



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXVIII

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HOUSE TO VOTE ON FRAZIER-LEMKE BILL

GIVE THE BLOW BY BLOW DESCRIPTION OF EXCHANGE FIGHT

Farmers Of The Nation Met Grain Traders In Battle Over Commodity Exchange Bill

FIGHT CENTERS ON COTTON

Grain Traders Hope To Delay Bill By Centering Fight On The Cotton Control Phrase Of Historic Act

From the Cooperative Service Bulletin of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Representatives of grain cooperatives and general farm groups were in Washington, April 21, 22 and 23, to insist that the Commodity Exchange bill be passed at this session of the congress. Hearings were held before the Senate committee on agriculture. The grain exchanges presented testimony against the bill, and their proposed amendments, during the first day and a half. The cooperatives supported the measure with testimony the remaining day and a half.

The cooperative delegates, having read grain exchange literature for many years, were prepared to hear again that the exchange system is the most "efficient" yet devised by the mind of man. They were unprepared, however, for the claim put forward by the dealers that the exchanges have reformed; that for two years now they have been as chaste as Caesar's wife was supposed to be; that through the business conduct committees, working with the Grain Futures Administration, they have been regulating themselves most effectively; that they are all set now to perform fine, efficient functions, of their own volition, provided their style is not cramped by commodity exchange legislation.

C. D. Sturtevant, chairman of the grain trade's Washington lobby, acted as master of ceremonies in presenting the trade's witnesses. During the first day, he was in the midst of an eulogy on efficiency with which the business conduct committee is running the Chicago Board of Trade when he was interrupted by a question from a senator:

"Where was the business conduct committee when Cutten was rigging and rigging the market back in 1931 and 1932?" These are not the senator's exact words.

Mr. Sturtevant replied that the business conduct committee had not been created then.

Fred H. Clutton, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, corrected Mr. Sturtevant. The business conduct committee was created in 1934, Mr. Clutton said.

The farm representatives were not impressed with the claim of the grain exchanges that they can regulate themselves through their business conduct committees. They recall the "squeeze" engineered by the Howell group just a few years back in corn; the Ettinger and Brand case, where two speculators in Cleveland had gambled with margin money belonging to customers—customers who had gone long about 20,000,000 bushels on insufficient margins; customers who were wiped out when more margin was called for, which threw the entire weight of that volume on the market to depress it further. Farmers recall the operations of "Doc" Crawford and other large-scale operators in the community and stock markets in the early summer of 1933. They gave the market a push upward, and the general public came rushing in. The market ran away. In the crash that followed, something like 28 or 30 cents a bushel was knocked off the price of wheat on July 19 and 20, 1933, closing the Chicago Board of Trade for two days or more.

Farmers recall the crash of the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation just a year ago; another case where members of the firm were operating with margin money belonging to customers. If the business conduct committee had been on hand when more margin might have been forestalled, or at least the effects of the disaster might not have been so far-reaching.

With such a sorry record of self-regulation immediately behind it, the Chicago Board of Trade cannot contend seriously or logically that it can regulate itself. That there have been no serious disturbances the past two years, other than the Rosenbaum affair may be traced to the fact that the Commodity Exchange bill has been pending before congress for that length of time. Fear of the law, therefore, has kept the Chicago Board of Trade cooperating with the Grain Futures Administration. Remove the fear of law and farmers feel sure there would be a noticeable and immediate lack of such cooperation.

Witness after witness for the exchanges testified that to limit the

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION TO MEET

The Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its annual meeting at the Baltimore hotel, Kansas City. The meeting will convene on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 26th, and continue until noon, Wednesday, May 27th, with a free banquet for the managers and their wives in the evening of May 26th. Special entertainment is being planned for the wives of managers. Full program will be published later.

daily trading of any operator would narrow the market, and restrict its ability to absorb hedging pressure. Nearly every witness mentioned the figure 2,000,000 bushels, as though daily trades would be fixed at that figure. The Commodity Exchange bill does not prescribe a daily trading limit, but leaves that question to be worked out between exchanges and the Grain Futures Administration, based on the historical volume of the exchange in question.

On the question of daily trading volume, it is interesting to note figures supplied two years ago by the Grain Futures Administration. Prior to 1933 there were only 16 men who had transactions involving 2,000,000 bushels or more, and three of them have since gone to their final rest. Another interesting sidelight in connection with trading volume is the fact that on an active market, it is not uncommon for 95 per cent of the transactions to be between speculators themselves and not between speculators and those who wish to hedge. This suggests that the futures market is broad and liquid enough for all practical purposes, even if the large-scale speculators were curbed drastically. Moreover, it is not supported day in and day out by the large-scale operators, but by the small-fry—the speculators who buy and sell in five and ten thousand bushel lots.

J. M. Mehl, assistant chief of the Grain Futures Administration, pointed out that after a crash such as occurred in Chicago's wheat market in July, 1933, that it takes fully two years to grow another crop of speculators. Whatever virtue speculation may have as registering supply and demand conditions from day to day, and in providing hedging insurance for cash grain handlers and users is supplied by the small speculator, he says. If large operators of the Cutten type, whose operations generally leave the small speculator flat, could be curbed or eliminated, that fact would serve to give confidence to the small speculator, Mr. Mehl believes, and he would come into the market in greater numbers. It would provide boarder market perhaps than is now possible, and one with fewer major disturbances, he is confident.

Amendment after amendment to the bill was proposed. The grain exchange spokesmen during the day and night devoted to their side of the case. If they could not defeat the measure otherwise, they would enunciate it by unwieldy, unworkable amendments. In addition to these, an opinion on the constitutionality of the bill was delivered by Kirkland, Chicago, of counsel for the Chicago Board of Trade. Sections of the bill are unconstitutional, in Kirkland's opinion. He dealt largely with what he termed the unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority to the secretary of agriculture.

B. Goldsmith, counsel for Farmers National Grain Corporation, answered Kirkland effectively and briefly by citing the report made a year ago on the Commodity Exchange bill by Marvin Jones, chairman of the house committee on agriculture, which treated the question of constitutionality at some length. Mr. Goldsmith also discussed the bill in the light of recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and gave it as his opinion that the measure does square with constitutional limitations.

The grain cooperatives supported the Commodity Exchange bill as passed by the House June 3, 1935, with two amendments. One was proposed by the secretary of agriculture and had to do with payments by Farmers National Grain Corporation to its regional stockholders. Under that amendment, Farmers National may pay the regional stockholders on a commodity unit basis, or otherwise, for services in connection with originating grain, and the regional stockholders may pass on to its member-elevators not of Farmers National, an outstanding regional may make from such funds, as dividends on capital stock or as patronage dividends, only if Farmers National has a surplus or net earnings for the year.

If the National does not have reserves, and suffers a loss in any year, the regional could not then pass on to its stockholders the savings the regional had been able to make out of payments from Farmers National. Since the right of cooperatives to pay patronage refunds out of the earnings or surplus was in no way jeopardized by the amendment, the cooperatives accepted it rather than run the chance of getting no legislation this session.

The other amendment had to do with the question of making cotton a part of the Commodity Exchange bill. Cotton was included in the bill

REFINANCING BILL, CENTER OF MANY BITTER FIGHTS, TO BE BROUGHT OUT FOR VOTE MAY 11

FARMERS OF KANSAS URGED TO RALLY TO SUPPORT BY WRITING LETTERS URGING YOUR CONGRESSMEN TO FAVOR THIS FRIEND OF FARMERS

PRESIDENT VESECKY CALLED TO WASHINGTON

Farmers Union President Rushed To Washington To Carry Kansas Flag Into The Battle. Farm Leaders From All Over The Country Will Be Present In Capital City To Help In Getting A Majority Vote In The House

The following telegram from E. E. Kennedy National Secretary of the Farmers Union and my answer to it are self explanatory. After consulting with the chairman of the state board it was decided; that while our finances will not permit us to send 2 representatives to Washington to help put the bill thru congress, I am going to start for Washington Tuesday of this week to do all that I can to help put the bill through. Every farmer who believes that we need the Frazier-Lemke bill, and that ought to be EVERY farmer, and all business men who really have the interests of farmers and of our country at heart, should immediately write to the Kansas representatives and senators, urging them to pass the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing bill during this session of congress. It might be well also to write or wire to Joseph W. Byrns, speaker of the house of representatives and Senator Joseph T. Robinson Majority leader of the Senate and President Franklin D. Roosevelt. WRITE OR WIRE TODAY RIGHT NOW—DO NOT PUT IT OFF A MINUTE.

Telegram

John Vesceky: President Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

House leaders on floor yesterday assured Frazier-Lemke vote Monday eleven. Believe necessary Kansas

Union send at least two officials your expense to assist secure passage and without damaging amendments. Union group meets in Washington Thursday, seventh. Requires our maximum strength unity for House Senate passage. Will arrange reasonable accommodations. Please widely advertise Lemke Broadcast, twelve forty five, CST, Tuesday afternoon NBC. Reply Western Union.

—Edward E. Kennedy

Edward E. Kennedy Secretary National Farmers Union, Washington, D. C. Arriving Washington Thursday morning. Wire where I shall meet you. —John Vesceky.

JUNIOR LEADERS MEET IN SALINA

Discuss Work Of The Coming Year. Make Plans For Convention Activity

Answering the call made by President John Vesceky, a group of Junior Leaders from all over of Junior met in Salina Saturday, May 2.

Those present were: Miss Frieda Maelzer of Delphos; Mr. Eugene Veal of Wellington; Mr. Jos. V. Holly of Irving; Mrs. Carrie Zimmerman of Belle Plaine; Mrs. Gertrude Walker of Culver; Miss Audrey Veal of Wellington; Miss Eva Bright of Delphos; Mrs. M. L. Matson of Minneapolis; Miss Helen Novak of Irving; Miss Leona Nowak of Irving; Miss Maxine Zimmerman of Belle Plaine; Miss Zora Zimmerman of Des Moines; Mr. Vincent Larson of Leonardville; and Mr. Alexis Johnson of Leonardville.

Miss Frieda Maelzer was elected permanent chairman of the group, and Mr. Joseph Holly was elected recording secretary.

The progress of the Junior work was discussed, and a tentative program was outlined for the state convention, which the Junior work will be presented on Wednesday afternoon, the first day of our convention. As much of the Junior and Juvenile (or Reserve) talent will be used as time will permit. If your Farmers Union group has some one who can sing or play some musical instrument, please write the state office so they may be included in the program. We already have listed some musical entertainment, but can use quite a bit more.

A portion of the program will be given over to the Four Minute Speeches by the Juniors. Judges will be selected in a tribute to the Bureau of Agriculture. We hope as many as thirty or forty young men and women will be enrolled in this contest, from that many counties over the state. Let every local in the county present a contestant to your county meeting some time in August or September. Then, the winner of the county contests come to the state convention to compete with the winners of the other counties. On Wednesday morning, October 28, will be the state elimination contest, the three speakers rating first, second and third, will appear before the state convention that afternoon. The final winner will go to the national convention, and compete in the national contest. The subject of the Four Minute Speech will be "Peace and Patriotism," our national study topic.

Our National Farmers Union Junior contest tells us there is also to be an essay contest, and we want many of our Kansas Juniors to take part in that, also. Last year Vincent Larson of Leonardville, wrote an essay, and placed fourth in the national rating. Vincent was awarded a bronze medal, which he plans to take to McPherson, so every one may have an opportunity to see it. The essay subject is "Peace and Patriotism," and is limited to about 2,000 words. Before long we will have information from the National leader as to the rules of this essay contest. But, in the meantime,

making your notes and gathering your material. You may send one copy of your essay direct to the state office so as to reach us not later than October 20. The essays selected as first, second and third best will be read at the Convention on Wednesday afternoon, so plan to be there to read your essay.

The Juniors or Reserves are not forgotten. There is to be a large space for exhibits to show what they have been doing throughout the year. Each local group is to decide and take what projects they want to the state convention for exhibit. This exhibit is to include the work of the Juniors also, and we will have plenty of space to display all the work.

We plan to have the convention adjourn about 99 minutes early Wednesday afternoon, so as to give the delegates and visitors an opportunity to inspect this display of Junior and Juvenile activities. We expect to have several of the exhibitors at the booths to meet the Farmers Union members, and explain their work.

Below is listed a schedule of suggestions for activities for the different months. This will make the work generally uniform over the state. The special work in addition to the regular study topics and activities, will make this a busy year for our Juniors and Junior Reserves.

February 1936—Poster work, suggested size 12x18 inches.

Suggested Topics—Peace and Patriotism.

Patriot Topics.

Cooperative marketing, or some Farmers Union work.

March—

Quilt blocks, suggested size 12x12 inches, or what is most desirable to the group making the blocks.

Some type of hand work.

Kites.

Some helpful device for around the house or on the farm.

April—

Bird study—note books, including habits, nests, eggs, etc.

Bird Houses.

East eggs, history, customs in different countries.

May—

May Day, history and origin

Mothers Day

Memorial Day

Flowers—(flower gardens) everlasting flowers, Pampas grass, cat tails, press and display.

Vegetable gardens.

Plant pot corn and pumpkins, for later use.

June—

Butterflies, mount or press

Farmers Day

Curio display, or collections.

July—

Fourth of July

Swimming.

Recipes for ice cream and cold drinks.

Oldest pets, on display, or essay of description, habits, etc.

August—

Hobbies.

How to build a camp fire.

Properly pack picnic lunches.

September—

Safety First, fire prevention, auto driving, etc.

Insect study and their eradication; display of insects.

October—

Hallowe'en

Four Minute speeches.

Summary of Year's work.

Exhibits completed for State con-

OFFERS NEW SERVICE

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association is going to start a new service for their customers. They have just purchased a brand new International truck tractor and a 10 ton Keystone trailer. They are going to use this new outfit to deliver merchandise to their Farmers Union customers.

Manager Belden informs us that they are working out regular delivery routes, over which the outfit will travel so as to assure their dealers dependable and regular delivery service. Every Farmers Union business association which is a customer of the Jobbing Association should arrange to take advantage of this new cooperative service that our own wholesale offers at the large capacity of this delivery outfit will enable the Jobbing association to make regular delivery of feeds, wire, oil, greases, and such other merchandise as their customers may need; and should be a distinct advantage especially during the busy seasons. The Jobbing Association has a record of helpful, friendly cooperative service extending over about a quarter of a century and this new departure only emphasizes the fact that it is one of our oldest and best Farmers Union cooperative service organizations and always tries to render such service as its customers need and demand.

Perhaps you didn't get started on or complete some project listed in a particular month, but don't let that stop you taking it to the convention. Do the work at your leisure, just so it is ready by convention time.

We wish a number of the other leaders over the state could have been at the Saturday meeting and taken part in the discussions. It was very worth while, and those attending returned home with vision and inspiration for the future. If you have suggestions for the program or for the Junior work, send them to the state office for consideration and use.

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

BIG GERMAN WHEAT CROP

Thirty-four Persons are Touring the United States to Study Production From Field to Bakery

Germany expects a bumper wheat crop this year, but she need not alarm American farmers, because it will be consumed at home.

Rye is almost as important to Germany as wheat, Dr. Otto Grunow of Berlin, secretary of the German Millers' Federation explained yesterday. The Germans eat as much rye bread as white bread.

Dr. Grunow was at the Hotel President with a group of German millers on a 16-day tour of the United States to study farms, mills, and bakeries. Thirty-four are in the group including four wives. Two days will be spent in Kansas City.

Dr. Grunow speaks English but others in the party do not. Henry Ortmann, 5040 Garfield avenue, accompanied the group as interpreter.

"We have visited some farms in Minnesota," Dr. Grunow said. "They are similar to the farms in Germany except that they are larger and use more machinery."

"I believe our mills are as modern as the ones in this country. Your bakeries, though, are much larger than ours and offer a greater variety of products."

"As for Germany itself, conditions are rapidly improving. We are almost out of the depression."

INDIA EXPECTS ANOTHER GOOD WHEAT CROP

This year's wheat crop in India will be about 362,059,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the Indian Department of Statistics in Calcutta. The 1935 crop was 363,029,000 bushels.

Later estimates on this year's crop will be released in May and August. During the past five years the April estimate has ranged from 4 percent above to 5 percent below the final estimate.

The area planted to wheat in India this season is estimated at 33,646,000 acres, but this figure also may be revised later. The final estimate for 1935 was 34,485,000 acres.

A harvest of more than 360 million bushels is considered a very good crop in India, says the Bureau. Crops of this size have been realized only five times during the past fifteen years. The crop exceeded 350 million bushels, in only seven of those years, in eight years it ranged from 250 to 347 million bushels.

A crop under 280 million bushels is considered a poor one. During the five years ending with 1935, the crop averaged 350,358,000 bushels annually from an average area of 33,889,000 acres.

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

E. E. KENNEDY FLAYS MONEY CHANGERS IN RECENT ADDRESS

Says Responsibility For Our Present Economical Chaos Due To Their Incompetency

WHY ENDURE POVERTY?

We Should Join Hands In A Concentrated Effort To Defeat Their Plans

By EDWARD E. KENNEDY

April 25, 1936

ANNOUNCEMENTS

To the members of the Farmers Union I wish to make an announcement concerning the National Union Farmer. As you will recall, on March 27th the printing plant at Marissa, Illinois, in which our newspaper, the National Union Farmer, is published, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Lee who publishes our paper, has had to print the paper in a neighboring plant until the building can be restored and equipment replaced and repaired. Under these circumstances and because of this unforeseen handicap, the latest issue of the National Union Farmer has been an eight page paper including a proportion of the items from the various states which are ordinarily included in the regular state editions.

I just received word from Mr. Lee yesterday and he feels confident that the plant will be entirely restored, at least by the time the May 15th issue goes to press our paper will be printed again in our plant at Marissa. At that time the regular state editions will be printed as has been the custom in the past.

Shall we perpetuate poverty, or bring it to an end? The American farmers and citizens generally must choose their course of action from one or the other of these two philosophies, so no one who is listening to me here today may get these two issues confused. We have the choice before us of patch work in our activities and in our main objectives, or, as we farmers can strike out boldly and determine by intelligent organized power and organized action the rules of government and in taxes which the farmer and the laborer must pay by the sweat of his brow. We shall continue to have foreclosures of farms and homes, we shall continue to have foreclosure of the necessities of life will be exorbitantly high in proportion to the price the farmer receives for his products.

On the other hand, we can choose the course of putting an end to poverty. This is the course that the Farmers Union has chosen. We have not forgotten however, that it is the immediate duty and responsibility of government, both National and State, to care for the impoverished cities on the farm and in the city. However, we know what caused this panic and we know, as millions of our listeners know, what the fundamental remedy is.

On the 18th of next month it shall have been sixteen years since the private money creators, the Federal Reserve Banks, meeting in secret session in Washington, D. C., with the cold-bloodedness of a killer, plunged this nation into this depression.

On the 4th day of March, 1933, the present president of the United States said in his inaugural address: "Yet our distress comes from no failure of substance . . . Nature still offers her bounty and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply. Primarily, this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed, through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure and abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men."

Oh! yes, this was a severe and deserving indictment. Later on in this same inaugural address, the President said: "They, the money changers, know only the rules of a generation of self-seekers. They have no vision and when there is no vision, the people perish."

The money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths. The measure of the restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit.

Despite all that has transpired during the last three and one-half years, the privately owned Federal Reserve Banks still manufacture and control the moneys and credits of this nation

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and 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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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1936

Presidents Travelogue

BY JOHN VESECKY

As I was kept rather busy at the State office this week, I was able to make only one meeting. Last Saturday evening I took the bus to Minneapolis, Minnesota. I was met at the bus station by Glen Harvey, son of Marshall Harvey, president of the Ottawa County Farmers Union. After supper Mr. Harvey came for me to the hotel with his nice roaster. We stopped on the way to leave Glen's wife with his folks and pick up Mr. Harvey senior and then proceeded through the beautiful scenic country of the Bohemian Hall in Western Ottawa County, where the meeting was to be held. Owing to insufficient advertising and to the rush of spring work there were only about twenty-five present. Mr. A. D. Rice of Delphos opened the meeting and introduced me as the first speaker. I talked about the usual length of time and then Mr. Rice introduced Mr. Geo. Bicknell, who is at present with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Mr. Bicknell made a splendid cooperative talk and showed real talent for leadership. We need such young men in the Union and I hope to make many more meetings with him. As there were not enough present to make a good local did not try to organize one that evening. We have a standing invitation from those present to come there at some future time and help to organize a good local.

Elsewhere in this issue I have asked our farmers to write to the Representatives from their district and to our Senators from Kansas to work and vote for the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing bill. I hope that many will write and also ask some of the friendly business men to write. We must push hard if we hope to get this legislation through during this session of congress. I am sure every trick will be used by the enemies of the bill to defeat it.

Some time ago I told you about an invitation that I had received from the Sioux City, Iowa Chamber of Commerce, to take part in an eight state meeting of chambers of commerce and industrialists, which was called to save Agriculture. Well I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but from the reports that I got of the meeting my estimation of the good the meeting would do for Agriculture was just about right. They did not even want to give Acting President Johnson of the Iowa Farmers Union a chance to speak or to introduce a real farmer resolution much less pass one. It is a waste of time and money to attend such meetings. I admire Mr. Johnson's pluck in presenting his resolution. If it could get the publicity it should have received it would at least call attention to the difference between what we

farmers believe that we need; and what the big industrialists want us to believe that we need.

E. E. KENNEDY PLAYS MONEY CHANGERS IN RECENT ADDRESS

(continued from page 1)
in violation of the Constitutional Mandate that "Congress shall coin money and regulate the value thereof." If the money changers on March 4th had fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization, they have returned to their high seats because they are still there. The Farmers Union is a nationwide organization of farmers. We have used our strength and our intelligence and our efforts to bring about the restoration of our Federal Government, the fundamental power and authority to coin and regulate the nation's medium of exchange. I wish to digress here for just a few moments to read for you the Preamble and purposes of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, known generally as the National Farmers Union. We are not organized as a Union of farmers for the sole purpose of securing legislation, there are many other reasons and our activities are many and varied throughout the thirty-six states in which we are organized. In the constitution of the National Farmers Union which was organized thirty-four years ago next September.

Article one states in the Preamble—"In the course of modern industrial development we find it necessary that the farmer not only apply the principles of scientific agriculture, but that he systematize his business by cooperation and apply the principles of scientific commerce.

Exchange have been a constant drain on the farming class, and speculation has been allowed to demoralize markets and prevent the normal operation of the law of supply and demand. To enable farmers to meet these conditions and protect their interests, we have organized the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, and declare the following:

Article two outlines the purposes: To secure equity, establish justice and apply the Golden Rule. To discourage the credit and mortgage system.

To assist our members in buying and selling.

To educate the agricultural classes in scientific farming.

To teach farmers the classification of crops, domestic economy and the process of marketing.

To systematize methods of production and distribution.

To eliminate gambling in farm products by Board of Trade, Cotton Exchanges and other speculators.

To bring farming up to the standard of other industries and business enterprises.

To secure and maintain profitable and uniform prices for cotton, grain, livestock and other products of the farm.

To strive for harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves.

To garner the tears of the distressed, the blood of the martyrs, the laugh of innocent childhood, the sweat of honest labor, and the virtue of a happy home as brightest jewels known.

To obtain the above, we recognize the necessity of the producer to carrying business operations, on the cooperative plan, into the distributing as well as the productive field, whereby

The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

May 2, 1936

Of the 21 Republicans who constituted the majority members of the House Appropriations Committee ten years ago this month, there are only two here now.

The best bit of humor to pass across this desk in a week is a letter from a Topeka doctor promising me defeat, if I fail to support the Frazier-Lemke bill.

The St. John's Episcopal church building which is just a block north of the White House was built in 1816. The point of the steeple is not more than forty feet from the ground. It has been the church of ten Presidents.

Lafayette Park is the square-block just north of the White House grounds. The statue in the center is of Andrew Jackson on a prancing horse. On the four corners, respectively, are statues or monuments of the foreign generals who fought with Washington: Kosciuszko, Rochambeau von Steuben, and Lafayette.

This week a Release from the Re-settlement Administration shows that the farmers of Nebraska are borrowing Government money to buy Percheron stallions. I am wondering of Cal Ward also loans money so that farmers can buy lands for old Farmers.

Seventy-three of us voted against the ultimate cost of 103-million for two battleships. No one advocated this construction at the hearings, it was urged by the President over the telephone the night before to the chairman. This is the way the Navy grows.

The mountain counties of Kentucky and Tennessee have always been strongholds for the Republican Party. In one congressional district of Kentucky in the election of 1920, there were 47 precincts that did not cast a single ballot against the Republican candidates for President, Senator or Congressman.

Father Coughlin, by his radio addresses Sunday afternoons, helped a great deal to bring the Frazier-Lemke bill to a vote in the House. Regardless of what you think of this man, his personal influence in present day politics particularly in the East, is second only to one.

we shall be able by taking our own production to the consumer to eliminate all unnecessary labor profits. It is to these ends and for these purposes that the great body of farmers who are in this Union have voted their time, talents and energy.

The extent to which we have succeeded is due to the loyalty of the hundreds of thousands of Union members, men and women throughout the United States. The extent to which we have not succeeded is due to hundreds of thousands of unorganized farmers who have permitted themselves to become the playthings of the privately owned monopoly and the organized gamblers in the market places of the nation.

There are many thousands of men who are listening in today who are unorganized farmers; whether you have permitted petty jealousies, false propaganda, a faint heart, lack of courage or vision, less important than is the fact that each of you knows deep in your hearts that you should be organized in your own class union and share your responsibility in this fight. You are fully aware, because I have heard you say that if you are a farmer, I shall be glad to furnish you with complete instructions on how you may organize a local Union, if you will only take the trouble to write me such instructions and let me know that you want to organize a local of the Farmers Union in your community.

The Secret Reserve Board Meeting I am going to recall to your mind the secret meeting of the Federal Reserve Board and the Class "A" Directors of the Federal Reserve Districts, or twelve Federal Reserve Banks which was held in Washington, D. C. on the 14th day of May 1920. W. P. G. Harding was then governor of the Federal Reserve Board and presided at this secret meeting.

The meeting was surrounded with the deepest secrecy. There were only a hundred copies of the transcript of the minutes published. The type was then destroyed. These one hundred copies were circulated among a choice few of the insiders, thus neither the press nor the public had any information of what took place at the meeting until more than a year later.

There are still some people in America who have some doubts and misgivings as to the power of economic life or death which the privately owned Federal Reserve Banks have on the American Farmer and on the American people. The sole purpose of this secret Federal Reserve Board meeting was to deflate the currency and credit of the nation; to destroy the farmer and finally bring the whole nation to its knees.

Governor Harding who had the opening statement at this conference which is contained in "Senate Document Number 310—67th Congress, 4th Session, had this to say: "So it seems to be peculiarly appropriate at a time when there is a banking situation to discuss, to have bankers here to discuss it."

It is very clear, said Governor Harding, "that if we find it impossible under present circumstances to increase the volume of production of the most essential articles, the only thing for us to do is to reduce consumption of those articles."

Throughout the whole discussion, as revealed by the original transcript of the proceedings, they determined to reduce the consumption of the products of agriculture and the products of labor by calling the loans of the farmers, and of manufacturers and business, and to curtail the bank credit in rural sections of America. On one hand they had reduced consumption of farm commodities in the industrial sections and reduced the consumption of industrial products by the farmers of the Nation.

Mr. James A. Alexander, one of the Class "A" Directors from the New York Federal Reserve Bank in the course of his remarks to the Conference said: "We find, today, I think, a hesitation in business. (This was on May 18th, 1920). Large users of credit are inquiring as to what the situation is for them. I think now is the logical time to deal with this question, perhaps the best time that has occurred up to now, to bring this credit situation home to the users of credit. Although while this hesitation is on, they will get some loans, prices are being reduced, but nevertheless, unless there is a very substantial contraction and a very definite and positive announcement in some way, the users of credit in the country may become more hopeful again that the situation is not one to be feared and they will feel justified in going ahead and making very substantial and large commitments for the future."

These are the statements from the man who had charge of this meeting and who had absolute control of the money and credits of the nation. These were the men who ran the show. They bloodlessly stated they were going to reduce consumption and to do so by curtailing bank credit. Does anyone doubt that money and credit do control prices? If you have doubted it you cannot longer enter into such doubts. These men knew what they were doing. They cold-bloodedly executed their diabolical scheme. They did reduce consumption. They did reduce prices. They did plunge this nation into one of the most damnable panics that this nation has ever witnessed. We are still in it.

Mr. J. K. Otley of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank said: "The condition of the farmers, merchants and manufacturers in the Sixth district is large majority, 'good.' (This was May 18th, 1920)."

Further discussion of the matter before the Board, Mr. Otley said: "I would not feel at this time, from an impartial standpoint, that a raise in the rate was necessary other than to put this bank into and make penalties very strong as they progressed."

In view of the fact that penalties for higher rates were invoked by the Federal Reserve Bank on one Alabama Bank who was a customer of farmers customers, they charged up to 87 1-2 percent interest. The Atlanta Bank evidently carried out the suggestion of making the penalties plenty strong.

Now let us see how the Federal Reserve Banks applied the policy of this secret conference of knaves to the farmer.

Mr. W. A. Day who was then deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of the San Francisco District was addressing the meeting of the bankers of Southern California, at El Centro, in which he told the bankers there assembled that they were not to loan any farmers any money in the market places of the nation. Any of their crops beyond harvest time. If they did so, the Federal Reserve Bank would refuse to re-discount a single piece of paper taken on such a transaction. He declared that all farmers should sell all their crops at harvest, time unless they had money to finance themselves, as the Federal Reserve Bank would do nothing toward helping the farmers hold any part of their crop no matter what the condition of the market.

The same cruel and heartless policy was carried into every farm section of America in the same ruthless manner by each of the twelve privately owned Federal Reserve Banks. So far as the farmers are concerned this policy has been carried out until the present day.

All right now, let us see what it has cost the farmers of the United States to remain unorganized. The vast sum of money that has been lost is 77 billion 900 million dollars; in 1935 farm property values had dropped to 32 billion 800 million dollars. This is a loss of 45 billion 100 million dollars in fifteen years. The farmers of the United States have lost another 45 billion dollars in the last fifteen years in farm income and even this is only a part of the cost of an unorganized agriculture.

Who is it that has kept you from being organized? Is somebody standing in your way? I don't know but I know that isn't the reason. Is somebody holding you back? Someone more powerful physically and intellectually. No, that isn't the reason and you and I both know it. The one person that stands in the way of you becoming an organized farmer is the person you see in the looking-glass when you comb your hair. Now you have to decide which is the stronger physically and intellectually, you yourself or your image in the glass.

Frazier-Lemke Bill At Washington I want to take you back for a few moments to the Frazier-Lemke Bill fight at the Nation's Capital. There is being waged here a contest between the representatives of the money changers and the representatives of the people.

You may ask why this bill has not been passed—you may ask why this bill has not been passed and I will answer you—the answer is very simple—the answer is that there are too many unorganized farmers; there are too many unorganized farmers in the State of New York, in the State of Pennsylvania, in Maryland and in the southern states, such as North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky and in these same states there are too few organized farmers, too many farmers who are members of their own class Union, too many who have not helped us in this fight.

I want to tell you that there has been 258 members of congress sign the Frazier-Lemke Petition, signed the Petition to get a vote on it; there

Neighborhood Notes

NOTICE OF COUNTY UNION MEETING

Mr. J. C. Gregory, manager of the Osborne County Farmers Union Business Association has notified us that the required number of locals have been organized in Osborne county to entitle them to a County organization. They are holding an organization meeting in Osborne, in the city park, on Monday, May 11. They are planning on an all day meeting with dinner at noon and lots of entertainment all during the day. All State Union officials and representatives of all the state-wide Farmers Union Business Activities have been invited to take part in the celebration. Mr. Gregory and his associates and the Farmers Union members of Osborne county deserve much credit for what they have done in so short a time to put Osborne county on the Farmers Union map. As we can possibly do so should come to the meeting and help make it a success.

MILLER REPLIES TO RESOLUTIONS

Mr. John Vesecky, President, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Vesecky: I have today read the Kansas Union Farmer of April 23 with a great deal of interest. I have taken it upon myself to write a letter to Mr. Emil Samuelson and Mr. John McCormick, both letters, I think, are self-explanatory. I am also writing you another letter concerning my opinion regarding your printing your letter from Emil Loricks of South Dakota.

I hope that it will be possible for you to print all three of these letters. I regret to make a request for this amount of space in the paper but I have been in the "hot" of this fight from the beginning and I have been trying to be fair and to work in the interest of the entire cooperative movement and to base my assertions on facts so I feel that I am entitled to reply to the statements made in these letters and resolutions.

Thanking you in advance, I am, Very truly yours, Clifford Miller.

Mr. John Vesecky, President, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Vesecky: I note in the Kansas Union Farmer of April 23 a letter received by you from Mr. Emil Lorick of South Dakota. I am of the opinion that you are unfair when you publish this letter. It has nothing to do with the controversy in Kansas. It is sarcastic and suggestive of things which are not facts and do not add anything to the argument between the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and the Consumers Cooperative Association and you do not publish your answer and state what the Farmers Union has helped build Farmers Union in Kansas.

The facts are that CCA commenced operations in both states with the endorsement of the Farmers Union and that the Farmers Union has had in the representation of the Farmers Union in both states and I stand ready to defend that statement in a special stockholders meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, in the next Kansas Farmers Union convention or any place else where I can have fair consideration.

I think the facts bear me out in this statement and I do not appreciate your using this type of a letter in this controversy.

Very truly yours, Clifford Miller.

April 23, 1936. Mr. John McCormick, President, Farmers Union Wheat Growers Cooperative Assn., Cicero, Kansas.

Dear Mr. McCormick: I am taking the liberty of addressing this letter to you as a result of having read your letter to Mr. Vesecky published in the Kansas Union Farmer of April 9 and the resolution

are 213 names on the petition now. The Speaker of the House ruled the other day that it required 218 although 215 is a majority of Congress. The representatives of the money changers have used the position of power and influence to defeat the will of the American farmer. There is perhaps not more than a month, four short weeks of the present session of Congress, the time is short, the need for action on this bill is imperative to stop foreclosures of farms and homes and to restore to the farm states the medium of exchange that the Federal Reserve Bank has denied to the farm states. I want to say to you frankly that this is the only measure that is before Congress that has any chance of being acted upon, that in a substantial way stabilize agriculture and give us a limited measure of prosperity.

I am going to ask every one of you now who is intending in on this Farmers Union Hour today, who believes in representative Government, who believes that a farmer is entitled to own his own home, who believes that we are entitled to prosperity in the midst of plenty, who believes that the Frazier-Lemke Bill should pass in this session of Congress, to write to your Congressman and to your Senators, whether they have signed the petition or whether they have not, a short but courteous letter insisting that they do everything in their power to secure the immediate consideration and passage of the Frazier-Lemke Bill. There is no time to lose. I am making this suggestion to you now. This will be your last chance for concerted action in this Session of Congress. I am calling on you to make this determined stand and to do it now. We shall await your answer. What will your answer be?

To paraphrase Abraham Lincoln: "You will either meanly lose, or nobly save, the last best hope on earth," the farms and farm homes of America.

DUES

There has been no change in the amount of dues to be collected for 1936. The constitution provides that of the \$2.75 which the member pays to his local secretary \$1.95 is to be remitted to the state office. In communities where the locals are no longer active, the individual member remits the full \$2.75 to this office, which is credited. Then, when the group is re-organized, the local share of the individual dues is returned to the local organizations.

In the back of the 1935 issue of the constitution is a table for computing the dues of new members joining the Farmers Union. This table indicates the amount of dues to be remitted to the state office for those new members.

of your business association published in the same paper of April 23.

I served on the board of directors of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association for nine years prior to the last annual meeting of that association so I feel that I am justified in assuming that I know something about the controversy between the Jobbing Association and the Consumers Cooperative Association.

Your letter and resolution convinces me of two things. First, that you know nothing about what you are talking about and second, that you have know vision of a real cooperative movement.

Your vision of cooperation seems to be of a lot of little cooperatives competing with each other on a capitalistic basis and I think is about parallel with the vision of some of the officials of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. My vision is of a large cooperative movement brought about as rapidly as possible by the amalgamation and consolidation of the different cooperative groups in the field today forming a cooperative setup large and strong enough to revolutionize the entire economy of this country. I think the leaders' vision in the CCA is very nearly parallel with mine and that the thing that is causing the contention is friction between a group without vision and a group with broad vision which is attempting to build on a constructive basis.

I do not mean to indicate by my opening statement in this letter that you have purposely misrepresented facts. Space does not permit me in this letter to go back over a period of two and one-half years and give you the actual facts concerning this entire controversy which started when some one suggested a merger between the two organizations. I supported the merger and opposed the Jobbing Association entering the oil business. I am not apologizing for my action in either case and I would welcome an opportunity to appear before my stockholders' group and in a period of one or two hours carefully give you the facts of this controversy from the beginning down to date and I make this offer with only one string attached and that is that officials representing the Farmers Union Jobbing Association be present to contradict and correct me on any misstatements which I might make.

Very truly yours, Clifford Miller.

April 23, 1936. Mr. Emil Samuelson, Manager, Randolph Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Randolph, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Samuelson: I note your letter to Mr. Vesecky printed in the Kansas Union Farmer of April 23 and I take the liberty of addressing this letter to you regarding it due to the fact that some of your accusations are pointed in my direction.

You refer to the information which has been put out over the radio concerning the turning of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association's assets over to CCA. This has been circulated all over the state and credited to me as a member of the Jobbing board supporting the merger and the turning over of all the assets, which you charge. I never made such a statement at any time or place under any circumstances and I defy you to produce a member who would say that I did. I did support the merger of the two organizations and before the bank for cooperatives was established I suggested that if the merger was brought about that possibly the stockholders of the Jobbing Association would consent to take stock in CCA for at least part of their holdings in the Jobbing association. I did not suggest that this be done without taking it to the stockholders and after the Bank for Cooperatives was established I repeatedly stated that it would not be a practical thing to do in any case yet since this controversy has gotten bitter certainly people have made this charge.

The second thing in your letter which I want to comment on is the fact that the last three paragraphs of your letter convince me beyond a doubt that you do not have any conception of a cooperative movement such as I have been hoping to help develop in this country. You compare it with a competitive capitalistic setup and seem to indicate that logically the practice would be parallel and cannot be different. The CCA officials are concerned about this competitive situation. I can tell you why I am concerned about it and that is because it brings about a condition so nearly parallel with the capitalistic system that it does not tend to build cooperation and hinders the benefit of cooperation reaching the farmer.

I should be glad to appear before your stockholders' group and defend my position in regard to this entire controversy at any time. I would ask only one favor of you if you arrange such a meeting and that is that an official representative of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association which is fully informed be present to cor-

rect any mis-statements of fact which I might make. Very truly yours, Clifford Miller.

Mr. John Vesecky, State President, Dear Sir and Brother: I read your explanation of the Jobbing Association entering the field of Petroleum Products at demands of their consumers and I was wondering how many of the consumers business associations asked for this service.

I also saw in the April 16 Farmers paper the self explanatory list of receipts received from the CCA to June 30, 1935. Why not print all the state Farmers Union and Jobbing Association got during this period of time.

I have a copy of same year by year also the record of work the CCA done in Kansas to help the Union along and I think it would be well to print same.

During the five and half years the brokerage contract was in effect the CCA contributed to State F. U. \$3960.79 and purchased \$1700 of advertising a total of \$5660.78 the grand total to state and Jobbing Association was \$23,709.91. Also CCA paid patronage dividends to local F. U. Co. \$45,551.55

CCA organized twenty-seven F. U. Coop Oil Co., with money by laws agreed upon by state board of directors.

CCA helped twenty five business association to set up their oil departments.

CCA has changed seventeen F. U. Oil Co., from old line brands to the Coop brands.

An estimate of savings to these companies of \$750,000. Is this a service the membership should be proud of?

I think the CCA is as much a F. U. Association or more than lots of others I could name.

It has been the teaching of the F. U. to organize get your neighbor to join in unity there is strength also buying and selling power.

What about the CCA buying power with over 300 hundred members companies belonging to the National and they to the International Coop's with a compounding plant operating in north Kansas City, Mo., set up and working showing big savings to member companies each year commodities satisfactory, price right, service satisfactory. How can the Jobbing Association get contracts from any old line Co. with quality and service to compete with CCA and make a savings for member companies equal CCA savings?

Jobbing allowed 5 per cent Dividend CCA 12 1-2 in 1935 if I am not mistaking.

What did the Jobbing board of directors do when the Farmers National Grain Corporation was paying a brokerage to them? I understood they cannot return any dividend to our Jobbing Association, but can and did return about \$13,000 to be used for educational purpose in 1935, where and how will that be used?

Buy the stock, get together, go forward, quit trying to stay where that is want all old line companies want, then they won't have the trouble and expense of fighting us.

B. F. Rice, Conway Springs

Editor's Note: As announced in our last week's issue of the paper, we are hoping to close the CCA-Jobbing Association controversy with this issue as far as our paper is concerned. We wish to call our readers attention to the fact that Mr. Cliff Miller although a long time local member of the Union is now also a member of the board of directors and secretary of the CCA. The statements and figures quoted by B. F. Rice have been compiled by the officials of the CCA, and circulated by them. We are sorry that the controversy has gone as far as it has, and hope that it will be over soon. We have no ill will towards any one of the CCA defendants but re-iterate our right and duty as president of the Kansas Farmers Union to see that all Farmers Union business activities are given a fair opportunity to render all the services to our members which it is possible for them to render.

Anderson County Meeting

Anderson county will hold their regular county meeting on Friday evening May 8 at 8 p. m. Indian Creek school house, 6 miles northwest of Colony, will hold a good sized crowd, but we hope to more than fill it with interested Farmers Union folks.

President John Vesecky had promised to be at this meeting and give the principal address, but he has been called to Washington, D. C. to assist other Farmers Union leaders from the different states, in securing a favorable vote on the Frazier Lemke Refinancing bill.

State Vice President John Frost of Blue Rapids, will be here, in his stead.

Francis Kelly, County Secretary.

MEETING OF BELLVIEW LOCAL

The Bellview local 2042, of Anderson county, near Colony, will meet in regular session at 8 p. m. Thursday evening, May 7.

Let every member bring at least one prospective member. There is some important business to transact. Mr. John Frost, vice president

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 6

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

I really am not going to write much of a letter this week, but I've said that to myself several times before, and there is so much I want to tell you about, it does lengthen.

You will read on the first page of the very interesting meeting Saturday with some of the Junior Leaders. We were sorry it was not possible for every leader in the state to attend that meeting. But, we are hoping they can all be at the convention in McPherson, and together, with you Juniors, we may have a little time together. Perhaps we can meet and all have lunch together.

I have a most interesting letter from Garold Carpenter, and will publish it next week. Our space seems pretty well filled up, and I wanted you to have this most interesting book review.

Next Sunday is Mothers Day, and

there are so many ways in which we can be helpful to Mother. Why not surprise her by doing all the house work on that day, and give her a holiday. Then, too, you can make her a nice box of home made candy, and whose mother doesn't like candy one would make her.

Here's another suggestion. Learn one of the pretty mother songs and waken her Sunday morning by singing to her. I would suggest "Mother Machree," "Wonderful Mother of Mine," "Sweet and Low," or "Home Sweet Home," but there are many others too.

You might learn a little poem and recite it for her, and then notice how happy she looks.

This week I'm printing a little sketch of the history of Mother's Day, and a poem or two.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience

BOOK REVIEW

"Tale of Two Nations"

This story concerns two nations, the United States and England. As a person reads a book of this sort, he becomes more and more suspicious of what's going on behind the scenes of our present day civilizations—our so-called Democracy.

I found as I read, that honorable men, who have a high position in life, of making people happy often ruin their lives and good moral character. They permit a drastic temptation which may cost us our civilization in order to become rich or in order to come under the group of millionaires. These men do not stop to think of themselves long enough as to what would happen to society if such a deal would be struck. They are of their own selfish interests first and then watch society suffer under their constructive scheme.

We find that there is a great deal of bribery in our political life of today; that is, paying a certain representative or official for putting a certain bill across for certain selfish benefits. Usually benefitting the most fortunate class. I see in this story that the resistance these representatives have is not a strong one, the money which they would receive from the bribe looks too good to them.

Let us see how this bribe worked. There was a Baron of England who was very much worked over by law to get the United States on the gold standard. He not only wanted the United States on that basis but also other countries who were using Silver. He wanted Silver demonetized in the countries using it. Then England would buy up this silver very cheap and then work it over into bars.

India. In this way India would use this as money. In this way Indian products would be cheaper and could be sold cheaper. In this way the trade would come to a standstill in the U. S. and the future results would follow up later.

What did the Baron do to put this measure across? The Baron wrote a nice personal letter to one of our United States representatives in order to have information as to the condition of U. S. They succeeded in interesting him with the name of Arnold. Arnold could not turn down the offer and finally consented to present the bill for vote in the coming session of Congress. The Mr. Arnold has another temptation also. The Baron had a lovely daughter which he fell in love with. The more thought of consideration was a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars a year.

Time was passing, the Baron told Arnold all the details and when the next session of Congress arrived Ar-

DAYTIME FROCKS



8746. A Smart School Frock. Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 6 requires 2 yards of 35 inch fabric, plus 1-2 yard contrasting, together with additional 1-3 yard for upper collar as pictured. Price 15c.

8771. A Smart Daytime Frock. Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38. Size 14 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c.

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KANSAS UNION FARMER
Box 48 - - - Salina, Kansas

This is the flower for Mother Wear it on Mother's Day; Flower for rain and sunshine, Winsome, gallant, and gay; Wear it in mother's honor Pinned to the coats lapel; Wear it in belt and corsage, For her who loved you well.

The mother in lowly cabin The mother in palace hall Is ever the best and dearest, The one we love best of all. In travail and pain she bore us, In laughter and love she nursed, And who that would shame a mother Is of all mankind accursed.

Tired and wan too often, Weary and weak at times, But always full of the courage That thrills when the future chimes; Mother with hands toil hardened Mother in pearls and lace The light of heavenly beauty Shines in your tender face.

So heres to the carnation Wear it on Mothers Day Flower that blooms for mother, Winsome, gallant and gay. Flower of perfect sweetness, Flower for hut and hall Heres to the carnation And to Mother—Our best of all.

—Margaret Sangster

LIKE ME

When Mother tells us stories, The ones I like begin When I was just a little girl Like Mary Katherine.

But I feel sort of sorry For Richard after all, And Billy—Billy is my twin— And Phil and little Paul.

For though they are my brothers, They're only boys, you see, And they can't think as I can, "Once Mother was just like me."

—Alice E. Allen

NOBODY KNOWS—BUT MOTHER

Nobody knows the work it makes To keep the home together, Nobody knows of the steps it takes, Nobody knows—but Mother.

Nobody listens to childish woes, Which kisses only smother; Nobody's pained by naughty blows, Nobody—only Mother.

Nobody knows of the sleepless care Bestowed on baby brother; Nobody knows of the tender prayer, Nobody—only Mother.

Nobody knows of the lessons taught Of loving one another; Nobody knows of the patience sought, Nobody—only Mother.

—Selected.

ORIGIN OF MOTHER'S DAY SECOND SUNDAY IN MAY

It was thoughtfulness of Miss Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia, Pa., and her remembering the anniversary of her mother's death that created the thought of a day being set aside to honor all mothers. This was on Sunday, May 8, 1907.

By the time the next anniversary, she had discussed the idea with individuals and groups, and it was favorably accepted. Philadelphia celebrated that year, Mothers Day, for the first time.

Generally the idea spread, and Miss Jarvis became a missionary to the idea. Gradually city after city, and then state after state adopted the idea. In May, 1913, a resolution was passed in our United States Senate and House of Representatives, setting the second Sunday in May as a national holiday "Dedicated to the memory of the best mother in the world—your mother."

The move spread to foreign countries and in 1913 England celebrated Mother's Day. The Second Sunday in May is observed in all churches irrespective of creed, and the previous Friday is observed in all public schools.

It is observed through some distinct act of kindness, to show remembrance of the mother to whom general affection is due. Its slogan is in honor of "the best mother who ever lived." The day is the day of the carnation, white for the mother who has died, and colored for the living mother.

MESSAGE TO THE LOCAL

"Washington: One Particular Spot" There's a long, long bridge that spans the broad Potomac, called the Arlington Bridge, which leads the sightseeing crowds to the old Lee mansion and the Arlington Cemetery.

We followed over that bridge, wound round and up a hill and detoured because of some repairs, brought "alleys and alleys" of graves. Picture, if you can, one of the most sublimely beautiful spots in America (if you can call it that). Quiet, security, calm, and the "peace" that passeth all understanding. All of that and more one could feel as he moved slowly along, reviewing the Arlington Cemetery. To those of you who are used to one, five, ten or even fifteen acres segregated from their fellows, we are here at cemeteries, this great space of hills and valleys covered with stones would be too huge and vast to comprehend its magnitude.

And so it was with me. Here was the home—the last resting place—of those who so gallantly gave their lives that we should not perish from this earth! Brother and brother, father and son, they all slept peacefully on that beautiful hill which our nation has set aside for their soldier citizens who gave their lives in "defense of their country."

A monument, A the unknown dead marks the common resting place of 2,111 unidentified soldiers who died on the battlefields of the Civil War. Not just those alone, but marked stones show that 16,000 more are lying there, whose records are in the war department of our government. Here also lie those who fought and died in the Spanish and Philippine wars, those who fought in other lands; Indies, Pacific Islands, France and others; all are brought home to rest on the fertile breast that gave them birth and life and death.

We walked slowly up a hill to where a tall granite statue stood, topped by the mast from the ship, Maine, with her anchor lying close by; we read that this monument had been erected in honor of those who had lost their lives in that tragedy of the seas and who had found their resting place—a watery grave for those "who loved the land."

Oh, the quiet, the peace! If only I could instill into your hearts the fallacy of it all—beauty and peace for those war-wrecked bodies, now when it is too late. Slowly, we passed into that grand edifice erected in honor and memory of the Unknown Dead—the Memorial Amphitheater. Its open colonnades were shadowed by the magnificent trees that surrounded it. The sun played and danced through the leaves and boughs, the wind gently performed its part and so—ever and ever we saw light and shadow, sweeping slowly across the marble of that splendid memorial. It has seating capacity for 5,000 people. Think of it—5,000 people—whose come and do homage to those who have "died in vain."

Along the outer rim there are small "standing rooms"—I called them—where, between the big colonnades, one can stand and look at the many seats, the large platform in front, and well—just stand and slowly ponder while you repeat to yourself, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the nation for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

We crossed the huge stage and went through the outer halls out to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. There it was, that monument covered with flowers, one of the most beautiful places in this grand land of ours, but could that tomb or the homage

::: Of Interest To Women :::

Sauerbraten
4 pounds of rump or chuck
2 cups vinegar
8 peppercorns
2 quarts of water
3 bay leaves; 1 clove; 1 tablespoon salt—Tied in cheesecloth.
1 1/2 tablespoons flour.
1-4 teaspoon allspice
3 tablespoons fat
2 carrots, cut in finger lengths
8 onions cut in eighths
20 ginger snaps
1 tablespoon brown sugar
3-4 teaspoon pepper.

Cover meat with vinegar and water mixed and spices tied in cheesecloth. Cover and hold down with weight. Allow to stand in refrigerator two days. Remove meat, dry and rub well with salt, pepper and allspice. Dust with flour. Brown in hot fat or drippings on sides. Add onions and carrots. Add one or two cups of spicing. 8 peppercorns, pinch of bayleaf and 1 clove that were in bag. Cook meat in Dutch oven, or well covered, over low fire for 1 3-4 to 2 hours. Crumble ginger snaps in gravy and cook for 10 to 12 minutes. Add brown sugar if desired.

Jellied Rhubarb
2 pounds rhubarb
1 cup sugar
1-4 cup water
Pinch of salt
1 package lemon-flavored gelatin.
Wash and slice rhubarb. Mix with sugar, water and salt. Steam in top of double boiler until tender. Pour juice which should measure 2 cups over gelatin and stir until dissolved. Add rhubarb and pour into mold. Chill and serve.

Quick Cornbread
Mix and sift one cup all-purpose flour, one fourth cup granulated sugar, one-half teaspoon salt and five teaspoons baking powder, and add to one cup white cornmeal. Add one cup milk, one egg well beaten and two tablespoons melted butter mixed together. Put in well greased flat pan. Sprinkle with a mixture made as follows: Cream one table-

spoon butter and three tablespoons all-purpose flour thoroughly then mix in two tablespoons granulated sugar and one-half teaspoon cinnamon, and sprinkle over dough in pan. Bake in a moderately hot oven for twenty minutes. This recipe makes eight portions.

Scalloped Tomatoes
Cover bottom of baking dish with one-half cup diced stale bread. Add contents of one No. 2 can of tomatoes. Season with salt, pepper, a few drops of onion juice and two teaspoons granulated sugar. Sprinkle one-fourth cup bread crumbs on top and dot with two tablespoons butter. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) for 30 minutes.

Creamed Sausage With Biscuits
Into hot fat in a deep frying pan brown one pound of sausage, stirring it constantly so that it is broken up into small bits. Without removing the sausage from the pan, sift in two tablespoons of flour (depending upon the amount of fat you have—use equal amount of flour), and stir up well with sausage. With half a half cup cream and milk, make a medium sauce in the frying pan with sausage, flour and fat. Salt and pepper to taste. Have ready baking powder biscuits, rolled thin and cut small. Pour creamed sausage mixture into flat baking dish and drop biscuits on the creamed sausage mixture and bake in a hot oven until the biscuits are browned. Serve on the table from the pan.

Mock Sausages
1 cup pea Purée
1-2 cup dry bread crumbs
2 tablespoons cream
Salt, Pepper
1 tablespoons scraped onion
1-2 teaspoon sage
1 egg, beaten
2 teaspoons Worcestershire Sauce
Mix all ingredients together. Shape in form of small sausages, roll in bread crumbs and fry in drippings until brown.

FARM, HOME HOUR IS SHORT WAVED TO DISTANT LANDS

Interest in the National Farm and Home Hour is not confined to listeners in the United States, if letters received from foreign countries are indicative of the program's popularity in the more remote places of the earth.

Letters from England, South Africa, South America, Venezuela, Puerto Rico and other countries are frequently received. A year ago Burton Holmes, noted traveler and lecturer, was interviewed on the Farm and Home Hour by Helen Stevens Fisher. Subsequently he visited Talara on the west coast of Ecuador where he met an American nurse who seldom misses the program. Upon introducing himself the nurse insisted she had heard him on the radio, but he was equally insistent that he had done no broadcasting since the World's Fair in 1933. When she mentioned the Farm and Home Hour Holmes recalled the interview with Mrs. Fisher. He recently made another appearance on the program and sent greetings to his friend at Talara.

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

SMALL GARDEN SPACE PROBLEMS

Solved By Aiding Vegetables To Grow In Air

Economy of space becomes more and more of a pressing problem as gardening interest and enthusiasm increase. A gardener each year becomes more ambitious to grow more crops. For this reason we find more and more frequently that cucumbers are given a chance to grow in their natural habit as climbing vines and tomatoes are trained upright to single stems.

Pole beans are growing in popularity because of the smaller space and much greater yield to be had from a hill of pole beans compared with a hill of bush beans. The latter has the advantage of coming into crop earlier. Even the dwarf peas, given the support of a narrow length of chicken wire to give even their limited climbing nature a chance to manifest itself, are found to do better and to give more ample space for companion crops to be planted between the rows and come on after the peas have gone their way.

Dwarf peas, allowed to sprawl over the ground, will cover 2 to 3 feet of space. Six inches with a wire support will be their ample ground area. Tomatoes may then be planted between the rows or later root crops, which the peas, if allowed to ramble, at will, would seize upon with their tendrils and soon convert into a tangle.

It is advisable to save room and for superior quality crops to grow vining or trailing vegetables in an upright position. Poles and wire can be obtained very reasonably and once obtained, if given ordinary care, can be used for several seasons.

Cucumbers and pole beans may be grown as sunny porch vines as a novelty and for utility, having the crop where it can be picked from the back porch. The fine quality green-use cucumbers are grown on strings running vertically from the soil to the roof. They grow equally well trained the same way out of doors.

Be on the lookout for trellis materials and plenty of stout string.

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

CONTROLLING BUG AND BLIGHT BY TELEPHONE

"WHEN should I spray my orchard?" "How can I control chinch bugs, cutworms, army-worms?" These are questions that come by telephone to entomological departments of the state agricultural colleges. These are typical questions that county agents answer by telephone throughout the country.

In dealing with farm pests, the telephone brings control measures quickly. In keeping you in touch with markets and finding the top price, the telephone helps boost the farm income. In bringing the news of neighborhood doings, the telephone is a friendly aid. In summoning doctor, veterinarian, fire company, peace officer, it is almost invaluable.

Always there, always willing to aid you, always ready to connect you with some one, somewhere, when the need is urgent—the value of the farm telephone can hardly be overestimated.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



THE FARMERS UNION ACROSTIC

Announcer: As one of the last numbers on this program, the name of your organization will be written in living characters. Our youngest members who will some day be the Farmers Union members present:

"F" is for FARMERS who'll win if they'll say.
"W" is for WE'll buy and we'll sell the Cooperative way.
"A" is for APPLESauce with which we've been fed,
Till all our savings we write in the red.

"R" stands for REASON which comes to our aid
As our plans for a fairer system are laid.

"M" is for MORTGAGE which all of us know,
And MONEY which for our taxes must go.

"E" stands for EFFORT, ENERGY, ENDURE—
The only 'ease' of which the farmer is sure.

"R" is for RUGGED which we need to be
Before we get economic security.

"S" means that SURELY some day by and by,
Farmers will gain just returns, if they try.

"U" stands for USELESS to play a lone hand,
"Divided we fall—united we stand."

"N" is for NEIGHBOR, with whom hand in hand,
We'll form an invincible, co-operative band.

"I" is for INTEREST on debts that we owe,
The only sure crop when the rain-fall is slow.

"O" stands for ORGANIZATION—
Our own, tried and true,
Created to function for men and for you.

"N" means that NOTHING can stop such a band,
Determined to seek justice in our mighty land.

—Frances W. Butts.

The children should carry large letters to spell the words, FARMERS UNION, and each one, stepping into place should recite the couplet written for his letter.

EGGS STAY FRESH LONGER IF DIPPED IN MINERAL OIL

Many poultrymen beat the heat in summer by dipping eggs in a thin, white mineral oil. This seals the pores of the shell and helps the egg retain its fresh quality.

Recent tests by the United States Department of Agriculture show that oiled eggs also stay fresh much better in cold storage than unoled eggs. In an 8-month storage test the original grade was retained by 65.8 per cent of the eggs oiled at a temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit, by 55 per cent oiled at 80 degrees, but by only 32.5 per cent unoled.

Eggs given the oil and vacuum carbon dioxide treatment retained 88 per cent of their original grade at the end of the storage test. This method, developed by T. L. Swenson of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, was 35 per cent more efficient than plain oiling, and 173 per cent more efficient than storage with no oil treatment. In the vacuum process eggs are dipped in oil in an air-tight chamber. Enough air is pumped out to create a partial vacuum. Some air also escapes from the eggs. When carbon dioxide is turned into the chamber, the eggs draw enough oil into the pores of the shell to form a complete seal. Carbon dioxide has a stabilizing effect on the egg white. If air is used eggs do not retain their freshness.

METHOD OF REPAIR FOR CEILINGS GIVEN

When plaster ceilings become badly cracked and the usual methods of cutting out the cracks and filling them with new plaster will not suffice to give the ceiling a smooth look, the best thing to do is to cover the whole ceiling with a ribbed metal mesh or one of the wood-fibre or gypsum-board laths and replaster the entire surface.

If you want to change the cornice of the room from the old classic style to something modernistic, or add a cornice where none exists, the same method can be used. Wire lath can be bent to the desired shape and wood blocks installed to which the wire can be nailed, or the form can be built up out of one of the board laths.

ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Date

Post Office

Kansas Union Farmer

Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Enclosed find remittance of..... Please

have the following advertisement (.....words) at 3c per word run..... times.

Copy of ad.

SIGNED.....

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Week ending May 1st, 1936

W. M. Southard—Weldona, Colorado—22 steers	1010	8.25
W. A. Smith—Linn Co., Kansas—7 yrags	820	8.00
L. R. Lomax—Wilsonville, Neb.—17 str & hfs	880	8.80
H. Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co., Ks.—11 heifers	703	7.90
Ed. Hogue—Washington Co., Ks.—17 steers	1126	7.75
Geo. Vohs—Miami Co., Kansas—5 str & hfs	688	7.65
H. Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co., Ks.—13 steers	602	7.60
J. S. McCarthy—LaSalle, Colo.—103 steers	892	7.60
W. C. Mohr—Wabaunsee Co., Kansas—8 steers	797	7.50
W. C. Mohr—Wabaunsee Co., Kansas—12 str & hfs	694	7.25
W. W. Winters—Cloud Co., Kansas—11 steers	940	7.25
H. Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co., Ks.—14 heifers	537	7.25
Henry Laue—Osage Co., Kansas—5 heifers	770	7.25
Chas. Margrieter—Mitchell Co., Kansas—58 steers	520	6.25
Jim Thompson—Wabaunsee Co., Kansas—51 steers	844	6.75
Chalmers Hassler—Dickinson Co., Kansas—9 steers	847	6.25
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co., Kansas—15 heifers	760	6.00
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co., Kansas—13 cows	1190	5.50
H. E. Warner—Clay Co., Missouri—11 cows	907	5.40
J. G. Johnson—Ray Co., Missouri—16 cows	908	5.15
T. H. East—Clay Co., Missouri—14 cows	807	4.65
J. H. Mills—Lyon Co., Kansas—18 cows	910	4.00

SHEEP

S. L. Keen—Cass County, Mo.—6 85	12.25
Fred Gnadt—Wabaunsee County, Kans—5 74	12.25
L. A. Smart—Anderson County, Kans—12 78	11.60
S. L. Keen—Cass County, Mo.—7 72	11.50
F. A. Hadley—Mitchell County, Kans—9 steers	844
W. R. Faust—Franklin County, Kans.—20 78	11.50
G. S. Brockway—Franklin County, Kans.—7 74	11.50
J. A. Sheets—Dickinson County, Kans—7 120	10.75
C. L. Davis—Wabaunsee County, Kans.—10 66	10.50
H. J. Lincoln—Johnson County, Mo.—10 58	9.00
E. J. Moberly—Grundy County, Kans.—5 57	7.00
J. A. Sheets—Dickinson County, Kans.—8 142	6.50
D. F. Gise—Mitchell County, Kans—113 71	6.50
J. A. Sheets—Dickinson County, Kans—7 115	4.10
H. J. Lincoln—Johnson County, Mo.—9 84	3.75

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 pound Average up	
Jess Hall—Johnson County, Kansas—15 232	10.45
T. K. McLean—Coffey County, Kansas—10 232	10.25
Abbey Ketter—Lafayette County, Mo.—19 244	10.15
C. W. Martz—Bates County, Mo.—16 238	10.10
J. J. Lacy—Bates County, Mo.—14 220	10.10
Perry Lomax—Mitchell County, Kansas—11 241	10.05
Otis Little—Nemaha County, Kansas—20 244	10.00
H. W. Tempel—Lafayette County, Mo.—15 260	9.95
Farmers Union Shipping Assoc.—Marshall Co., Kansas—7 275	9.90

Light Butchers 170 to 230 pound Average

Arthur Adams—Ray County, Mo.—8 217	10.50
S. D. Heimer—Coffey County, Kansas—6 215	10.45
Leonard Froeschle—Lafayette County, Mo.—32 210	10.45
Ernest Kohlenberg—Miami County, Kansas—13 218	10.45
B. T. Hughes—Johnson County, Kansas—5 196	10.40
R. L. Bury—Henry County, Mo.—6 180	10.40
Carl Frothe—Miami County, Kansas—20 190	10.40
A. S. Robinson—Linn County, Kansas—7 195	10.40
Edward Wright—Vernon County, Mo.—13 205	10.25
N. H. True—Vernon County, Mo.—6 201	10.25
Merritt Shannon—Miami County, Kansas—5 228	10.15
F. B. Graham—Jackson County, Mo.—9 221	10.15
Oliver Gensler—Jefferson County, Kansas—9 206	10.15
Ernest Powell—Lafayette County, Mo.—13 220	10.15
Wm. Tempel—Lafayette County, Mo.—25 220	10.15
Casey Bros.—Cedar County, Mo.—8 201	10.15
C. E. Divebiss—Johnson County, Kansas—12 210	10.15
Joe Meyer—Lafayette County, Mo.—9 212	10.15
John D. Donaldson—Clay County, Mo.—9 202	10.15
J. C. Cantrall—Johnson County, Kansas—10 198	10.15
Edd Davis—Wabaunsee County, Kansas—6 196	10.15
Mrs. J. G. Crowley—Ray County, Mo.—17 208	10.15
Chas. Elliot—Miami County, Kansas—13 172	10.15
Clyde Ewing—Johnson County, Kansas—8 205	10.15
A. R. Carpenter—Franklin County, Kansas—17 225	10.10
Joe Swartz—Smith County, Kansas—18 208	10.10
P. B. Graham—Jackson County, Mo.—20 221	10.10
A. G. Beine—Woodson County, Kansas—12 207	10.10
Archie Beard—Coffey County, Kansas—10 208	10.10
T. P. Flagg—Grundy County, Mo.—18 208	10.10
Goernandt Bros.—Cloud County, Kansas—32 220	10.10
Harry Fisher—Douglas County, Kansas—9 208	10.10
Geo. Englehart—Henry County, Mo.—5 196	10.10
M. M. Orton—Wabaunsee County, Kansas—7 212	10.10
M. Holcom—Douglas County, Kansas—11 190	10.10
H. T. Woodward—Osage County, Kansas—9 181	10.10
R. H. Parks—Henry County, Mo.—19 179	10.10
Dick Lemkul—Miami County, Kansas—9 171	10.00
W. B. Hogue—Miami County, Kansas—5 216	10.00
Goernandt Bros.—Cloud County, Kansas—5 182	10.00
Elmer Ruthstrom—Washington County, Kansas—9 222	10.00

Light Lights and Pigs

J. T. Farrar—St. Clair County, Mo.—7 152	10.25
Melvin Nelson—Dickinson County, Kansas—10 151	10.20
Frank Streit—Mitchell County, Kansas—7 151	10.15
Edward N. Wright—Vernon County, Mo.—5 146	10.15
Oscar Struchtemeyer—Lafayette County, Mo.—16 163	10.15
Hermon Wenzel—Miami County, Kansas—20 127	10.10
J. P. Holman—Crawford County, Kansas—30 157	10.00
C. C. Dagnett—Franklin County, Kansas—7 160	10.00
J. P. DeMoss—Lafayette County, Mo.—51 151	10.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

Butter Market

All butter markets have continued in a declining direction during the week under review with weak unsettled conditions prevailing at the close. The only buying activity of any consequence displayed in either Chicago or New York markets during the week was on the part of the buyers making purchases for the Government. From April 23rd to 29th inclusive approximately 30 cars of butter were purchased on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and 14 cars on the New York Mercantile Exchange for the Government. While buying for Government purposes has not absorbed all the surplus, had it not been for these purchases the market, under constant selling pressure on the part of receivers who have been anxious to keep supplies cleared, would have been lower.

Increased production is now evident in practically all sections of the country except the west coast where some shortage is still reported. Due to the late spring, the increase from some areas is late. Movement into consumptive channels seems to be about steady but not showing any particular increase in response to the lower prices. These conditions resulted in those needing butter to continue the so-called "hand to mouth" policy in buying, pending further developments in prices.

At the same time there has been little or no buying for storage purposes. However, at present levels some of the speculative interests are beginning to talk in terms of storage. When, what is considered, a safe storing level basis has been reached and these buyers come into the market, steadiness will result, but how much lower the market must go to interest these buyers is questionable.

Many in the trade are talking in terms of prices ranging from 22c to 25c for storage.

Egg Market

Due to comparatively lighter receipts of eggs than anticipated, and the fact that movement of eggs into consumptive channels has continued exceptionally good, more confidence has been shown in the egg situation. The result is prices have shown fractional advances during the week. Many of the dealers who wanted April eggs for storage, referred to in last week's market letter, were forced into the market in order to get these eggs which resulted in good clearance of supplies at slightly advanced prices.

Sentiment is mixed as to what the final outcome is going to be or production during the so-called heavy spring lay season. All indications early pointed to an exceptionally heavy lay during the flush season. Production has not been nearly as heavy as anticipated which, by many, is contributed to the late cold spring and there is a feeling production will be heavier later on. At any rate supplies are not accumulating and prices are being well maintained thus far.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.
A. W. Seamans, Ass't. Manager.

GIVE THE BLOW BY BLOW DESCRIPTION OF EXCHANGE FIGHT

(continued from page 1)

grain marketing is of very secondary importance. "Farmers organized cooperatives to have some say in marketing their own products. The exchanges resisted all these efforts, by every means at their disposal. They still are doing that."

"The only real remedy is control of the volume of trading by an impartial tribunal representing the interests of producers and consumers, instead of the traders themselves." J. M. Mehl, assistant chief of the Grain Futures Administration, which is charged with supervising the ex-

changes under the Futures Act of 1922, gave one of the most damning indictments of practices common to boards of trade ever heard at a similar hearing. The Committee on Exchange bill, incidentally, would correct many of the abuses pointed out by Mehl and others friendly to the measure, by strengthening the Grain Futures Act. His testimony will be available in printed form by the date of the next issue of The Co-op Reporter, and it is planned to reprint the lion's share of it.

The first part of Mehl's statement was devoted to taking apart the testimony of J. J. Coughlin, who testified in opposition to the bill as a representative of floor brokers of the Chicago Board of Trade. Coughlin took pot shots at the idea of vesting so much authority in the secretary of agriculture, warned of star chamber proceedings that might follow, and suggested that certain sections of the bill were not in keeping with the spirit and tradition of American fair play.

Before finishing his testimony, however, Coughlin damaged his case by revealing the nature of trials conducted by the Chicago Board of Trade where no written record of the proceedings is kept. He had seen army court martial proceedings, he said, but as between them and a board of trade trial, he would prefer the court martial. Farmers, he said, are not a corporation can testify that proceedings instituted by the Chicago Board of Trade are comparable to those in kangaroo courts. The cooperative was refused clearing house privileges in its own name after the exchange had kicked the cooperative's subsidiary out of the clearing house on a technicality. In the two years of litigation that followed, the cooperative was out of pocket about a quarter of a million dollars, and the money went to broker-members of the clearing corporation. The Commodity Exchange bill, if passed, will set star chamber proceedings by the Chicago Board of Trade. Farmers would prefer to have their cooperatives left to the tender mercies of the secretary of agriculture than to the grain exchanges.

Wendell Berge, of the federal department of justice, presented a strong statement in support of the bill. He dealt at length with the fairness of allowing a cooperative to have an interim membership on an exchange while charges against it were being litigated, provided the cooperative met financial and other reasonable requirements of the exchange. Nothing in the Commodity Exchange bill, by the way, prevents the immediate suspension of a cooperative by a board of trade on the grounds of insolvency.

C. C. Talbot, Jamestown, North Dakota, president of the Farmers Union of that state, told of the fight of farmer-cooperatives against the railroads and grain dealers combined, in an effort to get membership on the contract markets of the spring wheat area. The cooperative never did get membership on the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce (grain exchange), he said, until after Farmers National Grain Corporation was organized. They didn't get membership on the Duluth Board of Trade, he declared until W. M. Jardine, secretary of agriculture, interceded. He urged immediate passage of H. R. 6772.

D. L. O'Connor, St. Paul, Minn., president of the Farmers Union Terminal Association and a director of Farmers National Grain Corporation, presented testimony charging that an official of the Duluth Board of Trade had attempted to discredit Farmers National Grain Corporation in the eyes of patrons by the misuse of figure that had come to him because of his official connection with that board of trade. He gave a review also of the long-standing battle between producer-agencies and the exchanges in spring wheat territory, and questioned sharply both the fairness and the boasted efficiency of the trade from the standpoint of agriculture. Farmers in that area are clamoring for passage of this bill, he told the committee.

M. W. Thatcher, Washington representative of Farmers National held the close attention of everyone in the committee room as he outlined the inequities of the exchanges as he had come to know them from years of experience as a grain merchandiser in the Minneapolis market. His testimony was so important that it will be produced in full when the printed record is available. He insisted that those who made futures trades must be put in a goldfish bowl where their practices could be viewed at all times by the Grain Futures Administration. Many practices prevalent in the trade in the spring wheat area he termed a "racket", and he submitted an impressive array of facts and figures for the record to support his charge.

G. C. Johnstone, Bloomington, Ill., president of Illinois Grain Corporation and vice-president of Farmers National, recalled the struggle of Illinois farmers to get a state law in 1920 and 1921 that would provide for admission of farmer-cooperatives to membership on the Chicago Board of Trade. "In opposing the bill, the board of trade urged farmers to wait for congress," Johnstone said, "on the theory that it was a matter for national legislation. When the Capper-Tincher act of 1922 became a federal law, despite the opposition of the trade, Joseph P. Griffin, then president of the Chicago Board of Trade, swore that the exchange would close its doors rather than conform to the provisions of the act."

"There is another matter that farmers of Illinois would like to see corrected. Those familiar with the Chicago market know the need for greater volume of bonded terminal storage space, well distributed among cash grain handlers, whose receipts would be deliverable in the fulfillment of futures contracts. If there is to be any degree of balance between cash receipts and the great volume of futures traded in at Chicago, then a greater volume of space recognized as 'regular' by the Chicago Board of

Trade is imperative, if 'squeezes' are not to occur frequently.

The way matters stand now, only receipts from terminals licensed under state law are deliverable in the fulfillment of futures contracts on the Chicago market. Our own Rock Island terminal in Chicago is licensed federally, and its receipts are not 'regular'; that is, they are not deliverable on futures contracts. I am not acquainted with the legal problem involved, but as a farmer, and as a practical matter, it seems to me that the grain handler should be allowed to make a choice in the matter and, if he decided to license his house federally, he and his customers should not be at a disadvantage because his receipts are not 'regular'. How can a grain handler serve his customers adequately unless federal receipts, which are universally recognized as being good by bankers, are recognized by the Chicago Board of Trade as 'regular'?

The complete lack of balance between futures trading and cash receipts was read into the record by Mr. Thatcher. There is a thousand bushels of "paper wheat" traded in on the Chicago Board of Trade for every bushel of regular space in the Chicago market, he said. From those figures it is easy to see why "squeezes" in that market are imminent always.

W. C. Horn, Fostoria, Ohio, secretary-manager of the Ohio Farmers Grain and Supply Company, challenged the Chicago Board of Trade to deny that it paid the legal 80 percent fat standard and contained too much water, the Chicago station of the Food and Drug Administration reports. The Kansas City station telegraphed that the illegal butter was en route to Chicago by truck. Analysis showed the butterfat to range from 76.66 percent to 79.35 percent. After the seizure, the owners obtained a court order permitting them to rework the butter to comply with the standard. Before granting this order, the court required the owners to admit the butter was illegal and to post a bond guaranteeing it would be reworked under supervision of the Food and Drug Administration and would not be disposed of contrary to provisions of the act.

Of the 8,384 pounds seized, there remained after reconditioning only 7,829 pounds, a loss of 555 pounds, or 6.62 percent originally in the butter as water, which the consumer would have paid for at butter prices. This would have amounted to between 1 and 2 cents for excess water in each pound purchase. The butter was inspected thoroughly for possible filth contamination and all broken or damaged containers replaced with new ones.

STUDY EFFECTS

Reverberations of the Administration's foreign trade policies and the soil conservation program, and their effect upon the operations of farmers' marketing organizations, will have an important place in the discussions at the twelfth annual session of the American Institute of

Local Supplies

Below is a Price List of Local Supplies, printed for the convenience of all Local and County Secretaries in the Kansas Farmers Union.

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

Application Cards, 20 for	5c
Constitution	5c
Credential Blanks, 10 for	5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for	10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book	25c
Farmers Union Watch Fob	50c
Farmers Union Button	25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen	10c
Farmers Union Song Book	20c
Business Manual	5c
Delinquency Notices (100)	25c
Secretary's Minute Book	50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney)	25c
Above, lots of 10 or more	20c
Above, lots of 100, each	15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)	75c

Write to
Kansas Farmers Union
Box 51, Salina, Kansas

STERLING QUALIFIED ALL-CLIMATE FENCE

- UNIFORM TENSION CURVES
- QUALIFIED ALL-CLIMATE PROTECTION
- STAY WIRES SPACED ACCURATELY
- ALL WIRE FULL GAUGE
- STRETCHES EASILY, AFTER STAYS STRAIGHT OVER EVEN OR UNEVEN GROUND

See Your Farmers Union Dealer for Prices

Distributed by
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N
Kansas City, Kansas

Cooperation, June 15 to 19, at the University of Illinois.

The Institute itself, however, will take no stand upon these policies, it was explained by Charles W. Holman, secretary. Being purely an educational institution, its sole aim will be to diagnose the resultant problems insofar as they may affect cooperative associations.

Indicative of the Institute's attitude is the fact that both proponents and opponents of the Administration viewpoints will appear on the program.

"Two evening general sessions will be devoted to international trade policies, and two other general sessions will be given over to national and international agricultural policies, including agricultural adjustment through conservation," Holman stated. "In all, there will be some 50 meetings and commodity conferences during the week, at which more than 125 individual papers will be presented."

"The wide and detailed scope of the program this year has made it necessary to schedule, in addition to the morning sessions, a series of afternoon general sessions following the commodity conference groups. Another innovation will be several special sessions devoted to cooperative farm management service."

"Adequate hotel accommodations are available to accommodate some 3,000 visitors."

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

CONTROLS Disease of Blood

An effective treatment against disease of blood. Used for 60 years. Home Treatment. Hundreds of Endorsements. Whatever the cause, however advanced, write for FREE Book.

John Sterling Remedy Co.
Dept. 83 Kansas City, Mo.

WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices?
WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

Your only opportunity to help in these matters has been through your Farmers Union cooperatives.

THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF

to patronize your own cooperative live stock marketing company. Your own firm has contributed more than any old-line firm in the favorable development of a farmers' market for Kansas live stock.

Best attention and service possible given to all consignments, whether one animal or several car loads.

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G. W. Hobbs, General Manager

Kansas City Wichita Parsons

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- Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. 53c
- Money back guarantee, per dose 74c
- Blackleg Bacterin. Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose 74c
- Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose 74c
- Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose 74c
- Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses 1.00
- Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses 1.00
- Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron 1.00
- Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter 1.00
- Special brands \$3.00 each
- De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head 1.00
- Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon \$3.00
- Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size 2.00
- Two Needles 2EX, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for 50

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HORSES

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- "Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00) \$4.25
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- Respirators. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box \$1.50
- Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose 1.4c

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