



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

VOLUME XXVI

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1934

NUMBER 39

NOTE INCREASE IN 100 PER CENT LIST OF KANSAS LOCALS

List is Published This Week, Showing Considerably More than Hundred Eligible; Better than Last Year

ELLIS, McPHERSON TIE

Many Locals will Be on List when One or Two More Members Pay Dues; Several Locals Reorganized or Newly Established

Considerably more than a hundred Kansas Farmers Union Locals have paid up for 1934 equal to or greater than last year's total membership. This is much better than could be reported at this time last year, and reflects the renewed interest being shown in Farmers Union work throughout the state.

Included in this issue and which will appear in nearly every issue hereafter during the year, are nine reorganized Locals and seven new Locals.

A large number of locals lacked only one or two members of being eligible for the "100 per cent list." No doubt, these members who are responsible for the fact that their Locals do not appear on the list, will pay soon. That means the list undoubtedly will grow rapidly. Many Locals shown on the list already have a much larger 1934 membership than their total 1933 membership.

Other Locals probably are now eligible for listing as 100 per cent Locals, except for the fact that the Local secretary has not forwarded all the dues and names. The Locals will be added to the list as soon as the state office receives the dues of all 1933 members.

It will be noted that McPherson county and Ellis county are tied for high honors, with seven each. Ellis county is showing lots of action, and will be ready for the state convention next October in the city of Ellis with a large and aggressive membership. McPherson county always gives a good account of itself.

Washington county, the home of the famous "Dane Boosters", shows the results of the effective work of Anton Peterson and his associates. That county stands in second place right now, with 6 Locals equal to or greater than their 1933 membership. Of course, Anton Peterson is not the only member who is worthy of mention, but to mention all who have had a hand in the good work in that county would take a lot of space. Mr. Peterson is the only man, however, who claims he is "growing younger" with each meeting.

Clay, Nemaha and Trego counties are tied at this time with five Locals each on the list. Nemaha finished last year in a nip and tuck race with Marshall county for first place in the matter of 100 per cent locals for 1933. Marshall county just now is one under Nemaha, with four Locals on the list. However, as soon as Marshall county really starts stepping out, the other counties will know they are in a race.

Other counties with four Locals on the original list, as published this week, are Ellsworth, Russell, Rush and Riley.

THOSE BENEFITTED BEAR EXPENSES OF TEMPORARY AGENTS

A letter from B. E. Winchester of Stafford, Kansas, throws some light on a situation which has been discussed considerably in different parts of the state. Mr. Winchester has been in contact with many farmers in various sections of the state in recent weeks. He writes:

"In my work in the different counties, I am told there has been propaganda put out to the effect that a county must have a farm bureau organized if one is not already organized, in order to get the corn-hog allotment benefits. It has also been said that it is just as cheap to the taxpayers of the county to have a farm bureau as to have a temporary agent, since the county commissioners must appropriate at least \$1,200 to support a temporary agent, the same as the law requires a county to appropriate for a farm bureau.

"I phoned Dean Umberger, head of the extension department at Kansas State College, Manhattan, about the matter, and he said such propaganda as referred to was wrong, that these were misstatements, and should not have been made.

"I hope this will clear up some of the things that are bothering some of the farmers in the counties where such misstatements have been made.

"It is my understanding that in a county which does not have a farm bureau, the expense of the temporary agent is borne directly or indirectly by those who sign for the allotment and who receive the benefits, rather than by all the taxpayers of the county, some of whom cannot share in this program.

"After all, it is a matter of justice that those who share in the allotment program and benefits should bear the expense of administering the program.—B. E. Winchester."

GOOD TIME TO SELL LAMBS

The lamb market has apparently become steady after the break of 30 days ago, and now is probably the best time to sell that will come within the next three or four weeks, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

The lamb market usually rallies after a break such as the recent one, and either goes up to the former level, or holds its own for two or three weeks following the end of the break. The \$9 top for two or three days last week, which was 35 to 50 cents higher than the low point, is about one-half of the rally that can be expected. And further advance during the next two weeks will likely cause a flood of lambs from feed yards near the market, which will break the market so much that the usual seasonal decline will begin, and the price will not come back until after the rest of the spring feed lambs have been sold.

The hatchability of eggs from various hens will differ a great deal, even when the handling and hatching conditions are ideal, says D. C. Warren, poultry geneticist, Kansas State College. The hatchability average of a flock is greatly influenced by a few hens which give exceptionally poor results, so if these hens can be found and eliminated, both the year's results and the hatching qualities of the eggs of succeeding generations will be improved.

JOBGING ASSN. NOW READY FOR ANOTHER BANNER TWINE YEAR

State Administration in Topeka is Cooperating with Farmers Union Firm to Make a Good Twine at Reasonable Cost

SAVE CENT A POUND

Farmers Union Standard Twine will Compare Favorably with All Other Twines, and Farmers Who Use it Will Save Considerable Money

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association is expecting another good year during 1934 in the merchandising of Farmers Union Standard Twine, which is made in the Kansas state prison. The state administration at Topeka is cooperative in every way possible to produce a good quality of binder twine. It will be sold to farmers at a reasonable price, and will represent a saving to the farmer of at least a cent per pound.

Cordage company prices are showing an advance over last year, considerably in excess of the advance which will affect the Jobbing Association in its distribution of Farmers Union Standard twine. Farmers Union dealers, therefore, will be in a good position to complete with low-priced twines. In this connection it is pointed out that many of these low-priced twines may be sold under trade names, but made by prison mills in other states or in foreign countries.

A letter from Harry Neath, who heads the twine department of the Jobbing Association, points out further that in Kansas there is no law regulating the sale of binder twine, and tags have been used which either gave no specifications or were such as to leave a false impression, since it is known that some twines have been sold which were short in weight or yardage or both.

On the other hand, says Mr. Neath, Farmers Union Standard Twine, made in Kansas, actually does average 500 feet to the pound, is full strength and well treated. Tests prove that it will stand comparison with the best twine using it can tie his crop at less expense than this twine than with any other.

A full schedule of prices at all transfer points will be announced before harvest, and farmers confident that the price schedule will reflect a differential favorable to Farmers Union Standard twine.

The Farmers Union cooperative appreciates the wonderful volume of business in twine which it enjoyed last year, and is confident that cooperative dealers throughout the state will cooperate with it again this year and thus make it possible for farmers to save a considerable amount of money in tying their 1934 crops.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

W. P. Lamberton April 21, 1934

Dr. Wirt got as near to the Russian bear as Doc Cook did to the polar bear.

Anna Dall appears to be a little taller than her mother and the latter must be five-feet at least in her high heels.

The minority leader, Snell of N. Y., is a good parliamentarian, talks distinctly and fluently, is substantially serious but has a sense of humor, and makes an all-around splendid leader for our side.

It is the judgment of many that the House would concur in the Senate amendments to the tax bill if they had a chance but there will probably be a good deal of maneuvering by the House leaders before the bill is allowed to come up there again.

Chase, of Minn., is the only member of the minority who is jealous of maintaining one certain seat. He is fidgety when another member gets into his place. Regular seats are not allotted.

Wheat and corn went down this week on the announcement that silver was not in the President's program. And yet there are some who still say that the amount of money in circulation has nothing to do with the price of commodities.

Both houses are for inflation. The President seems to be against it. We are going to have another show-down with the Chief Executive. Tugwell and other planners of our economies are opposed to it, too.

If the administration would uphold the constitution in the right of Congress to issue money and fix the value thereof, there would be more Dr. Wirts than now, seeing red. They are not worrying so much about the failure to maintain the constitution as they are about losing powers Congress farmed out to their banker groups, years ago.

Lemke, of N. D., said on the floor of the House that the Frazier Bill petition would have received 145 signers if the day planned for the final drive had not been rainy. The rainy day in the House is the Rainy day and especially so on the Frazier Bill.

The course of Sen. Capper the past year has been particularly commendable. Day in and day out his voice has been ringing out courageously in the interest of the whole people. To my mind he represents the Kansas sentiment and the nation's welfare in a larger way even than he has done before.

FARMERS UNION ON WIBW

Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock each week is Farmers Union time on WIBW, Capper Publications Radio station, Topeka. Tune in for an interesting Farmers Union Program. Cal Ward, Farmers Union president, recently returned from Washington, is the speaker this week.

OSBORNE COUNTY ASSOCIATION IS COMING TO FRONT

Handled 70 Per Cent of County's Marketed Grain Last Year and Controls Half of Elevators in Entire County

INSTALL OIL UNIT

Cooperating with Union Oil Co. in Handling Union Certified Products on Money Saving Cooperative Basis

The Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association, under the management of J. C. Gregory, and because of his able help from real cooperators, has taken its place as a leader in the matter of marketing farm products in the north central part of Kansas.

This cooperative association with a membership of approximately 1100 farmers covers the north half of Osborne county, and is represented in seven points, including Osborne, Corinth, Downs, Portis, Forney, Bloomington and Alton. The set-up now includes seven elevators, four produce stations and one grocery store. A majority of all the farmers in the county are interested in this cooperative association. In addition to the elevators and other units now established, a cooperative oil and gasoline setup is to be added soon.

The Osborne County Farmers Union outfit, organized in 1906, was one of the pioneers in cooperative marketing and purchasing. At this time, after more than a quarter of a century of life, it controls half of the elevators in the county. Last year it handled 70 per cent of the grain marketed in Osborne county. Mr. Gregory has been manager since 1926.

New Oil Setup

Now comes the announcement that the Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Assn. is to establish a new cooperative oil and gas station at Osborne complete with bulk station and retail facilities, including a filling station. The affiliated oil and gas setup probably will be known as the Union Oil Co. and through it Osborne county farmers will be supplied with petroleum products and kindred merchandise on the well established cooperative basis. Latest developments likely will be known as the Union Oil Co. and through it Osborne county farmers will be supplied with petroleum products and kindred merchandise on the well established cooperative basis. Latest developments likely will be known as the Union Oil Co. and through it Osborne county farmers will be supplied with petroleum products and kindred merchandise on the well established cooperative basis.

Both the bulk and retail plants will be under the management of Mr. Gregory and George Bicknell. Equipment is to be installed at once. Osborne county Farmers Union officials consulted with the Union Oil Co. cooperative, located in North Kansas City, Mo., in establishing the new setup. Union Certified products, purchased cooperatively through the Union Oil Company, will be handled in the new Osborne county plants.

CHARLEY DAY IN HOSPITAL

The hundreds of friends of Charles Day, Allen, Kansas, will be sincerely sorry to hear that he is to undergo a major operation in a hospital at Rochester, Minn. We know that the entire membership of the Kansas Farmers Union wishes for Mr. Day a speedy and complete recovery. His letter, received last week, is published here.

Dear Bro. Lynn:—I am writing this in bed at St. Mary's hospital, Rochester, Minn. Completed Mayo's clinic yesterday and am being conditioned for a major operation.

The verdict, as I interpret it, is "Carcinoma of the sigmoid, with descending colon. As the outcome of these operations are problematical and as time drags, would like to write a few words to the Brethren expressing my appreciation of their friendship and service—in his home and in business, the first and fundamental rule of living; and he was sure it paid high dividends in every way and really is the only way to the "abundant life." How true that is. And as Bro. Lynn said in his Christmas editorial, if we all lived according to those principles there would be no need of a Farmers Union or any other like group to protect the weak from the strong, the unselfish from the selfish.

There would be plenty for all and no one need work. We will ever learn to love folks and enjoy working with and for them, instead of always greed and selfishness to make us hard selfish and unhappy?

To my mind the principles of the Farmers Union, "Equity, Justice and the Golden Rule" are truly in line with Bible teaching and so the Farmers Union is an inseparable part of my religion.

COOPERATORS TO GET TOGETHER IN BIG CONFERENCE

Program of Cooperative Conference Scheduled for May 10 and 11 in Manhattan, To Be Big Event this Year

MANY DISCUSSIONS

Conference Is Held Each Year in Spring, and Has Come to Be Regarded as Real Cooperative Institution by Cooperators

A glance at the program of the Cooperative Conference, to be held in Manhattan May 10 and 11, is assurance that it will be well worth attending. The various Kansas farm cooperatives and organizations will take part, and many speakers and leaders will be present to tell of cooperative progress achieved and of cooperative programs to be put into effect in the future.

The sessions will be held in Room 331 in the West Wing of the Agricultural Building on the campus of Kansas State College.

The Cooperative Conference, held in the spring of each year, has developed into an institution among Kansas cooperators. It is looked forward to by those interested in the development of cooperation as an opportunity to meet and check up on cooperative progress in agricultural affairs. It affords an opportunity for an exchange of ideas and experiences in cooperative effort to develop a better understanding and closer cooperation among Kansas cooperators.

AUDITORS' CONFERENCE

10 a. m. Thursday, May 10, 1934 Room 331 of West Wing of Agricultural Building

Chairman—W. O. Sand 10:00—10:10 Purpose of Meeting—W. O. Sand, Sec. Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealers Association. 10:10—10:35 Elevator Analysis—Vance M. Rucker, Extension Economist, Marketing K. S. C. 10:35—10:45 Discussion. 10:45—11:00 Some Things I Have Found in Survey—Glenn S. Fox, Instructor in Agr. Economics, K. S. C. 11:00—11:10 Discussion. 11:10—11:45 Some Things the Cooperative Bank Will Expect in Audits from Associations Borrowing from the Bank—W. J. Hart, Management Specialist, Wichita Bank for Co-operators. 11:45—12:00 Discussion.

COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE PROGRAM

1:30 P. M., Thursday, May 10, 1934 Room 331 of West Wing of Agricultural Building

E. H. Hodgson, Little River, Presiding. GENERAL TOPIC—The Agricultural Adjustment Program and Its Relation to the Cooperative Movement. 1:30—1:50 Fundamental Issues. Involved—Vance M. Rucker, Extension Economist, Kansas State College. 1:50 A series of ten-minute talks giving experiences and observations of cooperative leaders on the relation of the Agricultural Adjustment Program to cooperative enterprises with which they are connected.

Speakers: C. A. Ward, President, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina. C. C. Cogswell, Master, Kansas State Grange, Topeka. Dr. O. O. Wolf, President, Kansas State Farm Bureau, Ottawa. L. E. Webb, President, Kansas Cooperative Grain Dealers Association, Dodge City. H. C. Morton, Manager, The Farmers Cooperative Commission Company, Hutchinson. H. E. Witham, Secretary, Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo. M. H. Howard, Hall-Baker Grain Company, Kansas City, Mo. Max M. Morehouse, Dairy Market Administrator, Greater Kansas City Sales Area, Kansas City, Mo. M. L. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer, Kaw Valley Potato Growers Association, Topeka. Howard A. Cowden, President, Union Oil Company (Cooperative), North Kansas City, Mo. Geo. W. Hobbs, Manager, Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, Kansas City, Mo. W. T. Angle, Producers Commission Association, Kansas City, Mo.

BANQUET

6:30 P. M. Thursday, May 10, 1934 College Cafeteria, Plates 50c. Toastmaster, F. D. Farrell, President Kansas State College. A Model Meeting—College Hill (Riley County) 4-H Club Members. Address—The Recovery Program and the Cooperative Movement—Dudley Doolittle, General Agent, Farm Credit Administration of Wichita.

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Mrs. Ward's Letter

(continued from last week)

Starting in on another letter, I first want to mention the finding of my letter on the front page of the Union Farmers paper. Little did I expect ever to find it there, but I want to thank our Editor, and our kind friend, Mr. Lynn, and hope it did not crowd out something of importance.

This was February 14, and the first place of interest that we visited to day was the Red Cross Memorial. It is among a group of buildings which give 17th Street its architectural splendor. It is devoted to the commemoration of the heroic women of the Civil War. The building material is white marble. The great assembly room is entirely in white, with crimson hangings.

This building is quite interesting. We saw lots of relics that were picked up off the battlefields. There were lots of different medals on display. I saw a large Chinese book in here which contained 500,000 names of men, women and children.

Another thing of interest was a rolling kitchen which was on the battle grounds. It has two wheels and containers that held 480,000 cups of cocoa. They would take this out to refresh the soldiers during the years of the Civil War. In the basement also was a Buick ambulance, that is almost a wreck. It also had lots of bullet holes in it. It was rescued from a ditch and preserved by some of the men in service during the years of 1914 and 1917. A cot also was in it. I also saw the first American Red Cross flag.

There were illustrations in cases showing the battlefields, red cross hospitals, first aid to soldiers, soldiers in camp, and instances where the Red Cross went in to help the suffering. Now there were so many things, but these are just a few I made notes of.

From here we went to the National Museum which contains the Government collections, comprising millions of objects of scientific and artistic interest collected from all quarters of the globe. The National Museum, erected at a cost of \$3,500,000, is of white granite, four stories high, with a frontage of 561 feet, and a depth of 365 feet. It houses collections and laboratories of natural history, including geology, during the years of 1914 and 1917. A cot also was in it. I also saw the first American Red Cross flag.

The exhibits in archaeology illustrate early man in various countries, principally in America, including models of cliff houses, pueblo ruins, Mexican temples and sculpture. Of special interest are the life-like groups of lay figures, models of villages, the Catlin Indian gallery. Technological exhibits illustrate the history of various inventions, such as the telegraph, telephone, sewing machine, cotton gin, reapers, mowing machines and transportation. The original "John Bull" locomotive, the first automobile, are shown.

The historic collection contains personal relics and memorials of many of the Presidents and of scores of statesmen, soldiers and others who have had conspicuous parts in the history of the country and the advancement of civilization. Among those of greatest popular interest are the Washington and Grant relics. A series

Our Reconstruction Problems

Following are the remarks made by Floyd Lynn, Kansas Farmers Union secretary, over WIBW, Capper publications radio station, Topeka, Thursday evening, April 19:

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good, and some wise man a long time ago. History bears out the general truth of this old adage. Out of nearly every bad situation has grown something good. Humanity has learned many of its lessons through bitter experiences, just as a child, through experience, learns that it is a bad idea to touch a hot stove.

Just to follow out this idea briefly, let us go back into history in order to get a background by which we may judge current events. We find that nearly every period of advancement has followed a period of turmoil. That has been true since history was first recorded. It has been true in the history of the United States. Every school boy or girl knows that the conditions in the Colonies were almost unbearable, economically, before the American Revolution. There was a bleak and dark outlook, especially for the common people. The Colonists were a people oppressed. The oppression became so great, that the people rose up and rebelled against the oppressor. A bloody war was fought, and there was great suffering; but out of it came the independence of the people in America, and out of it developed the greatest country on the face of the globe.

The Civil War is another case in point. Conflicting forces clashed. There was suffering and wholesale bloodshed. People despaired. Many thought the great republic had come to its finish. But out of it came a unified country, with freedom for negro men and women.

Now we are just beginning to emerge from another period of darkness. Only a few short months ago, literally millions of people in the United States sincerely thought this great nation was toppling into ruin. They had reason to feel as they did. Twelve millions of our workers were

LIVE STOCK FIRM OF SOUTH ST. JOE IN BIG INCREASE

In First Three Months of 1934 Volume of Joint Cooperative Agency Shows Increase over Same Period Last Year of 26 Per Cent

A BIG KANSAS WEEK

Net Savings for First Quarter Increases 72 Per Cent over Same Period in 1933; Patronage Refund Figures 44 Per Cent

Showing a remarkable increase in volume of business as well as in net profits, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, South St. Joseph, Mo., is again showing what can be done by way of cooperative marketing of live stock.

A short summary of the business increase is shown in the following report sent by Manager C. F. Schwab to the Kansas Union Farmer: "Total number of cars handled by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, South St. Joseph, Missouri, for the first three months of this year (including truck receipts reduced to carload basis), shows an increase of 309 cars or approximately 26 per cent as compared with the same period last year.

"Net savings for the first quarter of the current year is \$9,838.72, an increase over the same period last year of \$4,175.08, representing an increase of approximately 72 per cent. Patronage refund for the first three months of the current year is figured at 44.02 per cent, or an increase over the same period last year of 13.05 per cent."

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission is the joint cooperative selling agency of the Farmers Union organizations of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Colorado, as well as the Missouri Farmers Association, Farm Bureau of Missouri and of Iowa, and of the Farmers Equity Union.

Another communication from Mr. Schwab, dated April 17 said: Last week we Kansas Farmers Union week in the cattle yards of much many Union Live Stock Commission at South St. Joseph, Missouri. We are enclosing for publication in the Kansas Union Farmer a list of the larger lots of cattle sold for Kansas Farmers Union members during the week ending April 14.

The list referred to will be found on page four of this issue. The attention of the readers is called to this list.

of lay figures display in artistic manner the actual costumes of the Ladies of the White House, beginning with Mrs. Washington. Now, I want to say these were of great interest, to see the different styles down to almost the present. The original "John Bull" locomotive, the first automobile, are shown.

Now to top off this day, Mr. Ward and several of the men folks had a little conference for the evening, so Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Talbot and myself went to a show.

On the morning of February 15 a small party of us with Mrs. Thomas, a friend of Mrs. Talbot's, who made it possible for us to visit the White Washington and Grant relics. A series

without jobs, tramping the highways and streets. Homes the anchor of our very national life, were broken up—lost. More millions who were dependent on these jobless workers, were hungry and desperate. This was all in the immediate presence of too much foodstuffs and too much manufactured goods. There were riots or rumors of riots. Unrest prevailed. Rebellion was breeding.

Cooperation Responsible One thing, and one thing alone, has forestalled what might have been the worst upheaval in history. That one thing that saved us was not new, but the application of it was new. That thing, and its development, represents the good that is to come from this dark period in our history. That thing is cooperation.

The cooperative system is destined to replace the old competitive, wasteful, "dog-eat-dog" system. Cooperation is coming into its own. The Farmers Union, being an organization of people who have been hampered away at the lawmaking bodies of the state and nation, pointing out the desirability of changing over to the cooperative system of doing things.

Now it is a matter of gratification for us to see the United States government admitting the fact that only through cooperation can we as a nation expect to beat back to a normal condition of prosperity. We certainly have a long way yet to go, for the government has only started in the right direction. However, the principle has been established.

Not Much Progress Yet There is a long and bitter fight ahead of us before the principles of cooperation are put into effect, as they will have to be before our people who represent the basic industry of this country can gain our "equilibrium" (continued on page 3)

Importance True Cooperative

No. 1

Cooperative grain marketing is growing like Jack's beanstalk. It's as broad in activity as the United States itself, which it covers, and the developments of late have been so rapid that it is most difficult to keep well-informed. For that reason there has been prepared a series of letters, presenting in conversational style some of the information that may be helpful to managers, directors and stockholders. This letter is the first of the series. Another will follow in two or three days. If readers file the letters until the whole series has been received, they probably will find them valuable for future reference.

The XYZ farmers' elevator wanted to refinance its old mortgage at a lower rate of interest. It also wanted a loan for grain merchandising and a loan to provide working capital for handling staple sidelines.

The manager and directors had heard that borrowing for those purposes could be arranged at the newly-created Bank for Cooperatives, so the manager was sent to the bank in his district to get application forms and other necessary papers.

On meeting with officials of the bank, however, he learned that his organization could not qualify for loans for one reason—it wasn't a cooperative within the meaning of the Capper-Volstead Act—the federal statute that defines a cooperative.

This manager had heard, moreover, that farmers' elevators were exempt from payment of income tax on earnings, so he decided, while in the city, to call on the collector of internal revenue and find out what one had to do to qualify.

Here, again, he found that a local organization could not comply with the revenue act unless it was a true cooperative under the law; in other words, a Capper-Volstead cooperative.

He discovered also that the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act and the provisions of the federal tax statute, while interdependent, were not identical.

If an elevator association prorated to nonmembers as well as members, it ceased to be a cooperative, he learned. On the other hand, the federal tax statute provided for prorations to nonmembers as well as members. How could one meet the provisions of both laws. He decided to call on the manager of the cooperative elevator in a neighboring town—Bill Smith.

"Bill," he asked, "how can a Capper-Volstead cooperative meet the provisions of the federal income tax statute?"

"Easy," replied Bill. "One merely keeps a record of the business done with nonmember-producers, in the same way as for members, and when the nonmember, through patronage, has earned a sum equal to one share of capital stock, at par, the share is issued to him and he takes the same status as any other shareholder. The nonmember's earnings are set up on the books of the association as a credit, payable only in stock."

"But," quired the XYZ manager, "supposing the nonmember doesn't patronize your company enough over a five-year period, we'll say, to earn a share of stock; what do you do then?"

"It's this way," responded Bill. "We give the nonmember three years in which to earn a share of stock. If he doesn't have a share quite earned in that period, we ask him to finish paying for it in cash. If he doesn't want to do that, the amount of his earnings is transferred to the permanent reserve fund of the association."

"In other words," said Bill Smith, "there isn't any such thing with our organization as a nonmember; they are either actual members or on the road to becoming actual members."

"Well," inquired XYZ, "you sell sidelines, such as coal, fencing, etc. What do you do when one of your

(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

Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, Per Year, \$1.00

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—354 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kans.; H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas, O. W. Schell, Mgr.; Wakeeney, Kansas, T. M. Turman, Mgr.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1934

CONFIDENCE AND LOYALTY

Confidence is a great asset for any individual or organization. Lack of confidence will hold a man back in spite of his ability. So will it hold an organization from going forward as it should.

Confidence is something which must be built up, in many cases; and a good basis for confidence is loyalty.

If a farmer is loyal to his own organization, he will undoubtedly have confidence in it. On the other hand, if he has no confidence in it, he is not likely to be loyal to it.

Loyalty increases with confidence; and, by the same token, confidence increases with loyalty.

Now let us apply some of these simple truths to the Farmers Union. The application may well start with the Local and Local membership. When a man or woman joins the Farmers Union, he or she expresses confidence in the cause of the organization. The act of joining the Local is an expression of confidence in organization. The act of joining the Local is an expression of confidence in organized agriculture, organized for the purpose of securing equity, establishing justice and applying the Golden Rule.

Germes of Doubt

Many a farmer has joined the Farmers Union in good faith and with good intentions. He had confidence in it and its principles, and he was loyal to it. Then, for some reason—perhaps carelessness—he allowed his loyalty to falter. He patronized the old line firms, perhaps because he was promised a little better cash return than he appeared he would receive from his own cooperative, Farmers Union firm. He had to justify his action, for that is the natural thing to do. Therefore, he may have said something unfavorable to his own firm, in order to make a case for himself. That further destroyed his confidence and his loyalty.

What he may have said probably fell on the ears of some brother Farmers Union member. The germ of disloyalty and lack of confidence thus would have found lodgement and may have taken root in this listener. Thus, disloyalty and lack of confidence might spread. No basis of fact would be necessary in such a case.

Loyalty in such a case would have forestalled any breaking down of confidence. Confidence would have brought about more confidence, and instead of the cancer of doubt, the Farmers Union would have grown and prospered.

Results Light the Way

It is not to be assumed that whenever a member loses confidence and fails in the matter of loyalty, that the whole membership will follow. Results of cooperation are concrete, and stand out as beacon lights against the

dark clouds of doubt. This is true to an increasing extent as time goes on, for with each added year or month, cooperators have additional successful Farmers Union cooperatives to point to. It is harder now to shake the confidence of a farmer, in the Farmers Union, than it was a few years ago.

In other words, the time is about passed when farmers listen to the calamity howler who says, "Cooperative marketing will not work." When cooperative marketing and cooperative endeavor as applied to agricultural efforts were in the experimental stage, confidence was more easily shaken. Now, the calamity howlers have to confine themselves to the dire statement that "Cooperation would work if the farmers would stick together—but they won't."

This, then, puts the challenge squarely before us. We MUST stick together. We must have confidence and we must have loyalty.

Power in Numbers

Success in cooperative buying and selling is not the only reward of loyalty and confidence in the Farmers Union. The very fact that we exist as a unified body of people with the best interests of our own class at heart, has given us power with which we have been able to change the course of national forces. We have become a power in Topeka, and we are to be reckoned with in Washington, because we have numbers supporting a common cause.

Many are the interests which would destroy us as an organization if they could. Their activities are curbed because of the influence of the Farmers Union. The old Money Gang which had a death grip on this nation would like to choke the life out of the Farmers Union with the same fingers that have tightened on the money system of the United States through all these years.

How would these interests, and others we could name, go about killing the Farmers Union? They would first kill confidence, on the part of the farmers themselves, in the Farmers Union. Then they would foster the resulting disloyalty. If they could get the start they would like, they could make short work of us.

They would poison us from the inside. They would not strike at us from the outside.

Build Up Confidence
Therefore, it is up to each one of us to keep our confidence up to the proper level, and to maintain our loyalty in our organization. Remember, our organization stands on its own. No outside interest is ever going to support it. All its support must come from among farmers. When a farmer fails or refuses to support his own organization, he is doing just that much to help others destroy his own class organization.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

REPORTING ON LEGISLATION

I have just returned from Washington and hope to be able to spend some time in our own state. One appreciates his own state the more when he has spent time in Washington, which is more or less in a state of confusion.

I expect to attend, in the immediate future, several conferences and make a goodly number of meetings. It is my wish that I will not be called on to return to Washington soon.

Of course, I have been doing my bit, in assisting to secure national legislation of a type and character to help our people. I frankly confess that many times I am at a loss to know just exactly what interpretation to put upon pending legislation and whether or not such legislation would really be best for the farmers and public in general. Through the columns of this paper we have consistently stressed our national and state legislative program. We have been for the Frazier-Lemke Bill since it was first introduced. I guess we won't get it this year; because the administration is opposed to it, apparently, because of its inflationary provisions.

However, we were on the home stretch and only lacked three signatures of having enough endorsements to the petition to bring the measure out on the floor of the House. It is my opinion that if the House would have had a chance, they would have passed this measure even though they felt the President would veto it. In fact, recently I heard an outstanding statesman, who is not in favor of the Bill, make the statement that if the House got a chance at it, there wouldn't be 100 Congressmen vote against it.

The Farmers Union knows no defeat and will not quit until we obtain national legislation which will give us cheaper interest rates, finance a class of distressed farmers that the present law does not reach, cause the government to cease issuing tax exempt interest bearing bonds, and cause the Government to take control and regulation of our entire banking system away from the monopolists money powers of the country.

President Goes Slow on Inflation
The silver bull, headed by Senators Thomas of Oklahoma, Wheeler of Montana, Pittman of Nevada and Borah of Idaho are still in the fight for free and unlimited coinage of silver on a basis of approximately thirty to one.

The President recently stated at a conference with administration leaders, that he was not in favor of mandatory legislation to bring about inflation. The President seems to shy at any additional inflation, feeling that more time should be given to see whether the Gold program will bring beneficial results. I am sure that there is a growing sentiment in Washington for inflation, and that if the hands of Congress were loosened, we would get it, even at this session.

The popularity of President Roosevelt throughout the country is perhaps the main reason why members of Congress will not go against the President on his money views.

Agricultural Program Praised and Criticized

I am of the opinion that we have made substantial progress under the new national agricultural program. I am also sure that we have not yet gone through the experimental stages to completion. There are so many sectional differences and problems that it is next to impossible for any federal law to work effectively without many inequities.

For example, this is especially true with the dairy industry. The dairymen of the New England states, including the great milk sheds of our large cities, are one problem. The dairy interests of Wisconsin and Minnesota present another problem. Dairying in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and other central states presents still another. Because of all this the agricultural adjustment administration has been forced, for the time being, at least, to let dairy men go it alone.

We as farmers must take a broad view of all these matters and attempt to govern ourselves accordingly. It is heartening to know that much cash benefit has come to our farmers under this new program. For instance, up to April 1 cotton farmers have received \$112,472,670.00. The wheat farmers have received \$65,632,728.00. From these wheat benefits Kansas has already received more than \$16,500,000.

I do not mean to infer that the farmer is getting all he is entitled to, but the farmers of the nation are getting better prices and more cash returns than they were getting a year ago; and that is something.

Apply confidence and loyalty to your own local business association. See that your neighbor does the same.

If the farm leaders all over this country would get back of our present agricultural program and cooperate as we should, we could make it a lot more effective and much sounder than it is. We could eliminate a lot of unnecessary red tape. We could minimize the expense required to administer it. We could simplify it in its operation and if there are "brain-trusters" who are leading us astray, our farm leaders could name practical men to guide and direct our national agricultural program.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:

"He takes my house
That takes the prop
That doth sustain my house."
—Shakespeare

There are two distinct lines of thought being pursued by Congress and our administrative officials. One is to tinker with the industrial machine, hoping by what is called "better conditions" to bring about better conditions. The other, to force more money and credit into use, thereby to raise prices, increase buying and consuming power, and consequently increase labor employment.

The first plan (a regimented industry) is new and has never been tried to any extent before. It includes in agriculture (reduced production) and industry "regulated production." This is a tacit admission that we are producing too much. Many regard this as a temporary expedient, but some of our thinkers, high in power, hope to make it permanent.

The second plan, of increased money and credit, is old, and has been used many times in the past not only here but also in older countries. It is properly called inflation and has never failed to bring better conditions.

As a temporary expedient it may be best to regulate or curtail production; but I cannot consent to it as a permanent necessity, at least until all our people are well fed, clothed, housed and employed. The curtailment of production has never been reached. It is still an unknown quantity. In no country at any time in the past have all the people had all they wanted or needed. Should that happy condition ever arrive, it will be enough then to practice curtailed production.

We farmers will have to begin and think for ourselves and not believe all that is told us by other interests. The fixed income creditor, money-lending class are bringing terrific pressure on President Roosevelt against money reflation (inflation). The battle goes on every day in our daily press, shouting the danger of inflation until they have gotten people to believing it.

Seven times in history Government has issued treasury notes as money, either in times of panic or war, and always good has resulted, nor has there been any trouble about stopping such issues. Still, in the face of plain facts of U. S. history, the money-lending class of the world for centuries have tried to find cases of uncontrolled monetary inflation.

I regret to say that just at present many of our farm leaders are being fooled again, just as they have been in the past. They are being misled by the fact that they are hearing that by changing the gold content of the dollar (which they call cheapening the dollar) our prices will rise. So far, farm prices have fallen.

For your own good, put on your thinking cap a minute. Properly speaking, money has no value in itself. Its function is to represent values, and make prices. To the holder, the dollar is an order on society for whatever that dollar will buy. If dollars are scarce and prices low, farmers have to give more of their products to get the dollar. That's why they are howling daily through the press about the dangers of inflation.

That is why the moneyed interests are fighting so hard to retain control of the volume of money. They are dealing in dollars. By keeping money scarce and prices low, their dollars will buy more. Consequently farmers have to give more of their products to get the dollar. That's why they are howling daily through the press about the dangers of inflation.

Going off the gold standard and multiplying our gold supply by raising its price compared with foreign currencies, will in time help our export trade by enabling foreigners to buy U. S. gold exchange with less gold than formerly, but only in that roundabout way can it possibly have any effect on our domestic prices. Money is valuable to us only for how much it will buy and the debts and taxes it will pay. No matter how much gold there is in the U. S. treasury or how many grains theoretically there are in the dollar, if it is not in circulation, or the credit based thereon, prices will not be affected one way or another.

People are being lulled to sleep, likewise some farm leaders, by being induced to believe that changing the gold content in the dollar, purely as a book-keeping proposition, will raise farm prices. It positively will not do unless more dollars are put in circulation based on the extra hypothetical gold.

We can't afford to lie down in this emergency. We must keep up our end of the doublet. While moneyed interests are scaring the people and lulling them to sleep on false promises, we must keep up the fight, make a noise, and at least make them believe we know what we're talking about.

A little silver legislation would be helpful, but outside of that, the President now has ample power to reflate. It is not enough that we are able to renew our mortgages and to borrow

from Uncle Sam. We must get on a debt-paying basis, or remain slaves for generations.

A million telegrams should go to Roosevelt as soon as he gets back from his fishing trip, demanding that money credit be loosened up, allowing prices to rise and at least make a start at paying debts.

MRS. WARD'S LETTER

(continued from page 1)

House, came in her car and got us going direct to the White House. The treasury is on the east of the White House, The State War Department building is on the west, Pennsylvania avenue is on the South and beautiful drives on the north. The White House has a large park around it. Pennsylvania avenue, running east past the White House and making a little jog at the Treasury building, direct toward the capital, is one of the most famous streets of the world. It is the route of the Inauguration Day procession from the Capitol to the White House.

The Executive Mansion, or White House, the home of the President is of Virginia freestone. It is 170 feet in length and 86 feet in depth; there are two principal stories, with basement and attic. This was the first public building erected here; President Washington laid the cornerstone in 1792. President John Adams was the first occupant in 1800 and his successors have lived here. Visitors are admitted to the basement corridor, on the walls of which are hung portraits of the mistresses of the White House—Angelica Singleton Van Buren, Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Roosevelt. There are busts of Columbus, Vesputi, Martin Van Buren, and John Bright. Exhibition cases display examples of the china used by different administrations. The East room, or state parlor is a magnificent apartment 40 feet wide, 82 feet long and with a ceiling 22 feet high, from which hang three crystal chandeliers. The four carved mantels are surmounted by mirrors. The decorations are in white and gold with window draperies of old gold. There are busts of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Lincoln. The President's receptions are held in this room.

The state dining room, is paneled in English oak and decorated with heads of American big game and old tapestry pictures a country scene with verse from Virgil in praise of hunting. The dining room is the scene of state dinners. The several rooms of this floor take their names from the decorative color schemes. The Blue Room is the President's reception room. The walls are covered with blue corded silk, and the window hangings are blue, with golden stars. On the mantel is the clock of gold presented by Napoleon I to Lafayette and by him to Washington. The green room has green velvet walls with white enamel wainscoting. The portraits are of President John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Tyler, W. H. Harrison, Van Buren, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln and Hayes. The red room walls and window draperies are of red velvet. The portraits are of Washington, Martha Washington, President Jefferson, Polk and Benjamin Harrison. The President's room and the Cabinet room are in the Executive Office extension.

President Roosevelt's swimming pool is between the White House home and the Executive Office extension. We were told by Mrs. Thomas, who accompanied us. The Executive Office extension is a two story building and on the south in the center of the building is a large bay window and we were told the President's chair is in it and the President sits with his back toward a window, when in his chair. This to me was quite a great treat to visit the White House. After leaving the White House we took lunch at a nice cafeteria with Mrs. Thomas. One of our party became ill, so we did not visit other places as we had planned. Mrs. Glenn Talbot and I went to the Lansburg's big department store to do a little shopping and the rest went home.

In the evening Mr. Settle of Indiana, had invited a group down to the Harrington Hotel for a little dinner party. As we entered the Hotel, there were several Indians in the lobby. The Indian ladies had on shawls. They were there from Oklahoma as witnesses on some Government disputes of some kind.

Next day, February 16, I went by myself to the Library of Congress. It is on Capitol Hill where the gold-dome is a conspicuous and pleasing feature of the Washington view. The white granite building covers almost three and a half acres. It was planned on a generous scale for it houses one of the largest libraries in the world, and the collections are growing with the years. The final of the dome lantern is the Torch of Science. Over the windows are carved thirty three heads, representing the races of men and in the nine windows of the entrance pavilion are colossal portraits—busts in granite. The Central Stair Hall is a vision of splendor. The lofty rounded columns of polished marble with their corinthian Capitals, the arches carved with designs of exquisite finish and delicacy, the grand double staircase with its white marble balustrades glowing with color all combine to give an effect of surpassing beauty. Inlaid in brass in the floor the points of the compass radiate from a conventional sun surrounded by the signs of the Zodiac.

The newest posts of the staircases are surmounted by bronze lamp bearers. On the walls of the second floor are the most striking decorations, paintings by George W. Maynard of floating female figures in the Pompeian style on a vermillion ground, symbolizing the virtues. Fortitude is armoured. Justice supports a globe, and

holds a drawn sword. Industry's emblems are the spindle, distaff and flax. Concordia, with olive branch, pours from a cornucopia grains of wheat symbolic of the prosperity of peace.

The Reading room is in the great central rotunda and its dimensions are 100 feet in diameter and 125 feet in height. The pillars are 40 feet high, the windows 32 feet wide. The richness of the color effect lies in the marbles of which the dark are from Tennessee, the red from Numidia, and the shades of yellow from Siena. The stucco ornaments of the dome are in old ivory—Martiny's female figures supporting cartouches; Weinert's winged half-figures, winged boys with wreaths and garlands, torches, lamps, swans, eagles, dolphins, arabesques. It has the most beautiful building I visited there.

In the halls were glass cases, containing books and important papers more than a thousand years old. Books, pieces of cloth, scrolls which were made as far back as the eighth century. In another case were legal papers written by the different Presidents. There was another hall of paintings by Donald Shaw MacLaughlin.

In another case were dozens and dozens of portraits of Lincoln with the dates they were taken. Now it is senseless to try to tell how wonderful this building really was.

In the evening the manager of the apartment and his wife came up and spent the evening. So ended this day. (continued)

CHARLEY DAY IN HOSPITAL

(continued from page 1)

fellow, Bro. Simpson had the courage of Peter and much of the determination, ability and leadership of St. Paul. In my intimate association with him I found him inspired with Christian zeal and intolerant of special privilege, injustice, and selfishness. He spoke the truth fearlessly as he saw it, regardless of how it might affect his own fortune. He gave every ounce of his strength in defense of the common folk. And

like the other great Teacher, "the common folk heard Him gladly."

To my mind there has been but two really great leaders in the last 50 years: W. J. Bryan and John Simpson. Fine friends they were, courageous, unselfish crusaders for human justice and righteous living. What a tremendous loss their passing was to the cause we love. We are sure they did not live in vain and that some way some how some one (all of us) must take up the torch and press on.

These gallant souls have been and are a benediction and inspiration to us who have shared their labor, their confidence and love. If I shall be permitted to help carry on the "good fight" I want to do my best. Failing health all winter has prevented my working on as we hoped and planned, but here's hoping for future service.

In closing I want to thank all of you splendid Farmers Union folks for your friendship and support. I hope you will forgive my blunderings and that we may meet again at the F. U. state convention and at the great Convention where we all are delegates and where the great souls of the past stand ready to welcome us.

Fraternally from

Chas. Day.

IMPORTANCE TRUE COOPERATIVE

(continued from page 1)
residents in town, who isn't a producer, wants to buy seedlings? "It's like this," announced the co-op manager. "We are working right now on a proposition to make associate members of town-dwellers who wish to patronize us. It would entitle them to proration, when earned, but would not entitle them to vote or have a voice in the affairs of the company. That, of course, would call for the issuance of two kinds of stock—voting stock for producer-members and non-voting stock for associate members. Those who are not producers. By that method we hope to keep our standing as a Capper-Volstead cooperative and comply with the federal income tax statute." "Watch for our next letter!"

WIBW
RADIO STATION
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KANSAS
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Conde Russell of Topeka, Kansas, is featured by WIBW in the Capper Publications. He is a well-known radio personality and has been a regular on the program since its inception.



Jeanie Lang, personality of the WIBW radio station, is featured by WIBW in the Capper Publications. She is a well-known radio personality and has been a regular on the program since its inception.



Earl Adams, personality of the WIBW radio station, is featured by WIBW in the Capper Publications. He is a well-known radio personality and has been a regular on the program since its inception.

WIBW Brings You Many Stars

(Albert Spalding, America's foremost violinist with Don Voorhees Orchestra—Fletcher's Castoria. (Dick Powell, singing master-of-ceremonies with Ted Flory's West Coast Orchestra. (Old Gold. (Tony Woods, the friendly philosopher with Peggy Keenan and Sandra Phillips, brilliant two-piano team—Johnson's Wax. (Ruth Etting, glamorous personality of stage and screen—Oldsmobile. (The Playboys, three clever pianists—Popo-Mangan. (Waring's Pennsylvania. (Broadway Melodians with Jerry Freeman's Orchestra—Bisodol. (Nino Martini, Greta Stueckgold, Rosa Ponselle, Andre Kostelanetz Orchestra and Chorus—Chesterfield. (Voice of Experience—Known from coast-to-coast by virtue of his daily broadcasts, who, during his eight years of broadcasting, has received 2,500,000 letters portraying to him every type of human problem—Wasey Products.

Notes by the Farm Hand

Hundreds of folks that listen to WIBW farm program have become acquainted this year with the T. Lee Adams Seed Co. The seed company has been in business for many years and has a reputation for quality seed. We are glad to have been able to send out so many catalogs for the T. Lee Adams Seed Company because we know the seeds you select from that catalog are going to make better and more productive gardens for you.

Our Poultry Program each week-day morning has attracted a lot of interest. Johnson's Hatchery, one of the largest and best in Kansas, has sponsored this program along with the Seymour Packing Company's two hundred fifty buying stations all over the state, and the makers of Quisenberry Quality Feeds. No better chicks are hatched than those that come from Johnson's of Topeka. They're all from selected breeding flocks and their record of livability is little short of wonderful. Getting good chicks to start with is important, and then feeding them right is also important. We're glad to bring you the daily messages from Quisenberry Quality Feeds. Time-tested formulas have been used in making these better feeds and hundreds of poultry raisers won't use any other feeds. Then, of course, when you've got your chicks and have raised them, you want all the profit you can get from them. And that's where the Seymour Packing Company does such a good job for Kansas farmers. Poultrymen in the marketing of better produce, Seymour's are a genuine service to Kansas and we're telling the world about it every day.

Spring is the season when everybody is thinking of painting up the buildings and getting them protected against the weather. We're glad that we can offer all our friends a fine opportunity to have some money to their paint. Warnock's Store at 204 Kansas Avenue in Topeka, has a big paint department selling guaranteed paint of every kind. And they're arranged to send a price list and color chart to all our farm program friends. You can buy Warnock's paint either at the store or by prepaid freight; get the shade you want. The total cost will be so small you'll be amazed. Lots of folks waiting for the paint catalog. I'll be glad to send one to you, too.

Sorry to lose the Lonesome Cowboy. He's taken a nice position on the stage out in Hollywood, California. While we're sorry to see him leave WIBW, we're glad he had the chance to advance in the world of entertainment. Jerry and Eddie, the Harmony Duo, are singing on the Poultry Program now.

ADAM REINHEIM, The Farm Hand.

580 Kilocycles—Near the Top of the Dial

WIBW The Capper Publications
Topeka, Kansas

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Dear Junior Cooperators:

Today we have our April lesson, which I want you all to read very carefully. It will be too difficult for our younger members—I think the Juniors under twelve years of age will find the third project too involved. This is the one in which the diagram is to be made. But I want you all to read the lesson, or ask your father, mother, or older brother or sister, to read it to you and explain the difficult parts.

Even if all of it isn't quite clear to everyone—I'm sure that it will aid you in a better understanding of the educational purposes of our great organization. Be sure to keep it in your notebooks, or with your club members. And send in your completed lessons as soon as you possibly can—not forgetting to put your name, address and age on each page of the lesson.

Aunt Patience.

APRIL LESSON

The Educational Organization
The name of our organization is the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. Its slogan is "Education, Cooperation, Legislation." Notice that education is first. After the farmers are educated, they will cooperate and when they will cooperate with each other, they can demand and get legislation.

Many people do not understand the difference between the Educational Union and the business Union, so we are going to explain that in this lesson. In the next lesson we shall take up the business activities. When you have studied both these lessons, it will be easier for you to understand your local and your county and your state organizations, also your oil company, shipping association and elevators.

We hear of people who think the Farmers Union Oil Company in their town is the Farmers Union. If they become displeased with the way the oil company is run, they refuse to pay their dues and say that the Farmers Union is all wrong.

This is very foolish. A Farmers Union Oil company is not the Farmers Union at all. It is a cooperative business house owned by Farmers Union members doing business, carrying on the oil business in the right way—the cooperative way. If it does not suit some of the people, they should try to right what is wrong with it, but they should not blame the Farmers Union. It would be as foolish to blame the Farmers Union for the faults of your oil company as it would be to stop eating bread because you did not like the storekeeper who sold the flour.

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union is made up of thousands of locals, hundreds of county unions and nearly 30 state unions. It has no business houses. They are owned by different groups of the members. For instance, the North Dakota Farmers Union members are interested in grain elevators. Those in Oklahoma are interested in grain elevators. Neither the elevators nor the grain belong to the Educational Union. The farmers belong to the Union and the elevators belong to the North Dakota Farmers and the grain to the Oklahoma farmers. The same applies in Kansas of course.

Dues are paid to the Educational Union. Why? So that there will be money to carry on the education—teaching people to cooperate and helping to get laws to help the farmers. Farmers want their children to learn to read and write and to learn other subjects taught in school. Why don't they teach them themselves? Because they haven't time; they haven't the equipment in their homes to use in teaching. What do they do? They pay a school tax which is used to build a schoolhouse, furnish it and hire a teacher who can teach their children, even better than they could because the teacher is trained for the work. They can go on with their farming and their school tax pays for educating their families.

The farmer wishes to know what is going on in the world. Does he spend his time in a vegetable office, beside a radio or in a long distance phone booth, gleaming the news from the nation and the world? No, he pays a subscription to a newspaper. This subscription helps to pay for the newspaper office, its equipment and the reporters and editors who gather and write the news. The farmer goes on with his work and his subscription price brings him the world's news in his newspaper.

The farmer wishes to know all the facts about cooperative marketing. He wants laws made to help him and he wants his neighbors to cooperate with him in their business dealings, both in buying and selling. He hasn't time to hunt up all the figures and facts on all cooperative business houses. He hasn't time to go to Washington to try to get legislation. He can't print a newspaper about laws and cooperation nor go out and make speeches to his neighbors and over the radio. He hasn't the time to study all the laws that would help or hurt him, nor has he time or money to go to Washington to fight for those laws. Even if he could go one farmer would have no chance of getting a hearing in Congress. If every farmer went, who would raise food and clothing for the nation?

So what does the farmer do? As he did when he paid school tax and a subscription to a newspaper, he pays dues to the Farmers Educational Union and these dues are used to pay the expenses and salaries of his officers who go to Washington and fight for the laws he needs, to pay for a Union paper (the Kansas Union Farmer) which carries news and education to his neighbors and to pay speakers who educate his neighbors so they will join him in cooperative marketing. His dues keep up a national office, pay the salaries of the

National President and Secretary; keep a State Office and pay the State President, the State Secretary, and office employees. He continues his work at home and his dues keep the facts about cooperative marketing coming to him in his paper, help to educate other farmers all over the nation so they will help him, pay for speakers to bring him news and inspiration and keep a spokesman for him in Washington to fight for the kind of laws the farmers need.

The farmer's part in this Educational Union is to attend his local meetings, county and state when possible, read his Kansas Union Farmer, try to help his neighbors understand cooperative marketing, studying the material his organization supplies him (Educational programs, lessons, etc.) and keep his dues paid so this work can be kept going.

DUES

Let us think about the dues for a moment. The regular amount of annual dues in Kansas is \$2.75—less than a penny a day. It is distributed as follows:

80c remains in the local treasury. 20c is sent to the County Secretary, from the State Secretary.

\$1.50 is sent to the State Office, where the State Secretary sends 25c to the National Secretary. This leaves \$1.50 in the State treasury. The 25c for National dues goes to pay the salaries and expenses of the National President and Secretary. The National President stays in Washington while Congress is in session working for laws to help the farmer. He speaks over the radio every month and his speeches have brought many new members into the Union. He also makes a number of speeches in each state. All of this costs each member 25c a year. And defeating the sales tax last year which was almost entirely the work of the Farmers Union State and National officers saved every farmer in the United States \$25 a year.

The \$1.50 left in your State Office helps to pay the expenses of your state office rent, light, heat, furniture, postage, stationery, telephone, telegrams, stenographer, President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and State Junior Leader. It also pays for the educational programs, lessons and materials used in educational work of the Junior Department. Besides this it pays directors' fees and expenses for organization crews, and pays for the printing of the Kansas Union Farmer.

The Farmers Union is working for the Wheeler Bill to make silver into money, the Frazier Bill to cut down farm debts and other bills which will give the farmer cost of production. The State Union is working besides this, for more education, more cooperative business houses, better livestock laws and education for the Juniors and Juveniles.

Project 1. Who are your County Officers? What has your County Union done as a unit? Have you had a picnic, rally day, essay contest? Did you help in drought aid? Have you given entertainment? List these.

Project 2. Make a diagram showing the National Educational Organization with its President and Secretary at the top, the branching State Unions with the name of your State Board and Officers, and under it the county branch. Unions with your County Board and Officers, and under that the locals of the county, giving the officers of your own local.

Penokee, Kans., April 17, 1934.
Dear Aunt Patience: Today is our last study day. I am 12 years old and in the fifth grade. I would like one of your membership pins.

Your nephew,
Elmer E. Hodd.

Dear Elmer: We are all glad that you are to be a new member of our Club and your pin will be sent at once. You forgot to tell me your birthday date—if you'll tell me when it is, I will help you find your "twin."

—Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kans., April 17, 1934.
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. Hope you are the same. I would like to join your club. I am 12 years old and in the fifth grade. Have I a twin? My birthday is March 16. Will you please send my pin right away. My sister Lillian wrote April 16. Well I must close for tonight.

Your friend,

Frances Schmidt.

Care of Ray A. Schmidt.
Dear Frances: I'm fine, too, thank you—and I'm glad that you are to become a Junior Cooperator. I'm sure we can find your twin soon and I'll send your pin at once. We'll expect to hear from you again soon.—Aunt Patience.

—Aunt Patience.

Cawker City, Kans., Mar. 28, 1934
Dear Aunt Patience:
I send in my lesson and thought I would write you a few lines, and ask you if Edith McCollister could be my twin until I find the exact one. Her birthday is Jan. 6, 1913 and mine is Jan. 17, 1913. I wish to communicate with her as soon as I see your reply or may be sooner. I'm sorry but I did not know how many members there are in our local. I could not find out on account of our president's children have the whooping cough. Well I think I had better close. Hoping to be a winner, I remain,

A new Junior,

Eloise Pritchett.

P. S. I like the picture of you and I mean your column. If I am right, I am voting if we are going to that that was not your picture on the column.

Dear Eloise: Edith is almost your exact twin, so I think it would be very nice for you to write each other. You see, even with such a large membership as ours, it is often hard to

find someone with just the same age, and birthday date. I hope you'll find out how many members you have, just for your own information, although I'm sorry you weren't able to include it in your lesson. I hoped you'd like the new "headdress" on our column—I'll tell you more about it later. And so you think that wasn't my picture—perhaps we will have to have a vote on that!—Aunt Patience.

100 PER CENT LOCALS
Below are listed the Farmers Union Locals in Kansas which have sent in paid-up 1934 memberships for all who were paid up in 1933, or more. Put your Local on the list by paying YOUR dues.

—Allen County

Fairview 2154.
Silver Leaf 2156.

—Brown County

Carson 1035.

—Chase County

Bazaar 1268.

—Clay County

Broughton 2173.

—Pleasant View 592.

Ross 1124.

—Swanton 1191.

Wheeler 1023.

—Cloud County

Carmel 1056.

—Coffey County

Independent 2145.

Sunny Side 2144.

—Wolf Creek 1878.

Wolfeburg 193.

—Crawford County

Monmouth 1714.

—Walnut Grove 1308.

Cherokee County

Melrose 2059 (reorganized)

Stony 2066.

—Covey County

Tisdale Bush 1986.

—Douglas County

Pleasant Valley 652.

—Dickinson County

Herington 1063.

—Ellsworth County

Burmeister 043.

Cass Ridge 1038.

Excelsior 975.

Franklin 1301.

—Ellis County

Excelsior 606.

Manjor 881.

Pfeifer 1777.

Smoky Hill (reorganized) 890

Sunny Knoll 2131.

Victoria 1884.

Stock Range 1957.

—Franklin County

Columbia 1233.

Sand Creek 1220.

—Geary County

Goose Creek 1391.

Moss Springs 1901.

North Star 1092.

Hobo 1497.

—Graham County

Hill City 2174.

—Johnson County

Harmony 1830.

—Leon County

Admire 1255.

—Lincoln County

Dew Drop 454.

—Linn County

Goodrich 2090.

—Marshall County

Barrett 1071.

Fairview 964.

Marshall Center 1349 (reorganized)

Summit 1238.

—Miami County

Bellview 1192.

Block 1768 (reorganized)

Jingo 1737.

—McPherson County

Castle Hill 1344.

Groveland 1688.

Northstar 1091.

Pioneer 656 (reorganized)

Smoky Valley 830.

Smoky Hill 882.

South Diamond 1567.

—Marion County

Harmony 106.

Lincolnton 404.

Prairie View 2105.

—Mitchell County

Labon Creek 470.

Prairie Glen, 540.

—Nemaha County

Downy 1127.

Hunt 1107.

Kelly 1253.

Summit 2111.

Stringtown 2198 (new)

Stringtown 2198 (new)

—Mt. Pleasant 956.

Ness County

Nevada 1782 (reorganized)

Pride 1780.

—Osborne County

Corinth 231.

Portis 348.

—Ottawa County

Grover 108.

—Osage County

Plum Creek 1484.

—Pottawatomie County

Arlispe 2197 (new).

Lone Tree 2196 (new).

Pleasant View 1843 (reorganized).

—Phillips County

Gretna 634.

Townline 569.

—Republic County

Agenda 2202 (new).

Highland 717.

Wayne 2200 (new).

—Russell County

Center 768.

Pioneer 250.

Prairie Dale 370.

Three Corners 769.

—Rush County

Illinois 794.

La Crosse 795.

Lone Star 917.

Sunflower 1237.

—Riley County

Myersdale 1164.

Pleasant Hill 1202.

Rock Island 1199.

Walsburg 1198.

—Rooks County

Stone 792.

—Saline County

Glendale 2165.

—Stafford County

Lamoureux 1961 (reorganized)

Liberty 1988.

Eureka 2199 (new).

Corn Valley 2201 (new).

—Scott County

Modoc 2006.

—Smith County

Twelve Mile 2002 (reorganized).

—Trego County

Dist 28, 753.

Happy 1006.

Prairie Glen 665.

Prairie Knoll 729.

Silver Lake 679.

—Thomas County

Prairie Bell 1305.

Blue Valley 574.

Herynk 1427.

Logan 582.

Liberty 1142.

Pleasant View 833.
Sunnyside 1100.
Wabunsee County
Riverside 2028.
Templin 1891.

OUR RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

(continued from page 1)

table rights. Let there be no mistake about what progress we are making toward recovery. We as a nation certainly have a long road to travel before we can rightly say we are "out of the woods." We must bear in mind that this was a mighty sickness that this was a mighty sickness that just a few months ago, and that the disease germs of selfishness and greed which got us down are by no means out of our national system as yet. We have found the right medicine in Cooperation, but we are not through taking it yet. In fact, we have found in cooperation something better than medicine; it is the sustaining food which will build us up and keep us in good health.

We think of taking medicine only as an emergency measure. Headache tablets no doubt are the right things to take at times, but they do not appeal to us as a steady diet. Even the most deadly poisons may be administered by skilled physicians in such a way that they will be rather than destroy life. Their use, however, cannot be continued without limitation or judgment.

Medicine Versus Food

So it is with emergency governmental or economic measures. The CWA, NRA, AAA, FWA, and many more emergency measures were necessary as medicine, which our sick nation so badly needed at the time they were first given. Most of these measures would not do as permanent systems, and were not intended as such. However, insofar as cooperation forms one of the ingredients used in these measures, that particular ingredient will be retained as a national tissue builder, after it, in combination with other ingredients, has served as a tonic or medicine. Some of these organizations, especially the AAA, will be retained and developed into that kind of an organization which, because it is built around cooperation, will make for a healthy agriculture.

Supporting the statement that we have long road yet to travel before we reach the open day light, let us look for a moment at conditions as they are today. Millions were given employment under public and civic work administrations. The money these millions have received as wages has been a life saver. But it has to stop sometime. As soon as it stops, what will become of those who have been, or are, so employed? Will they all step into jobs that will keep their families from starvation? Of course, the answer is "no." We can see that we have a stupendous task of reconstruction ahead of us.

Thousands upon thousands of men and women, or whole families, have moved from the farms to the cities. This movement was forced by conditions. As a general thing no one has been able to make a living on a farm under the system which made the cost of production so much greater than the reward. Many in the ranks of the unemployed, or in the ranks of those employed on governmentally sponsored projects, are these folks who moved off the farms. Until something radical is done, these families cannot go back to the farms. There simply is not a chance for them as things are now. This adds to our problems of reconstruction.

Reconstruction Needed

It will be a long time before factories swing into full operation again as they operated a few years ago. This fact closes the door on millions who would like to step from governmental project work back into their old jobs and it heaps more reconstruction problems on us as a nation.

Factories cannot open and operate to capacity again until the American citizens again possess their normal purchasing power. This purchasing power cannot be recaptured when we as a nation operate under a system which makes it possible for eighty per cent of the nation's wealth to be under control of about four per cent of the people. The pauperized ninety per cent are the ones who would do most of the buying, who represent the normal purchasing power. The wealthy four per cent who control the wealth are not the ones who produce the wealth. The pauperized ninety-six per cent, who live in practical slavery or servitude to the wealthy few, are the ones who produce the wealth. This gives us some light on the question of what we will have to do by way of reconstruction.

The great mass of common folks who are not getting a square deal under the old dog-eat-dog system, are the ones who are demanding a cooperative system. We have made a little start toward getting it. Great fundamental measures, however, still have to be adopted before we can do any boasting about our progress. The great piles of money or funds which have been appropriated to take care of the emergency measures mentioned a few moments ago, have been borrowed from the wealthy group who have this nation's wealth in their clutches; and this nation, the greatest on earth, is meekly paying usury to these interests. The money lenders who furnish this capital have as much interest in Europe or South America as they have in America. All we want is their interest; they care little about the great masses of common American people who produced their wealth for them in the first place.

President Roosevelt estimates that by July, 1935, this government will owe 31 billion dollars in interest-bearing, non-taxable bonds. Those who do nothing to increase our wealth are on the receiving end of this deal. They are the dogs that are eating us, the under-dogs. Isn't it time for us to get away from the dog-eat-dog system? These money lords who exist because our system is wrong, not only collect interest from the masses, but they live off the fat of the land without paying taxes or contributing toward the operation of our government.

As we study this intolerable condition, we can see more clearly what our program of reconstruction must

be. We can see why this nation cannot make satisfactory progress toward the prosperity which should certainly exist in a land with such great natural resources as ours has.

"What can we do about it?" is the hopeless wall that goes up from an oppressed people. First, let us realize that a solution will not come from those who enslave us under the present system. The solution to our problems will have to come from the masses.

The

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Henry Wichman—Nemaha Co Ks—26 steers 1136	7.00
C D Scammon—Atchinson Co Mo—11 steers 1000	6.85
J W Falk—Wabunsee Co Ks—24 steers 858	6.26
J W Howerton, Son—John Co Mo 9 sts, hfs 721	6.25
J W Morgan—Cloud Co Ks—12 sts, hfs 830	6.25
R C Runge—Clay Co Ks—46 steers 1027	6.15
Radcliff and Son—Osage Co Ks—46 sts 965	6.10
Mike Esch—McCook Co Neb—3 sts 1007	6.00
C P Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—6 sts 930	6.00
McCloud Bros—Johnson Co Mo—16 sts, hfs 825	6.00
Geo A Carter—Nuckolls Co Neb—14 sts 481	6.00
M L Beckman—Clay Co Ks—16 steers 1104	6.00
H Pressmer—Pottawatomie Co Ks—11 sts 1042	5.75
Mike Esch—McCook Co Neb—7 heifers 764	5.65
John Gehrk—Morris Co Ks—19 steers 455	5.65
Easter Bros—Chase Co Ks—34 sts 1046	5.60
Henry Hermsh—Nemaha Co Ks—8 steers 825	5.60
O C Hancock—Livingston Co Mo—5 sts, hfs 826	5.60
J B Ullery—Osage Co Ks—36 sts 936	5.60
H Pressmer—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 sts 967	5.50
J W Knoche—Miami Co Ks—9 sts, hfs 610	5.40
O P Peterson—Ottawa Co Ks—102 steers 697	5.35
Andrew Sken—Wabunsee Co Ks—9 sts, hfs 701	5.35
L C Gritten—Anderson Co Ks—5 hfs 740	5.35
Fred Thomas—Allen Co Ks—5 heifers 644	5.35
W D Anderson—Cloud Co Ks—4 heifers 720	5.25
E C Finney—Lyon Co Ks—10 steers 1107	5.15
John Gehrk—Morris Co Ks—17 steers 711	5.00
Schoepflin, Butell—Osage Co Ks—12 sts, hfs 661	5.00
W H Wilcox—Linn Co Ks—9 sts hfs 748	5.00
C B Kramer—Osage Co Ks—5 sts hfs 678	5.00
Geo A Carter—Nuckolls Co Neb—21 hfs 454	5.00
L S Leckron—Dickinson Co Ks—200 sts 358	5.75
Horace McCullick—Ottawa Co Ks—61 sts 625	5.20
Ed Waring—Lafayette Co Mo—6 sts 788	4.75
James Pogue—Ottawa Co Ks—47 sts 833	4.60
James Pogue—Ottawa Co Ks—13 sts, hfs 553	4.10
Henry Huffman—Dickinson Co Ks—6 sts 661	4.00
John Huffman—Dickinson Co Ks—6 steers 753	4.00
Gustafson Bros—Osage Co Ks—3 cows 1126	4.00
J E Tucker—Wyadotte Co Ks—11 cows 1381	4.00
J F Flynn—Jackson Co Mo—17 cows 1077	4.00
Henry Huffman—Dickinson Co Ks—5 cows 976	2.50
Harry Turner—Jackson Co Mo—13 cows 820	2.25
H E Abbott—Clay Co Mo—14 cows 900	2.00
J E Bell—Nuckolls Co Neb—49 sts 983	6.80
Jake Edelman—Nemaha Co Ks—16 sts 1132	6.50
Nelson Bros—Saline Co Ks—37 sts 940	4.35
Leonard Finch—Linn Co Ks—13 sts 730	6.25
J E Bell—Nuckolls Co Neb—12 sts 1175	6.25
H Pressmer—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 sts 1002	5.35
Nicholas Koch—Cloud Co Ks—3 cfs 226	5.00
Geo Rohe—Douglas Co Ks—7 yrs 704	4.75
Mrs. Emma Roepke—Marshall Co Ks—11 yrs 651	4.75
Mrs. Emma Roepke—Marshall Co Ks—5 yrs 576	4.35
Wm. Seifer—Leavenworth Co Ks—6 yrs 577	4.00
P M Weir—Mitchell Co Ks—4 bulls 520	3.50
S S Herbert—Grundy Co Mo—4 bulls 502	3.50
Cliff Quinnette—Cloud Co Ks—2 bulls 555	3.00
Hugh McGrew—Lyon Co Ks—5 calves 268	2.50
Farmers C S A—Marshall Co Ks—6 calves 246	2.25

SHEEP

Arthur Collins—Grundy Co Mo—12 71	6.75
G R Steekman—Mercer Co Mo—9 81	8.75
Joe P. Collins—Osage Co Ks—13 70	10.15

Medium and Heavy Butchers—230 pounds and up

A L Beale—Lafayette Co Mo—19 234	3.55
M G Hook—Lafayette Co Mo—8 250	3.55
John H. Myers—Nemaha Co Ks—34 233	3.55
A J Hildebrand—Douglas Co Ks—5 246	3.55
A J Hildebrand—Douglas Co Ks—3 323	3.50
F M Hemming—Franklin Co Ks—15 232	3.55
John Thexton—Anderson Co Ks—5 296	3.50
Oakley S A—Logan Co Ks—45 238	3.60
Harry McCandless—Chase Co Ks—5 284	3.50
Radcliff and Son—Osage Co Ks—25 233	3.50
Matt Diederich—Washington Co Ks—22 249	3.50
A Kachenow—Franklin Co Ks—16 238	3.50
J W Magaw—Cloud Co Ks—19 238	3.50
M L Wentz—Cloud Co Ks—29 251	3.50
M E Crimmins—Washington Co Ks—10 295	3.50
Erma Boll—Cloud Co Ks—16 242	3.55
Frank Minden—Miami Co Ks—8 285	3.50
T W Rickett—Bates Co Mo—8 232	3.55
Henry Starke—Lafayette Co Mo—17 241	3.55
Emil Samuelson—Riley Co Ks—12 255	3.55
J J Lacy—Bates Co Mo—7 248	3.55
Geo Branson—Osage Co Ks—5 258	3.55
Emmer Ruthstrom—Washington Co Ks—12 284	3.40
Harry Taburen—Riley Co Ks—24 237	3.55
Wm. Karnes—Osage Co Ks—17 262	3.55
Leonard Froeschle—Lafayette Co Mo—18 236	3.55
Chas Fichner—Wabunsee Co Ks—9 318	3.40
Wm Braun—Morris Co Ks—10 259	3.55
Clifford Brown—Morris Co Ks—10 232	3.55
Owen Humferger—Miami Co Ks—30 238	3.55
James Perry—Lafayette Co Mo—7 245	3.55
Robert Tullous—Franklin Co Ks—6 239	3.50
H W Swadley—Shawnee Co Ks—14 271	3.55
Carl Rieckhof—Lafayette Co Mo—12 246	3.50
G W Gregory—Henry Co Mo—22 251	3.50
Lawrence Wienck—Washington Co Ks—6 265	3.50

Light Butchers 170 to 225 Pounds

Wayne Scott—Franklin Co Ks—13 223	3.55
Jamie Eames—Clinton Co Mo—23 195	3.50

ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a list of some of the larger lots of cattle sold by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission of South St. Joseph, Mo., during the week ending April 14, for Kansas Farmers Union members.

Schultz Bros—Doniphan County—50 steers 1122	7.00
Chester Neibling—Doniphan County—10 steers 1056	6.86
C W Behermeyer—Brown County—25 steers 982	6.50
L E McCauley—Doniphan County—48 steers 1100	6.25
Ukena Bros—Doniphan County—39 steers 1045	6.25
Otto Olson—Brown County—30 heifers 1092	5.75
Gerald Gordon—Brown County—9 steers and heifers 7.11	5.65
C W Denton—Doniphan County—31 steers 1097	5.65
Gerald Gordon—Brown County—18 steers 1113	5.60
O J Olson—Brown County—30 heifers 640	5.50
O J Olson—Brown County—10 heifers 674	5.25
Carl Kroemer—Nemaha County—17 steers 1097	5.25
Geo. Bruning—Washington County—21 steers 1052	5.00
L B Henderson—Washington County—10 steers 793	4.85
John Stamm—Washington County—39 heifers 576	4.75
C W Denton—Doniphan County—9 steers and heifers 767	4.75

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

SHERWOOD IN GOOD MEETING

Sherwood Local No. 1158, near Clay Center, held an open meeting Friday night, April 20, at the Sherwood school. A large crowd was present. During the meeting, a novelty radio program was presented advertising various Farmers Union products. A clever impersonation of the four Marx brothers, Dempsey and Tunney, Mae West, Little Jack Little, Secretary Wallace and the "old country store" was given. Other special features of the radio program were presented in the form of talks, jokes and musical numbers. Delicious refreshments were served at the close of the meeting which was agreed upon as being the best of the year.

Another open meeting will be held Thursday, May 17 at the Dry Creek School. Everyone is welcome, and a good time is assured.

The local has a membership of forty, all of whom are paid up.

DEMAND CAPPER-HOPE BILL

Winfield, Kans., April 17, 1934
The Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Resolved by Beaver Farmers Union Local No. 1558, Cowley County, Kansas, as follows:

We are intensely in favor of the passage of the Copper-Hope Bill in opposition to direct shipment of hogs.

And we therefore ask you to do all you can for the passage of the above bill.

Signed,
Mrs. Maud A. Brown, Pres.,
Mrs. Dorothy Gottlob, Secy.

TEMLIN LOCAL MEETING

Templin Local Union No. 1891, Wabunsee county, had a good meeting Friday night, April 6th, with a majority of the Union members and several visitors present.

The Copper-Hope bill was discussed. Two new members were added to the membership roll. After the meeting we were entertained with a musical program.

Will Heiderman and W. R. Zimmerman, committee, served sandwiches, doughnuts and coffee.

Next meeting will be the first Friday night in May. Every one welcome.

Mrs. Otto Fink,
Local Secretary.

FRANKLIN CO. MEETING

The Franklin Co. Farmers Union held their meeting April 18, with the Local at the Spring Creek School House. There were 60 present.

A short business session was presided over by the president, A. R. Carpenter.

An orchestra furnished fine music throughout the evening. There was a one act play, "Mother Goes On a Strike," given by the following: Mrs. Roy Gerhard, Mr. Roy Gerhard, Kenneth Strough, Mrs. Floyd Bishop, Dorla Bishop, Ruth Bishop, Mrs. Jesse Ramsey, Mrs. Harold Smith.

Between scenes we enjoyed a song by Doris and Ruth Bishop and a reading by Roy Gerhard.

A sack luncheon with hot coffee was served by Mrs. Elson Thayer and Mrs. Roy Gerhard.

The next meeting will be with the Rock Creek Local May 4, at the Valley View Mud Creek Club House. Visitors always welcome.

Mrs. T. G. Ramsey, Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Summer County)

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the wife of our brother, Fred Corr.

Be it resolved,
That we, the officers and members of Zephyr Local No. 1622, Farmers Union, Conway Springs, do extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Brother, a copy sent to the State paper, a copy be sent to the local paper

and a copy be spread upon the minutes of the Local.

Committee:
A. A. Reeside,
John Sneed,
John Stoffer.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Summer County)

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the wife of our Brother J. L. Harris.

Be it resolved,
That we, the officers and members of Zephyr Local No. 1622, Farmers Union of Conway Springs, do extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Brother, a copy be sent to the State paper, a copy be sent to the local paper and a copy be spread upon the minutes of the Local.

Committee:
A. A. Reeside,
John Sneed,
John Stoffer.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(McPherson County)

Whereas God in his wisdom has called from us the beloved grandfather of our Sister, Alberta Ware, we the members of Cottonwood Local No. 1895 wish to extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the Kansas Farmers Union, a copy to Alberta Ware, and a copy to be spread on the minutes of our Local.

Committee:
Maggie Johnson,
Stella Geis.

NEWS FROM LIBERTY LOCAL

A big crowd attended the meeting of the Liberty Local at the Liberty School house near Waterville April 20.

The house was called to order by the president, Mr. Copeland, our secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting.

John Tommer then gave a few words of interest about the work of the Farmers Union. He discussed a few points on the hog, and corn program.

He still insists and always will insist that you ship your livestock to your good commission firm, preferably the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., of Kansas City, Mo.

He asks that every Farmer write to his congressman or senator and encourage him to get the Frazier-Lemke Bill, and also the Copper-Hope Bill, for us at the earliest date possible.

Others who haven't, don't just sit and say, "I know I should write to them, or maybe I will tomorrow."

Don't put off for tomorrow what you can do today. Do it at once.

After the usual routine of business we all enjoyed a dandy program.

The first number was a welcome by Otilla Musil.

Song—Hurrah! The Farmers Sound to Win!—The Tommer sisters.

Music—Franklin Gordon, Wm. Gordon and Harold Rietzel.

Song—H. B. McCord, Bill King.

Cow Boy Songs—Harold Rietzel and Wm. Gordon.

Irvin Hae gave a splendid talk on the Farmers Union of the Day.

After the meeting we adjourned to enjoy lunch prepared by Mrs. Minnie Rietzel, assisted by Mrs. Percy Runkel and myself.

Mr. Percy Runkel was chosen chairman of the committee, Otilla Musil program committee, for the next meeting a Liberty school house which is May 18.

Our membership teams are doing splendid work. Six meetings are scheduled within the next three weeks.

Marshall county should be proud that they have the talent and leadership necessary for this great campaign.

On Friday evening, May 4, Liberty Local meets at the Star school house. The membership team will be there. The evening will be full of entertainment and of interest to everyone.

We insist each bring a Farmer friend who is not a member. Do not forget the date.

Mrs. John Tommer, Reporter.

L. W. KNOTTS WRITES

L. W. Knotts of Yates Center, writes in to say that in his opinion, the most important of all proposed legislation essential to recovery of prosperity is the Frazier-Lemke bill. "It would bring certain prosperity to Agriculture, especially as it would save the homes of thousands of debt-burdened farmers. It would ultimately assure prosperity to the nation as a whole. Of course powerful selfish interests, Wall Street and the big corporations, are cooperating to stop it before a vote is taken in Congress."

Mr. Knotts, formerly actively engaged in farming in Woodson county, still has considerable farming interests. He is a student of present day conditions. His letter was in response to the Farmers Union radio broadcast last week over WIBW, Topeka.

FROM TURKEY CREEK LOCAL

Maple Hill, Kans., April 17, 1934
To Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir:
Turkey Creek Local No. 1868 met in regular session Wednesday evening, April 11th. This local has in membership 28 male members, 22 ladies and 1 juvenile. The latter are young folks coming in the past three meetings, and are responsible for the entertainment of the local meeting, which is always largely attended.

At the last meeting we enjoyed a visit and business talk by Mr. George McClelland of Maple Hill Union, with a talk on the oil situation, which they are now trying to install there.

Lunch is always served. The present committee is, Christine Childs, Nellie Bernitter and Bridget Marstal. The following are the officers for 1934. Mr. A. H. Struble, president; Arthur Allen, secretary and treasurer.

Farmers Union, St. Joseph, Sets New High Price For Cattle on South St. Joseph Market



Choice strong weight on fed steers from the feedlots of George W. Dittmore of Doniphan County, Kansas, scored a new high mark for the year on the South St. Joseph market last Saturday.

Mr. Dittmore contributed two loads, 34 head of well finished Herefords, averaging 1307 pounds that sold for eastern live shipment at \$7.65 through the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission. This was 15 cents above the previous season's top, \$7.50 paid April 18, and stands as a new high on the map.

He has a supplemental feed of Purina Steer Fatena during the last thirty days of the feeding period.

Mr. Dittmore purchased the cattle through the Farmers Union Live

Stock Commission on the South St. Joseph market, May 25, 1933, at which time they weighed 807 pounds and cost an average of \$5.70 a cwt. Thus they showed a net market to market gain of 500 pounds per head and a feeding margin of \$1.85 between buying and selling price. These cattle are shown in the accompanying picture, taken in the Farmers Union pens in South St. Joseph.

They were fed in the dry lot on a balanced ration of corn, and alfalfa with a supplemental feed of Purina Steer Fatena during the last thirty days of the feeding period.

One steer included in the lot was of outstanding size and there were

many guesses as to what this animal would weigh. Guesses ranged from 1500 to 1940 pounds. A catch-weight showed that he tipped the scales at 1850 pounds. This particular animal was from a lot that Mr. Dittmore fed out last year and had been munching corn and alfalfa in Mr. Dittmore's feedlots since September, 1932. Mr. Dittmore admitted that these cattle had given him considerable worry. He had originally planned to feed them out five or six months, but because of the mean state of the market last year he held on to them and figures that he broke even, considering full market price for all the feed consumed.

er: Allie Stueve, vice president; Robt. Seele, conductor and Frank Allen, door keeper.

Mrs. Effie Flick,
Appointed Union Correspondent.

GRANDVIEW MEETING

Stockdale, Kans., April 16, 1934.
Mr. Floyd H. Lynn,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir:
Just a few lines to let you know that Grandview Local No. 1214 is still on the map. We have always met regularly every 2 weeks on Friday evenings until March 9th and at that meeting we voted to meet only once each month, the last Friday evening of each month. A committee was appointed to arrange for a lunch and a program for each meeting—L. D. Buss, Secretary-Treasurer.

One of the most outstanding features of interest to everyone in the country at the present time is the feed situation. We have never seen anything quite as bad looking as this whole country is at the present time. The feed situation has been serious for over a year and if we do not get moisture and plenty of it within the next thirty days we frankly do not know what the farmers are going to do for feed, nor what the creameries are going to do. In short, there won't be anything for them to do as with no feed there will be no cows and with no cows there will be, of course, no butterfat.

With receipts continuing under last year, supplies are coming to hand and finding ready outlet at prevailing prices. The U. S. Department of Agriculture report shows 1,207,000 cases of eggs in storage on April 1st this year as compared with 1,833,000 cases last year and 1,443,000 cases for five year average. It also shows a shortage of frozen eggs as compared with last year and the five year average. In other words the surplus of eggs that burdened the egg markets a few months ago has been eliminated and we now have a slight shortage. So far as supply and demand, the egg situation appears to be fairly well balanced for the present.

Butter
The butter market made some recovery during the past week from the previous week's decline, but closes 1/4c to 3/4c under the high for the week which was reached last Saturday. Extras are 2 1/4c a quarter cent higher. Standards 22c, 89 score 21 1/2c, and 88 score 21c, all three grades 1c higher. Extras have been plentiful while care of 90 score and under grades have not been so much in excess of actual demand. As a result standards close the week 1/4c higher than Extras.

The market at this writing is unsettled. We can think of no better term to characterize the present market than to say that it is a "muddled situation." On one hand are reports from reliable sources that as a result of a letup in the Government relief works program and the higher retail prices consumption is again lagging behind what is felt it should be in order to maintain present prices. On the other side is the present administration pointing to definitely higher price levels with statements that if this cannot be accomplished one way it will another.

From a statistical standpoint the situation is quite favorable as indicated by the April 1st U. S. Department of Agriculture Cold Storage holdings report.

Butter on hand April 1, 1934, 15,352,000 lbs.; April 1, 1933, 9,255,000 lbs.; 5-year average April 1st, 14,489,000 lbs.

In other words we have less than one million pound surplus as compared with the five year average. This would appear to be exceedingly favorable when we recall that on January 1st, this year we had 11,210,000 lbs. compared with the five year average of 47,561,000 lbs. or a surplus of over 63,000,000 lbs. over the five year average for this period.

From the standpoint of production outlook we have both encouraging and discouraging reports. The middle west and southwest areas, although in need of moisture, have fair pasture prospects and report production on the increase, while the reports from certain sections of Minnesota and the Dakotas paint the most encouraging outlook for years. We have had several unfavorable reports from that territory within the past few days. Quoting one writer from St. Paul, writing on the 14th, he says:

"The northwest country is in the grip of a drought and unless we get more precipitation than we have had for the last two or three years it is going to play havoc with pastures and

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