purchased by M. L. Beckman, our county president. He has been asked to have his tractor at the picnic so we may have the opportunity to see it.

There will also be a soft ball game where members will have a chance to play.

Robert Clark Reporter.

EUREKA LOCAL MEETING

The Eureka Farmers Union Local No. 2199 of Stafford county met Friday night May 8 for its regular business meeting.

A report was given by delegates to the county meeting which was held at Lamont, Mo. Also we had a report on the county Co-Op, council held at St. John.

On account of muddy roads Liberty Local were unable to present their program, so a cyphering match was enjoyed by those present.

Refreshments of doughnuts and coffee were served by the following committee:

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Partin, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Ramsey.

By Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. C. Rosacker.

SENATOR CAPPER WILL CONTINUE FIGHT FOR BILL

(continued from page 1)
Lowering of the interest rate would have reduced the farmer's production costs by just that much, and given a better chance of producing foodstuffs for the nation at a margin of profit.

The farmer must have either higher prices for his products, or lower production costs. Even with what has been done for agriculture in the past few years—and I am not decrying that program; it has been very helpful—even with what has been done, the farmer is still exchanging his products for manufactured products at the rate of one dollar's worth of farm products for 87 cents worth of the things he buys. I take these figures from the latest reports from the bureau of agricultural economics of the department of agriculture.

Right now I want to give you the farm picture in words and figures that I believe the whole country should study and understand.

There are some 6,800,000 farms in the United States. These 6,800,000 farms represent a capital value of \$2 billion dollars; on them, and dependent upon them for a living, there are 32 million men, women and children—one fourth of the population of the United States.

These 6,800,000 farms represent an operating capital of 25 billion dollars.

You will find that on this basis, which I submit is a fair basis, agriculture would require an annual income of \$13,500,000,000 a year to balance its budget.

Neither agriculture nor the federal government can continue indefinitely to function without a balanced budget.

But instead of \$13,500,000,000 a year gross income for agriculture, we find last year its income was less than \$8,000,000. That was much better than three years ago. I am glad to say it promises to be better this year.

But farm income is away below what it should be. Anything that reduces production costs increases net income by that amount.

So I say the Kansas house delegation—Lamberton, Guyer, Patterson, Carpenter, Houston, Carlson and Hope, did the right thing when they supported the Frazier-Lemke bill. So far as I am concerned I intend to keep up the fight for the Frazier-Lemke bill.

The day or days you spend in helping get more members into your Local may be the most effective days of work you'll do for yourself during the entire year.

Don't delay. Talk the Farmers Union membership campaign over in your next meeting—or see that a meeting is called for that purpose.

dent John Vesecky plans to attend, and visit with the Kansas and Nebraska Farmers Union folks.

Mr. James Norgaard, Manager of the Creamery, in extending the invitation says "if it is at all possible for you to attend, we would enjoy to have you here. Approximately half of our stockholders shipping to our Superior plant are members in Kansas, so you would have an ideal opportunity to talk to a lot of your members"

CO. FARMERS UNION PROGRAM AND PICNIC

Several Hundred Members and Friends Enjoyed the Speaking and Basket Dinner Monday

The Osborne county unit of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association held an all day meeting in Osborne on Monday, May 11, in celebration of the 28th anniversary of the organization of the Union in this county. The programs, both morning and afternoon were put on at the high school auditorium. A basket dinner was served at the noon hour at the city park, where a large number of the farmers gathered to talk over the many problems of the farmer who they

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

I hope you have all been enjoying these nice rains the last week or two, and had lots of fun wading around in the mud and water. I didn't quite remember how beautiful the world could look and be, as it is now.

One is spurred on to do just a little better than heretofore. What do you plan to do for the balance of this month? The lesson on "Peace and Patriotism" was published in last week's paper. This week we are publishing a playlet as outlined by the national service, with Mrs. Mildred Kay, director of Montana compiling the material.

Then, let's don't forget our own outlined suggestions, of planting and planning for this fall. Those vegetable gardens, planting the pop corn for those cool fall and winter evenings, and the pumpkins, which will furnish the ingredients for those delicious pies, and the material for a happy Halloween party.

I believe the girls were to plant some type of everlasting flowers too, and these will be pleasant in the home next winter when it is bleak and cold out of doors. Here is a suggestion for this summer: take a little bud vase and every morning pick a flower, one from your own flower garden, or one growing wild, and put these in your kitchen window. They will add a cheerful tone and make the day brighter for being there.

April and May are the months when schools close, and some of the Juniors will be graduating from the country schools and from high schools. It is time one thought rather seriously about the future, and what you are go-

ing to do. Are you going to stay on the farm, are you going into the business or professional world, or just what do you plan to do.

Factors to be considered are personal and family preference, economic opportunities, social and religious environment. While the opportunity to amass great wealth is greater in the city for a few individuals than on the farm, the opportunity for the average individual to accumulate wealth is greater on the farm. Before deciding on any particular farm, you should be certain that particular farm is what you want; that it is large enough and will be a desirable economic unit; that it is adaptable to the type of farming you wish to follow and that it has sufficient productive capacity for your needs.

If these conditions exist, you, as a farmer, have reasonable assurance that you will live better and longer and happier on the farm than in the city. You will accumulate more of this world's wealth on the farm, get greater satisfaction from your work and enjoy a fuller life than would be possible in the small town or city.

Too many drift along, without taking a complete picture of the situation, and then perhaps do not make a success in what they do because they are not happy, and are a misfit in that work. Analyze the different opportunities, select your goal, and work to that end.

It's so much fun to just play along, but we need to stop and seriously think about our problems every once in a while.

Sincerely,

—Aunt Patience.

THE PARADE

(Three short scenes)

Scene One: The present. College boys' room. Boys reading, writing, mending tennis racket, baseball, or similar occupation.

Scene Two: Three years later. Living room of a home. Mothers making wreaths of flowers.

Scene Three: Two years later. Crippled boys. One in wheel chair or propped on chair covered with blanket. One in big chair with foot bandaged. Crutches beside him. Ordinary room.

Characters: Five boys and five girls. (Number may be varied.) Scene One: Group of young boys. Scene Two: Group of Mothers. Scene Three: Two crippled boys.

INTERLOCUTOR: This short playlet will be shown with three scenes to bring to you the transition of time and circumstances. It is produced for you as a portrayal of what has happened in the past and which will happen in the future—if we allow it to.

Scene One

Jed: Gosh, how time flies! Here I thought I had three weeks to buy a Mothers' Day present, and there's only two! What are you fellows going to give your mothers?

Neil: Say I don't know yet, 'cause I haven't much cash and I just got to earn some.

Ed: Well, I've been saving some money right along but still I don't know what to get.

Art: Golly, a fellow just has to get his mother something, doesn't he? I just wouldn't miss it for anything. Wonder what boys did before Mothers' Day was declared?

Dale: Listen to him, you'd think that boys couldn't honor or love their mothers until Mothers' Day went into effect!

Art: Ah, I didn't mean that, but you all know how significant Mothers' Day seems to be. Anyway I'll

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Frack. Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 14 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c.

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sons can give life and security to the generation that is growing up.

Mrs. Grain: You are right. We can do better than moaning and crying with our suffering. We can cease suffering. We can so teach and so build that through the cooperative democracy that was denied us, that was denied our sons, we can save the lives of the sons who are growing into life.

Mrs. Homer: When the long, long parade of the women who march to the graves of their sons on May 30th starts, let us join that parade as in other years, but let us also join valiantly together and as we march let us pray that the mothers who march, need never march again, because the conflicts that cause parades and graves will be over for all time.

Mrs. Hunt: That March of Mothers to the graves of sons can and must stop. Let us assure the mothers of the coming generation that we are going to spend our lives in building a cooperative democracy, which will mean a warless world, so that sons of the mothers can pay homage and keep bright Mothers' Day and Memorial Days shall fade away forever.

Scene Three: Characters: Two crippled boys. Time: 2 years later.

Neil: Looking out of the window. Always looking out of the window. Nothing to see, but looking just the same. Here we are again, Ed, on Memorial Day, watching the parade go by.

Ed: Watching the parade file by is right, old man, and how many years has it been that you and I sat by a window and watch that parade? Too many for either one of us to care to think about, but we do have to look, even though we don't want to think.

Neil: May is a queer month, you know, Ed. Remember that time just a little less than five years ago when you and I were with the gang and we talked of Mothers' Day and peace and all that stuff that boys talk about? We were young, we loved life. We wanted our lives to continue. We loved our mothers and wanted to live to repay them for the sacrifices they had made for us. We wanted to be able to pay tribute to them each year on their own day, and now—well, now we can do is watch the parade go by—

Ed: Yes, Neil, that parade going by—that parade of mothers. Going to the graves of boys who were like you and I was. Boys who wanted to live too, boys who loved life, and all it had to offer in peaceful pursuits. But the parade marches on, and on. But have you caught the rhythm of that parade, have you noted the spirit that emanates from that group, have you seen the fire in the determination of those mothers?

Neil: I have noticed a difference, a big difference. What does it mean? Pain has clutched me so long, brooding has thrown scales over me for so long, tell me what the parade spells to you.

Ed: That parade that marches here, and in every land, spells peace. Peace and life. While the hordes of men, women and children march in an endless parade on Memorial Day to the graves of their loved ones, their lips frame promises to the dead that their lives will be the last spent in ruthless, wasteful killing. That the living dedicate their lives to the greatest service of all time. The service of bringing peace to a nation. Peace through cooperative democracy. Peace and life to a new and living generation.

I, Ed, shall never let the honor it means to really see the completion of our mothers' dream, we can rest well to know that the mothers of the world are in that endless parade which will carry peace, love and life to those brothers of ours in the next generation. The parade goes on. May the mothers march on forever in the parade of peace.

EATING FOR TEETH

No doubt most of us are firmly convinced that it is essential to have teeth for eating. Dental research has proved that there is merit in the practice of eating for teeth. Authorities emphasize the fact that it is possible to arrest and to prevent the decay of teeth by having an adequate diet.

Of great importance in this diet are chemicals such as calcium and phosphorus and the vitamins, especially A, C and D. These chemicals and the vitamins are found in milk and green vegetables, which are essential to the diet of every person.

To promote the growth and preservation of good, sound teeth, the average child from 5 to 16 years of age should have in his daily diet 1 quart of milk; 1 egg; 1 serving of meat, fish, chicken or liver; 2 vegetables, in amount about one-half cup of each; 1 onion; 1 tomato; 1 additional fruit; 1 teaspoon cod liver oil; 6 teaspoons of butter, and other foods such as breads and cereals to satisfy the appetite. The milk is particularly important, as in itself it is known as the perfect food, because it contains so many of the essential elements for the growth and health of a human being. Milk also will make up for other deficiencies in the daily diet.

Milk is inexpensive and during most of the year our gardens and orchards give us a plentiful supply of the foods needed to promote dental health. In the winter months, those same fresh foods are available at reasonable market prices.

In eating for teeth we are also providing our entire bodies with the major necessities of a well balanced diet necessary for good physical health. It is also important, of course, to see your dentist twice a year.

PRAYER OF SAINT FRANCIS OF ASSISI

Lord, make me an instrument of Thy peace, where there is hatred, let me sow love; where there is injury, pardon; where there is doubt, faith; where there is darkness, light; where there is despair, hope; and where there is sadness, joy. O Divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek to be consoled as to console; to be understood as to understand; to be loved as to love; for it is in giving that we re-

To Experience New Taste Thrill Sweeten Your Coffee With Honey



Smart Hostesses Include Pitcher of Honey When Serving Coffee. Provides New Use for One of Oldest Known Foods.

HONEY is one of the oldest foods known. In fact, it is reported that a jar of honey placed in the tomb of one of Egypt's great queens some 5300 years ago was found recently, still liquid and fragrant after all those weighty years. Honey is not only a delicious food, it's also a healthful one.

Child specialists stress its virtues in children's diets, because honey needs practically no digestion. The flavor of honey is due to

the aromatic substances found in the nectar of flowers.

Incidentally, if you wish to experience a new thrill in your morning, afternoon or evening coffee, try adding a bit of pure honey.

The next time you serve coffee when you entertain, include a jar of pitcher of honey along with the cream and sugar, and give your guests an opportunity to try this new and delightful use for honey.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD COTTAGE CHEESE

Interesting stories are told of the accidental discoveries of a number of our present day foods and beverages, such as coffee, cheese and potato chips, yet in spite of many weeks of research as to the origin of one of our most common dishes, cottage cheese, an authentic explanation still remains to be found.

One authority calls attention to the fact that Cottage Cheese was quite generally made in the home in England back as far as the time of Shakespeare. Perhaps one of our early ancestors placed a jar of soured milk near the fire, whereupon it separated to give them the solid, compact food which became the forerunner of Cottage Cheese.

As to the explanation of the name Cottage Cheese, it is logical to assume that it was developed through the fact that this type of cheese was originally made in small homes or cottages and, therefore, the name cottage was given to it. This explanation appears logical when one considers that many varieties of cheese which derive their names from the towns in which they became famous such as Roquefort (France), Gorgonzola (Italy), Limburg (Belgium) and Munster (Germany).

Dr. Frank H. Vitzel, the famous dictionary authority gives us the following information concerning the word "Cottage Cheese." "Originally called Dutch Cheese because made in and imported into England from Holland (1858). This is a small round cheese made from skim milk. Presumably so-called because made in the home. Origin is not noted by any lexicographer."

Cottage cheese is also known by a number of other names, depending largely upon the section of the country in which it appears. For example it is referred to as Schmier Käse, Clebber Cheese, Dutch Cheese, Pot Cheese. However, regardless of by what name we know this food, it is delicious in a king's castle or in a peasant's cottage, from which it receives its name.

Cottage Cheese is a food which appeals to every member of the family. It is particularly valuable for children because it supplies protein in the large amounts necessary for their rapidly growing bodies and in a form that is more easily digested than other types of high content protein foods.

Prof. R. M. Washburn in his book "Cottage Cheese and Other Popular Varieties" contributes the following interesting facts about this food. He states, "Cottage Cheese is non-fattening because it is almost exclusively a tissue building food. The small amount of fat present in plain cottage cheese is negligible as far as any fattening property is concerned. In fact, Cottage Cheese with raw fruits and vegetables forms a suitable part of a reducing diet, because it furnishes protein, minerals, and vitamins in liberal amounts and thereby eliminates the necessity of eating other foods, which often have a tendency to produce fat."

Cottage Cheese is a most versatile food, it blends with almost any type of food and it may appear on the menu as a main dish, a salad, or a dessert. It is a food, which although born in a cottage, is welcomed in a palace, it is enjoyed by the rich and the poor, a servant of housewives every day in the year.

Farmers are the only ones who will ever build up the Farmers Union. If you lag behind, you hurt your own cause.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Tankage and Meat Scraps.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Coal.

:: Of Interest To Women ::

Cottage Cheese Dumplings With Spinach

3 tablespoons butter
4 egg yolks
1 cup cottage cheese
1-2 cup flour
1-4 cup dry bread crumbs
4 eggs whites (beaten stiff)
1 teaspoon salt
Cream butter, add egg yolks, one by one, stirring to make a creamy mixture. Add salt, cottage cheese, (pressed through a sieve or strainer) flour, bread crumbs, and mix well. Fold in egg whites. Form medium sized dumplings and drop into rapidly boiling salted water. Cover tightly and let boil for ten minutes. Remove with strainer or slotted spoon. Place hot chopped cooked spinach on serving platter—surround with the dumplings and serve with a cream sauce. Garnish with strips of pimiento and paprika. Serves 8.

Macaroni With Tuna Fish

One-half pound macaroni, long or short
1 can tuna fish
1 can tomatoes
1 onion chopped fine
2 tablespoons butter
Salt and pepper to taste.
Cook macaroni in boiling salted water. Drain and place on hot platter. In the meantime, melt butter in frying pan, cook onion till golden brown. Add tomatoes and other seasoning. Cook about 7 minutes. Flake and add tuna fish and allow all to cook till thoroughly heated. Mix with macaroni and garnish with chopped parsley or grated cheese or both.

Hominy Souffle

1 cup cooked hominy grits
3 eggs
1-2 cup grated cheese
1-2 cup hot milk
Salt and pepper
Combine hominy and milk. Mix until smooth. Add cheese. Add well-beaten egg yolks. Season to taste. Mix thoroughly. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into well-oiled baking dish. Set in pan of warm water. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F) 30 minutes, or until an inserted knife comes out clean. Time for preparing, about 40 minutes.

Asparagus—Cook Only Till Tender

Always drop asparagus into lightly salted boiling water and cook it so quickly that the delicate flavor and the attractive color will not be destroyed. Do not cook it a minute longer after it becomes tender. Very young asparagus, cut up, may need only about ten minutes of cooking and sometimes the whole stalks will be ready to serve in fifteen to twenty minutes.

Sour Cream Chocolate Cake

One-fourth cup fat
One cup sugar
Two squares chocolate melted
One teaspoon vanilla
Two eggs
One-fourth teaspoon salt
Two-thirds cup sour cream
Two cups flour
One teaspoon soda
Cream fat and sugar. Add rest of ingredients and beat well. Pour into loaf pan lined with waxed paper and bake 40 minutes in moderately slow oven. Unmold when a little cool and serve plain or covered with white or chocolate frosting.

Rhubarb Pot Shortcake

Merely cut enough fresh rhubarb into inch lengths to make two or three cups, and place in a buttered baking dish. Top with one cup of sugar mixed with two tablespoons of flour. Dot with butter and slip the dish into the oven to start baking while the batter is being mixed.

For the batter, sift together one and one-half cups of flour, one-third cup of sugar, two teaspoons of combination baking powder and one-fourth cup of butter, using fingers or pastry blender. Add five-eighths cup of milk mixed with one beaten egg. Beat to remove lumps. Spread over rhubarb in baking dish. Bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees F) until a toothpick inserted in center of cake comes out dry (about twenty-five minutes).

Cut into sections. Serve topped with whole milk, or, for company occasions, with a sweetened whipped cream, flavored lightly with nutmeg and cinnamon.

The best rhubarb pie in the world is one made with a bit of grated lemon or orange rind added for extra flavor and served warm with a blob of ice cream or spiced and sweetened whipped cream riding on top.

HOME CONTROL OF MOTHS IS DIFFICULT

Prevention of moth damage and extermination of these pests once they have gotten into clothing and furniture is one of the most troublesome management problems the modern homemaker has to contend with, believes Mrs. Azalea Sager, extension specialist in clothing and textiles at Oregon State college. Nevertheless, such prevention and control do not require the installation of expensive equipment, she says.

Both paradichloro benzene and naphthalene flakes or crystals will actually kill moths and their larvae, Mrs. Sager says. These materials can be bought at a drug store, either under these or various trade names. One pound of these crystals is sufficient for a trunk or small closet, but two pounds are required for a large closet.

After these crystals have been scattered over and through the articles being treated, the clothes container must be made airtight immediately, Mrs. Sager says. Trunk lids can be sealed, closet doors stuffed with paper and furniture covered with blankets, heavy paper or canvas large enough to be weighted to the floor. The crystals slowly begin to dissolve into gas that kills the moths, but the gas has no effect unless confined in a small space. This condition must exist for at least three days, and moderately warm temperatures are best.

If an upholstered davenport, for instance, is found moth eaten or with moth deposits on it, it is best to remove it to one corner of an unused room. Then fasten butcher's paper or wrapping paper together with gummed paper or paste to make a piece large enough to cover the davenport entirely. Turn the davenport on its side and apply the crystals. Cover with the paper, fastening it down to the floor with gummed tape.

KITCHEN FLOORS

Q. I am greatly disturbed over my kitchen floors. I just can't keep them clean. How can I best finish them to make them easy to care for? A. If the floor is of wood, get some of the best spar varnish, and after cleaning the floor thoroughly, and letting it dry completely, put on two coats of the varnish. Three coats would be better, but two will do. The alternative is to cover it with linoleum.

FLOWER TRELLIS

A simple and inexpensive way to relieve the severe plainness of an uncovered front door is to build a trellis around it. It need not extend over 20 or 24 inches beyond the face of the house. Either a square top or an elliptical top may be used, depending on which would look better on the particular facade to which it is to be added. If it is stoutly built and vines are trained over it, it will make a delightful effect.

Make 1936 the best year in Farmers Union history—in your local.

Build for Hard Rain Wear
COWBOY
Hats Boots
Shirts Chaps Saddles
Latest Western Styles
Money Saving Prices!
EVERYTHING PREPAID
NEW models and styles
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and moccasins in full colors
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CONSOLIDATED
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

The Aladdin Hotel

12th & Wyandotte

is Kansas City's first welcome to you. The Hotel is located right down in the "Heart-O-Things."

A rate of \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day on single rooms; \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day for two. Also, furnished kitchenette apartments with daily maid service—weekly and monthly rates.

Ample Parking Space adjoining and opposite the Hotel. Don't dress—Come in just as you are. We are all home folks. Under one roof, you will find Coffee Shop, Beauty Parlor, Barber Shop, Valet Service, News Stand and Service Bar.

Circulating Ice Water—Bath—4 Stationed Radio in All Rooms

Popular Prices Prevail Throughout

H. C. KYLE, Manager

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 May 15, 1936	
Christenson and Weber—Geary Co Ks—24 str 1115	8.25
E. A. Latzke—Geary Co Ks—8 heifers 572	8.00
C. V. Hurt—Cass Co Mo—7 heifers 578	7.75
L. E. Fishman—Johnson Co Ks—21 str 1132	7.75
M. Carpenter—Clay Co Ks—7 str 1087	7.50
R. T. Graves—Elkins, N. M.—11 str, hfs 560	7.50
Otto Schwindt—Lyon Co Ks—12 str, hfs 856	7.50
R. T. Graves—Elkins, N. M.—17 str, hfs 620	7.50
Albert Stake—Burchard, Nebr—43 str 1202	7.40
Fred Johnson—McPherson Co Ks—24 str 924	7.40
McCloud Bros—Johnson Co Mo—14 str, hfs 807	7.40
F. P. Ehrhardt—Henry Co Mo—5 str, hfs 610	7.35
Carl A. Brodick—Fairfield, Nebr—20 str 1050	7.25
F. A. and G. Roniger—Chase Co Ks—20 str 1027	7.25
Albert Stake—Burchard, Nebr—16 str 1104	7.00
A. P. Larson—Ottawa Co Ks—7 yrs 714	7.00
R. T. Elkins—Clay Co Mo—17 cows 1007	6.50
E. T. Finch—Lyon Co Ks—12 cows 980	6.50
T. E. Foster—Johnson Co Ks—11 cows 907	6.50
J. G. Finley—Clay Co Mo—12 cows 867	4.40
J. F. Hughes—Johnson Co Ks—27 cows 901	4.25

SHEEP	
W. N. Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—15 66	11.00
A. F. Neis—Franklin Co Ks—9 70	11.00
C. A. Houk—Alto Co Ks—13 23	11.00
R. W. Redhead—Lafayette Co Mo—11 96	2.60
A. F. Neis—Franklin Co Ks—7 104	2.60

HOGS	
Edw and Leo Bauerle—Lafayette Co Mo—34 235	9.50
Gus Gabrler—Douglas Co Ks—5 230	9.00
L. C. Gretten—Anderson Co Ks—5 244	9.00
O. N. Bush—Henry Co Mo—6 250	8.90
Frank Ketter—Lafayette Co Mo—15 257	8.90
F. S. Sweet—Hardy, Nebr—6 245	8.90
Elmer Reichart—Jefferson Co Ks—7 267	8.75

Light Butchers 170 to 230 Lbs. Aves	
S. V. Cummings—Bates Co Mo—5 226	9.70
John E. Stevens—Caldwell Co Mo—15 211	9.70
Fred Parks—Clinton Co Mo—14 218	9.70
S. V. Cummings—Bates Co Mo—15 172	9.60
John E. Stevens—Caldwell Co Mo—18 170	9.35
G. A. Whitehall—Dickinson Co Ks—8 200	9.35
H. H. Willenbring—Henry Co Mo—8 200	9.35
B. H. Haverland—Henry Co Mo—16 208	9.35
Louis Niehaus—Barton Co Mo—8 170	9.25
John Pfrang—Nemaha Co Ks—30 220	9.25
Bonkoski Bros—Lafayette Co Mo—28 220	9.25
Boyd Romie—Osage Co Ks—8 211	9.25
S. L. Shannon—Johnson Co Mo—31 196	9.25
J. F. Shoemaker—Henry Co Mo—10 178	9.25
John Watts—Douglas Co Ks—17 185	9.20

Light Butchers 170 to 230 Lbs. Aves.	
Henry Laus—Osage Co Ks—13 197	9.00
Farmers Co-op Exchange—Sullivan Co Mo—12 189	9.00
Chas. H. Martin—Henry Co Mo—8 187	9.00
F. B. Graham—Jackson Co Mo—17 203	9.00
Merritt Shanon—Miami Co Ks—5 206	9.00
Frank Rosine—Coffey Co Ks—5 225	9.00
Aug. F. Rinne—Lafayette Co Mo—5 186	9.00
C. W. Boone—Greenwood Co Ks—8 190	9.00
Henry Swaters—Henry Co Mo—9 228	9.00
Frank Sutter—Douglas Co Ks—10 183	9.00
Robert Wittig—Henry Co Mo—15 215	9.00
Chas. Peterson—Morris Co Ks—5 180	9.00
H. M. Donham—Johnson Co Ks—7 178	9.00
J. W. Flak—Wabunsee Co Ks—32 213	9.00
Claud Thomas—Mercer Co Mo—27 207	9.00
Henry Newland—Clay Co Mo—5 176	9.00
Sam Fluegal—Lafayette Co Mo—17 198	9.00
Farmers Co-op Exch.—Sullivan Co Mo—13 202	9.00
W. L. Hays—Henry Co Mo—9 193	9.00
The Thomas Farms—Linn Co Ks—12 227	8.75

Light Lights and Pigs	
G. A. Whitehall—Dickinson Co Ks—10 156	9.25
O. C. Brooks—Jefferson Co Ks—28 138	9.20
E. J. Gregory—Henry Co Mo—8 145	9.00
Geo. Hatfield—Grundy Co Mo—5 168	8.85
Frank Sholtz—Franklin Co Ks—11 151	8.85
S. A. Pease—Johnson Co Mo—24 160	8.85
E. Messenger—Leavenworth Co Ks—6 153	8.85
C. E. Barum—Henry Co Mo—5 144	8.85
G. H. Henry—Henry Co Mo—9 121	8.75
Sam Fluegal—Lafayette Co Mo—7 152	8.75
S. J. Rotter—Henry Co Mo—6 131	8.75
Claud Thomas—Mercer Co Mo—7 142	8.75
J. W. Flak—Wabunsee Co Ks—7 142	8.75
Geo. Newmeyer—Wabunsee Co Ks—7 144	8.75
Zora Rhoads—Franklin Co Ks—10 121	8.75

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET

It will be noted that during the current week there has been some further decline in the market. There has only been one sustaining factor in the market recently and that has been the purchase of butter by the Federal Relief Agency for relief. Your organization has the contract to do that purchasing and we have purchased 61 cars at Chicago since April 22 and about 14 at New York. In spite of that large volume of buying for relief the market place we would probably all ready have been below 25c for Extras had it not been for the support the market has received from Government sources. There has at no time been any great surplus of butter and yet a very weak condition has prevailed.

The trade generally seems to hold to the idea that we are going to have a flood of production this coming season. Some of the fellows in the market who have never milked a cow and know practically nothing about farm conditions have heard a great deal of talk about the tremendous snows all over the country last winter and the large surplus volume of moisture that is in the sub-soil as a result, and that we will have a tremendous grass crop etc. Such reports as that create a bearish sentiment on the market and is probably a factor in reducing the markets to summer levels earlier than would ordinarily be the case. Nevertheless, consumption does not seem to be extremely

heavy and even though receipts have been running light, there has been some surplus as evidenced by the taking off of the market the amount of butter purchased by the Government during the past three weeks which would undoubtedly otherwise have been surplus.

EGG MARKET

The egg market during the current week has been very steady. Extra Firsts, as will be noted, were up to 21 1/4 cents on two days, but dropped back to the open price at the close. During the same two days Fresh Firsts advanced to 20 3/4 cents but likewise lost the advance at the close. The same was true with practically all of the other grades on the Chicago Market.

The New York market has been steady and has advanced slightly, although closed a little weaker having been as high as 23c at one time for Standards and Firsts at 22c at the top for the week.

Egg production seems to be at the peak right at the present, receipts running very heavy and it seems to be the general opinion we will have a long flush. We are rapidly catching up on the storage holdings as compared to the same date last year, and it is now very generally predicted that by the end of the month we will have more eggs in storage than was the case June 1st a year ago. Should egg receipts remain heavy after that we might see prices a little lower than they are at present.

With the membership campaign going on, now is the time for all members in the state to be doing the same thing at the same time.

The sooner you and your Local get into this 1936 membership campaign the more successful and the more surprising will that campaign be.

WEEK OF MAY 13TH
ONE OF VICTORIES
FOR REACTIONARIES

(continued from page 1)
tion bill, nor the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing bill. Your Courts declared the triple-A and all the Mortgage moratorium laws unconstitutional, and invalidated the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Administration, the only part of the New Deal left that held a promise of helping the down and out debt-ridden farmer; now there is nothing left for me and my family except charity or starvation.

Below is reprinted an editorial from the May 16 issue of the Kansas City Times. The comment at the close of the editorial shows that the writer either did not take time to study the bills on which he commented or desires deliberately to create an erroneous understanding in the minds of his readers as to the farm legislation to which he refers. The two Mortgage moratorium laws only gave the farmer in part the same relief from debt or stay of execution that industry has long enjoyed through the operation of our laws in regards to bankruptcy and receivership. Surely the farmer has the right to expect equal consideration in the hands of his government with the other great industries. As to the interest rate under the proposed Frazier-Lemke bill many of our industries are now using government money at less than 1-1/2 per cent interest with not nearly so good security as are the farms of our country. Many of our industries have been for years enjoying direct and indirect subsidies from our government that would in the aggregate make all the allotment payments plus the proposed soil conservation payments look like lead nickels in comparison. And what is more the industries were not required to plow up any cotton or kill any pigs nor keep any of their factories idle to qualify for the subsidies, and no supreme court has declared their special privileges unconstitutional even though any eighth grade pupil in our public schools can see that many of the special favors that they received from congress were not only in accordance with powers specifically granted under our constitution but were in some cases, such as the coinage of money, especially reserved to congress and should never have been delegated to any private agency.

The Kansas City Star itself could not probably exist as a large metropolitan journal if it were not for a special subsidy in the form of low postage rates that it and all other news papers receive from our government, the precipitation, and such other postoffice department millions of dollars annually. Verily it doth make lots of difference who gets the candy or whose ox is being gored.

Frazier-Lemke Theories

Three bills have been introduced in congress under the sponsorship of Senator Frazier and Representative Lemke; both of North Dakota. They have been based upon the distress of land owners. The first Frazier-Lemke law designed to permit farmers to go through a bankruptcy court, yet keep possession of their property, was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

The second measure was framed with the purpose of bringing about the same result with an attempt to word it in a manner which would meet the objections cited by the court in its decision. This law has been declared unconstitutional by the United States circuit court of appeals and will doubtless go to the supreme court for final decision. It permits the owner of a mortgaged farm to hold his property for three years by payment of an annual rental, after which he could redeem it by meeting conditions set up by the bankruptcy courts.

The third bill did deal directly with farmers who had resorted to bankruptcy. It was in reality a currency inflation measure under which the government would take over all farm mortgages and fix annual payments at 3 per cent, one-half to be applied to interest, the half to principal. Bonds would have been offered to the public on this basis, but if not fully subscribed the treasury was authorized to issue currency to cover the deficiency.

This bill was held up by the house committee on rules through two sessions of congress. Sufficient signatures were finally secured to force its consideration this week. The measure lost by a vote of 142 to 235, thus eliminating plans for currency inflation this year.

All three Frazier-Lemke bills have been designed to alleviate the financial distress of farmers by shifting their losses either to those who had originally financed them or to taxpayers through the treasury. With one measure declared unconstitutional, the second rejected by the court of appeals and the third defeated in the house, their sponsors should realize that there is a limit to the aid which farmers may expect through legislation.

BUILDINGS BUILT RIGHT
WITHSTAND HIGH WINDS

Farm buildings fail to withstand windstorms because of poor foundations, insufficient anchorage, or lack of anchorage, of frame to foundation and roof to frame, and insufficient bracing of frames, says the United States Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.

It may not be practicable to build to withstand twisting winds, the center of a tornado, but it is feasible to construct buildings that will stand

PROGRAM—FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri
May 26th and 27th, 1936

TUESDAY, MAY 26th, 1936	
1:00 P.M.	Meeting called to order. Reading of the minutes of previous meeting. Appointment of committees. Report of C. B. Thowe, President.
1:30 P.M.	Address—John Vesecky, President Kansas Farmers Union.
2:00 P.M.	Address—C. C. Talbot, President North Dakota Farmers Union.
2:30 P.M.	Talk by J. C. Gregory, Osborne, Kansas—"How to Build F. U. Membership." General discussion on Farmers Union Membership.
3:15 P.M.	Address—M. R. Miller, Secretary, Missouri Farmers Union.
3:45 P.M.	Address—N. A. Ormsby, General Manager, Farmers Union Creameries.
4:00 P.M.	Election of Officers, Election of delegate to State Convention. Selection of town for next Spring Meeting. Adjournment.
6:30 P.M.	Free banquet at Baltimore Hotel.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27th, 1936	
9:00 A.M.	Meeting called to order. Report of committees.
9:30 A.M.	Talk by Bert Winchester—"Community and Co-operative Service."
10:00 A.M.	Address—George Hobbs, Manager, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.
10:15 A.M.	Merchandise connections of The Farmers Union Jobbing Association. H. D. Wilson—Northwestern Barb Wire Company. George Bicknell—Oil & Grease Dept., Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Pat Waters—Washburn Crosby Company. Harry Neath—Twine Dept., Farmers Union Jobbing Association.
11:00 A.M.	Round Table Discussion—C. B. Thowe, Chairman Adjournment.

against the high, straight winds which cause greatest total damage. A serious weakness in most farm building is lack of sufficient bracing in the framework. As a result, a heavy wind twists or pushes them out of line, even if it does not demolish them. A few more braces add little to the cost of a house or barn, but may save it and even human lives in a severe wind.

A safety measure, which adds little expense, is nailing all sheathing diagonally across upright timbers. Tests in the Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture show diagonally sheathed walls stand about twice as much end thrust as walls sheathed horizontally and braced, and from four to eight times as much horizontally sheathed walls without bracing.

A study by Iowa State College showed one-half of the wind damage paid by insurance companies was for barns; a little more than 12 percent for straightening and bracing buildings; a little less than 10 percent to move buildings back onto foundations. About 7 per cent was to replace roofs.

Instructions and illustrations for installing simple braces and anchors to increase resistance of farm buildings to wind are contained in Wind-Resistant Construction for Farm Buildings leaflet No. 87, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

PUBLIC LAND TO BE OPENED
FOR HOMESTEADING

According to an announcement by Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, a total of 134 public land farm units will be opened for homesteading on two federal reclamation projects in Oregon in May, 1936.

The announcement states that seventy-seven farm units, containing a total of 1,021 irrigable acres, will be opened on the Vale Project, May 15. One hundred and seven farm units containing in all, 6,289 irrigable acres, will be opened on the Mitchell Butte Division of the Owyhee Project May 16.

Acting Commissioner of Reclamation, Mr. John C. Page, said that inquiries had been received from virtually every state and that the hundreds of inquiries received concerning these lands indicated that all the farm units would be entered shortly after the opening.

Veterans of the armed forces he said, have a ninety-day preference.

TELEPHONES AND PRESENT
LIFE—De Pere, Wis

Fifty years ago when the telephone was young, business was conducted largely on an intimate face to face basis. A half century has brought about revolutionary changes which tend to make contact between individuals less intimate and more hurried. In meeting these present day

conditions, the telephone is used by practically all the people to save time and maintain contact with the business and social world.

The old saying, that "it's a small world after all," has been made a fact by the telephone. It has annihilated the disadvantages of distance and time, in bringing officers and people thousands of miles apart, together in intimate conversation. Our modern, high-speed business and life is absolutely dependent on it. No other invention has done more to make this age of miracles possible. It is certain that historians of the future, in detailing the past fifty years, will give the telephone much of the credit for the great progress made during that time.

10,000 UNPAID VOLUNTEERS
ARE AID TO WEATHER MEN

A complete picture of North American climate is possible only because of the great mass of fundamental facts furnished by 5,000 volunteer weather observers. Each unofficial observer, says W. R. Gregg, Chief of the Weather Bureau, really runs a small field station at no expense to the Government, except for the few instruments and blank forms used. This system of augmenting official weather records began in 1891, when the newly created Weather Bureau was charged with the duty of "taking such meteorological observations as may be necessary to establish and extend States." The cost of maintaining thousands of stations to make these observations all over the country was prohibitive.

About 300 members of the present volunteer force have served for 25 years or longer. Three have been keeping records for more than 50 years and 54 for between 40 and 50 years. There are 300 women observers, 100 with more than forty years of service.

To prevent breaks in the continuity of the daily records, each observer has a substitute, which means that 10,000 persons are ready to give their services at any time.

Every day at a fixed time—usually

around sunset—the observer records the precipitation, and such unusual conditions as wind, dust, or thunderstorms, fog, and frost. At the end of the month the record goes to the Weather Bureau in Washington, D. C. for tabulation and filing.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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JOHN DEERE COMBINE—12 foot. Used very little. Mechanically like new. Priced to sell.—John W. Bradley, Shields, Kansas. 5-21-p

PASTURE—For rent for 100 cattle. Flint Hills near Council Grove. Prices Reasonable. Write John Gehrk, Herington, Kansas. 5-21-p

FOR SALE—Red Top or Sumac cane seed, cleaned, bags free, \$1.50 to \$2.00 cwt. Special prices in truck loads. Here is where it grows. Cedar Vale Cooperative Company, Cedar Vale, Kansas. 5-21-p

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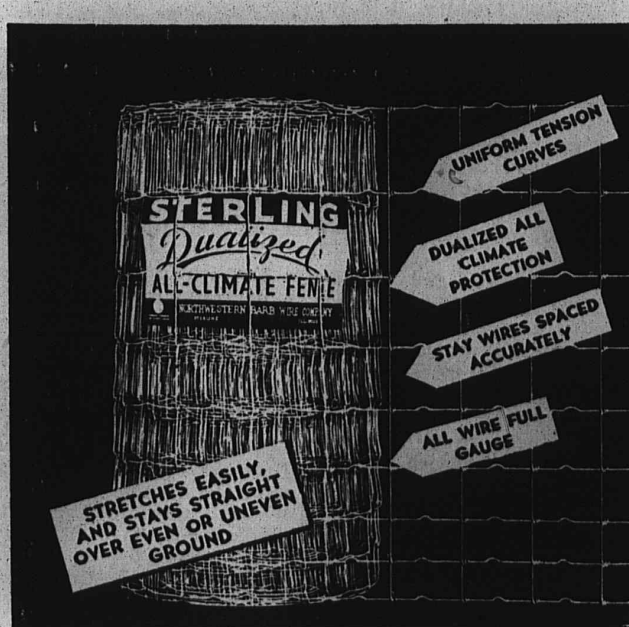
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