THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — *Education* — *Co-operation*

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Kansas State Historical Society

NATIONAL UNION JOINS WITH OTHER GROUPS IN PROGRAM

Participates in Deliberations, then Subscribes to Recommendations and Petitions for Membership; Petition Approved

FULL TEXT PRINTED

Report to President, Secretary of Agriculture and Members of Senate and House, Sets forth Demands of Farm Organizations.

The unanimous report of the National Agricultural Conference, in which the National Farmers Union participated represented chiefly by National secretary, Edward E. Kennedy, was issued in Washington under date of January 18, directed to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, and members of the Senate and House of Representatives. This report was not signed by the National Farmers Union, because the Farmers Union was not at that time a member of the National Agricultural Conference. However, at the conclusion of the deliberations of the Conference, the National Farmers Union subscribed to the Conference's program of resolutions and recommendations, petitions for membership in the Conference, and was elected to membership.

Although the report is rather lengthy, it is published in full in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, because it will undoubtely be referred to many times in the future development of the govenment's agricultural policies. This copy of the paper may be kept, therefore, for future reference.

The Report

Below is the text of the report:

Washington, D. C.
January 18, 1936

To the President of the United States
To the Secretary of Agriculture
To the members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Unanimous Report of the National Agricultural Conference, Washington, D. C.

January 16-17, 1936

The National Agricultural Conference representing the leading farm organizations of America, requitted by last week's conference of farm leaders to further plans safeguarding agricultural welfare, hereby presents the following statement and appeals to you, and through you to the American people.

We first of all assert the unanimity of the organized farmers regarding the major objectives in the battle for "Equality for Agriculture" that has now been in progress for almost a score of years. We declare that in this long battle, our farmers have become fully convinced of the soundness and the justice of two principles that we have neither inclination nor authority to surrender or to compromise and to which we first of all direct attention. These two principles are:

1. The right of American farmers to be given machinery by which they can adjust supply and demand by legal means with something like the same effectiveness with which American industry adjusts supply and demand—but with provisions safeguarding consumer welfare against extending adjustment into scarcity.

2. The right of the American farmer to receive for his products prices which will give him average purchasing power equal to that he had in 1904-14.

Two Major Objectives

We repeat that we have neither inclination to surrender or compromise on these two principles. For us to surrender them for government to deny them can mean only one thing namely, that the American farmer will be driven to economic chaos.

We have not advocated a policy of scarcity and of high prices to the consumer's hurt. We have advocated balanced abundance and just prices protecting the interests of both producers and consumers. In a period of enormous surpluses such as faced us in 1933, any policy of genuine crop adjustment had to be downward. But in like manner, where crop deficiencies develop, adjustment should be upward. And consumer welfare has been safeguarded by providing that such reduction of surpluses as has occured should aim only at giving the farmer purchasing power equal to that he possessed in 1909-1914. In these years the farmer's price returns were certainly not excessive.

Details of Legislation

This Conference has not attempted to define the details of legislation. The leadership of the farm organizations represented, acting within the general principles here set forth, will be available to the Congress for this purpose. We are, however, in agreement as to the following basic principles:

We, therefore, recommend:

1. Agricultural Adjustment.

(a) Unity of action by all groups represented in this conference to secure expansion of outlets for farm products in both the domestic and foreign markets in such manner as would be beneficial to the domestic market and profitable to the producers of these products in net average returns.

(b) The development by Congress of the most effective legal means for government to assist farmers in adjusting the volume of production to the demands of markets. We believe this can best be achieved through a comprehensive and well-coordinated program providing for the withdrawal from commercial production, at equitable rates, such lands as may be necessary to enable the stabilization of farm commodity prices at parity levels.

(c) Continuance and expansion of a policy of commodity loans to handle seasonal surpluses in such manner as would be most effective stabilizing farm commodity prices the interest of both producers a consumers.

2. Whether such program is based upon the conservation of soil fertility or otherwise to be permanently successful and to best protect the interests of the family-size farm, which should be a constant objective of Government, legislation must be coordinated covering all phases of this recommendation.

Equality in Credit and Monetary Policies.

Because of the present emergency with respect to agricultural adjustment, we have first of all referred to our major objectives relating to that subject. Another principle for which organized agriculture has battled from the begining is the following:

3. The farmer is entitled to a national credit and monetary system which will (a) provide credit to agriculture at the lowest rates possible consistent with sound financing policies, and (b) will provide an honest and stable currency to safeguard him against the fluctuations in monetary values which have bankrupt millions in the past. To this end the farmer insists upon the support and maintenance of our Farm Credit Administration and an enlarged degree of farmer-control of its operations. American agriculture, while demanding a monetary policy fair to debtors, has at no time favored a policy unfair to creditors. We have denounced unfair inflation as well as unjust deflation. We have repeatedly insisted upon monetary policies looking only to restoring price levels so that debtors will pay and creditors will receive the same real values, the same purchasing power, that creditors lent and debtors borrowed. And to promote justice and honesty between debtor and creditor, we furthermort insist upon a permanent monetary policy which will stabilize price levels and thereby prevent farmers from having to pay with 30c wheat and 5c cotton, debts incurred on a basis of $2 wheat and 25c cotton, or vice versa.

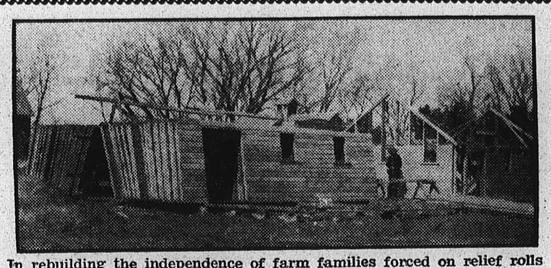
To this end, the Conference unanimously adopts the following resolution:

The desire and objective of the National Agricultural Conference is that our monetary system be so revised and currency and credit so managed as to establish and maintain the dollar with constant purchasing power preserving the equity of contracts between debtor and creditor and avoid the dangers and losses that are inevitably involved in excessive and uncontrolled inflation or deflation. To accomplish this there should be established a "monetary authority" (by whatever name called) this monetary authority should be as largely as possible non-partisan and non-political; their tenure of office should be of such length as to protect this body from sudden change; the members, through pensions or otherwise, should be adequately provided for throughout life; and this authority should be directed by definite mandate from Congress under that section of the Constitution which directs Congress to "coin money and regulate the value thereof," to establish and maintain a unit of value (the dollar) with a contsant purchasing power; a monetary currency regulated on an index of basic commodities on their world price, considering gold and silver as commodities, and dealing with them in terms of their market value.

Congress should vest in this "authority" the power to control price adjustments through monetary action by means of (a) repricing of gold;

(Continued on Page Four)

GOOD INVESTMENT IN PERMANENT INDEPENDENCE FOR FARM FOLKS



In rebuilding the independence of farm families forced on relief rolls by the depression, the Resettlement Administration follows a policy of quality and economy in constructing units for farmstead groups. "Unit Construction" in erection of barns as shown here means the saving of hundreds of dollars in the amount rehabilitation clients borrow from the government.

"Barn raisings" were important social events in pioneer days when neighbors gathered in to hoist the preconstructed sides of the building into position.The "barn raisings" on the government farmsteads are less of a social event but follow the same idea of constructing sections of the buildings prior to erecting them.

According to Harry Dole, Regional Superintendent of Construction for the Resettlement Administration, the method of "unit construction" is estimated to save one-third of the labor cost.

All outbuildings, including barns, garages and chicken-houses, are made in this fashion. The cutting is done on the project, all of the members being cut and constructed from a pattern. Thus, identical sections of the biuldings are prepared at one time and primed for painting. This allows the workers to go ahead with construction work in advance of pouring the foundation.

When all is ready for erection a trailer is provided to go behind the truck on which sections are placed. The necessary roof sheeting, shingles and other items to complete the building are placed on the trailer and hauled to the construction site at the same time. Buildings, the sides of which have been prepared in advance, are then erected in less than a day.

OKLAHOMA UNION IN HARMONIOUS ANNUAL CONVENTION MEETING

Tom Cheek, President, Z. H. Lawter, Secretary, and Other Offficers Re-elected; Endorse National Union Program

JUNIORS TAKING PART

At the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, held in Oklahoma City on January 21 and 22, all officers were re-elected ,and the convention is reported to have moved along smoothly, although marked with much enthusiasm and some spirited debate.

The officers of the Oklahoma Union are Tom W. Cheek, president; W. O. Lawson, vice president, and Z. H. Lawter, secretary-treasurer. The two members of the executive board, J. M. Graves and M. B. Eberhard, whose terms had expired, were also re-elected.

In the Oklahoma set-up, the Farmers Union sponsors the 4-H clubs. These clubs and their program constitute the Farmers Union Junior program of that state. B. M. Pratt, state club agent, acts in the capacity of State Junior leader. The young folks took a prominent part in the convention.

One feature of the Oklahoma convention is a "secretarys' school," which is a round table discussion of Local and county secretary problems, and which is participated in by secretaries from all over the state. Much good comes from these discussions.

The Oklahoma convention endorsed the program of the National Farmers Union, but turned thumbs down of an endorsement of the principles of the AAA. A resolution endorsing the "one-horse system" of the state legislature was also voted down.

SALE OF FARMS DOUBLES

The number of farms bought from the 12 Federal land banks by farmers and investors in 1935 was almost double the number for 1934 and more than double that for 1933, according to figures released this week by the Farm Credit Administration.

The tone of the farm real estate market improved substantially in every district, and farms and part farms acquired by the banks over a period of years were sold at an average rate of about 34 a day for each and every working day during the year.

Some 8788 whole farms and 1379 part farms were sold in 1935 for $29,213,000 compared to 4865 whole farms and 698 part farms sold for $17,600,000 in 1934, and 4128 whole farms and 637 part farms sold for $14,113,000 in 1933.

Cash down payments during the past year were considerably larger in most districts and the sale price represented a higher percentage of the carrying value of the property. The sale price in relation to carrying value increased from 97.5 per cent in 1933 to 100.1 per cent in 1934 to 100.6 per cent last year.

COWLEY COUNTY NEXT WEEK

John Vesecky, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, is scheduled to pend the week of February 10 to 15 in Cowley county, meeting with Cowley county Farmers Union Locals. The detailed schedule will be available next week.

Mr. Vesecky, with state secretary Floyd Lynn, are in Kansas City this week attending the annual stockholders' meetings of the various state-wide Farmers Union activities.

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

DISAFFECTION BILL WILL BAN FREEDOM OF PRESS SPEECH

Penitentiary Sentences for Any Who would Dare to Criticise Army or Navy or Policies of Military Leaders in United States

HAS PASSED SENATE

And Now Has Been Reported Favorably by House Committee; Farmers Union Members Urged to Study and Enter Protest

If the "Military Disaffection Bill" should become a law, and if the law were to be enforced rigidly, the country probably would have to increase the facilities of the present penitentiaries and build a number of new ones in order to take care of the violators of the law. Probably, too, many addresses of subscribers to the Kansas Union Farmer would have to be changed to Lansing or Leavenworth.

This prediction is made because the writer is sure that many members of the Kansas Farmers Union believe they have an inherent moral right to criticise acts of the Army or Navy or of those connected with the military branches of government. The disaffection bill would make such criticisms punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

Can't Laugh It Off

Now, let's not try to laugh this off; for the bill has already passed the United Stuates Senate. Further than that, a majority of the House Military Affairs Committee has reported the bill favorably, heartily endorsing the legislation as a means of suppressing "communist" propaganda in the Army and Navy. The truth is, it would suppress all agitation against the huge army and navy appropriations and criticisms of army and navy leaders and policies, just as is the case in Italy and Germany.

The bill passed the Senate one hot day last summer. Many Senators considered it of no importance, and a record vote was not even called for.

Would Suit Militarists

Such a law would deprive the people and the press of their constitutional right to free speech; and the suppression of free speech and of liberty is always a forerunner of war. But war would suit the militarists, and it would suit those who get wealthy when nations or armies buy munitions and other necessities of war.

This bill (Tydings-McCormack Bill, S. 2253) provides, in brief:

"Whoever advises, counsels, urges, or solicits any member of the Army or Navy of the United States . . . to disobey the laws or regulations (any order issued by higher authority) governing such forces . . . or whoever publishes or distributes any book, pamphlet, paper, print, article, letter, or other writing which advises," etc., "shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both."

A second section of the bill provides that any of the writing described in the first section might be seized from any place or person under a search warrant in accordance with the provisions of the war-time Espionage Act.

A Minority Report

While the majority of the house committee on military affairs reported favorably on the bill, a minority report was made by Congressman Maverick of Texas and Congressman Kvale of Minnesota. This report charges that the bill is unconstitutional, unnecessary and a "brash piece of Hitleristic fascism." The report continues: "If a mother wrote her son, a soldier, and told him that the Army was no place for him and enjoined him to get out, she would be subject to a penitentiary sentence. . . . Any newspaper so much as suggesting an increase or decrease in the Army would be subject to its provisions. A newspaper suggesting that the Navy did not have the best battleships could be charged with violation of the law in that they were inciting sailors to disaffection. . . . Criticism of brutality, mistreatment, bad food, unsanitary conditions—or anything of that character—could be met by the most brutal suppression, searches and seizures, and penitentiary sentences."

"The second section of this bill," the report states, "is a pure case of unwarranted, unconstitutional and bigoted tyranny. It provides for every conceivable violation of the rights of search of seizure, for the breaking into the homes of the American people and shows a reckless disregard of every American principle of liberty.

"The third section of Title I of the Espionage Act (Act of June 15, 1917, c. 30), upon which the present bill is modeled, reads in part:

"Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States', etc.

"The earliest decisions under that section quickly adopted, in utter disregard of the most elementary principles of the common law, the doctrine of constructive intent, holding that if the words uttered had a remotely bad tendency within the prohibition of the statute, the fact that the utterances were made in the greatest good faith and with complete innocence of any idea of direct incitement, the utterer was nevertheless guilty of violating the law and subject to imprisonment.

Typical Examples

"Thus was immediately put an end to any genuine discussion of public matters. Those that attempted criticism speedily found their way to jail. The first year after the enactment of the Espionage Act found more than 1,100 prosecutions. In all, the total exceeded 2,000. The following are typical examples of what was considered criminal under the statute:

"Rose Pastor Stokes was given 10 years for saying 'I am for the people and the Government is for the profiteers.' Her conviction was later reversed.

"D. T. Blodgett, however, was not so fortunate. He received a 20-year sentence, which was affirmed, for circulating a pamphlet urging Iowa voters not to re-elect Congressmen who voted for conscription and reprinting an argument of Congressman Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, against the constitutionality of the Draft Act. . . .

"In time of peace, it is unthinkable that such injustice should be invited. And such a law will invite abuses—unwarranted when the Nation is not at war. . . . Certain elements are asking Congress to pass a law which is absolutely certain to be used unconstitutionally. And yet, they are are very persons who prattle the loudest on every possible occasion of preserving the Constitution and of the abuses of constitutional rights by government officials."

Do Something About It

A study of this bill would be a good thing for any Farmers Union Local to take up. It is right in line with the National Union Junior study topic of "Peace and Patriotism" and for that reason, the younger folks should give it a lot of study. The matter should be discussed in Local meetings, and committees should be appointed to go before local editors where the bill should be explained fully with the idea stressed that its passage would be a blow to the freedom of the press.

It is suggested that each member, or at least each Local and each group of Juniors, write to the Congressman representing their district and ask him for a copy of the Minority Report on this bill, and tell him what the Local opinion is.

Much material on this and kindred matters can be obtained from the National Council for Prevention of War, 532 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WORLD WHEAT STOCKS GO DOWN

A marked reduction in the world supply of wheat between now and July 1 is in prospect, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

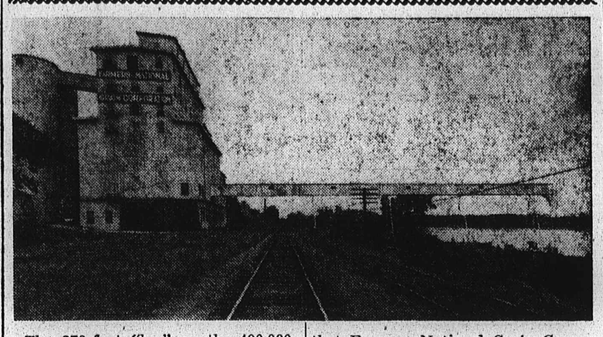
Analyzing the situation in its January report on world wheat prospects, the bureau says that the surplus of wheat available for export and carry-over in Canada, Australia, and Argentina was about 140,000,000 bushels less this January 1 than last.

With only a small surplus in Argentina and Australia, Canada has an opportunity to reduce her surplus stock to about normal size. Stocks in the United States are about unchanged from a year ago.

Stocks in this country may be slightly less at the end of the season than at the beginning, and contain less than a normal proportion of good milling wheat, says the report.

A cow will not drink the water she needs to produce milk if she has to drink through a hole in the ice. Good cows, provided with an abundance of warmed water, should easily pay for a tank heater and the fuel it burns by producing more milk.—H. W. Cave, dairy husbandry.

LEAVENWORTH MARINE LOADING DOCK FOR FARMERS NATIONAL GRAIN CORP.



The 270-foot "leg" on the 400,000-bushel elevator at Leavenworth, Kansas, completed recently, gave Farmers National Grain Corporation the first marine terminal in the Kansas City area. Shortly after the loading dock was finished, 50,000 bushels of wheat were loaded into a barge for shipment to Chicago.

Compleetion of the Missouri river channel to Leavenworth connects it with New Orleans and Mobile on the south. Chicago and Great Lakes on the north, and the industrial Pittsburgh district on the east. No such system of waterways as that of the Missouri-Mississippi can be found in the world—a system connecting great cities and industrial areas with rich agricultural sections, and giving an outlet to the seas.

It is fitting that Leavenworth, the first Kansas town, should be the state's first port. It is equally fitting that Farmers National Grain Corporation, a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled organization should be the first to have a marine terminal in that area. This culminates a battle that began a good many years ago for the improvement of inland waterways—a battle fought out by organized agriculture and its friends.

Farmers National Grain Corporation was also the first to use barges between Peoria, Ill., and Lake Michigan in 1933, when the Illinois River Channel was completed into Lake Michigan, and when the Missouri River Channel was completed to Kansas City in June, this year the corporation was the first to ship by barge from that point. These river shipments have all been made at a considerable saving to producers over land-rail rates, and are but examples of the economical practices of the farmers' own selling agency.

MANAGER ACTS AS "COUNTY AGENT" IN THE FARMERS UNION

Manager of Farmers Union Cooperative Says He Feels Obligation to Do Everything Possible To Help Build Membership

OTHERS SHOULD COPY

Sometimes we hear discouraged Farmers Union members say, "Our Local is not as large or as active as it used to be, because we do not have paid agents constantly working on the membership problem, like another farm organization has. Our members have left us, a few at a time, because this paid agent has come to them so many times and asked them to join the other organization; and they have finally gone over to the other outfit, and many do not feel that they want to belong to two farm organizations."

All of which may be true in some communities. But here is something proposed—and practiced—by a Farmers Union member who, with good reason, considers himself a "paid agent" of the Farmers Union. This man is a manager of a Farmers Union cooperative. He believes that any manager of a Farmers Union cooperative, whether it be a cooperative store, elevator, oil company, cream station, shipping association, or any kind of a Farmers Union cooperative business organization, owes a moral obligation to the Farmers Union to work with the Local and county officers and other workers in the matter of building up Farmers Union membership.

"It is not enough that a manager of a Farmers Union cooperative should simply be a paid-up member of the Farmers Union," says this manager. "It is not enough, either, that he simply takes care of the routine business matters, the accounts, buying, etc. The wide awake Farmers Union manager, I believe, should take a keen interest in building up the membership of the Farmers Union in his community. It is not only a personal obligation, but it is also in line with good business. It is only good horse-sense to expect your cooperative business to do better when you have a good Farmers Union membership around you."

This manager goes on to say, "I know where my bread and butter comes from. I certainly feel obligated to boost the membership and the welfare of the Farmers Union in the community which this cooperative business serves, and which supports this cooperative that furnishes me with what I consider a fairly good job. I feel it is as much my job to help keep up interest in Farmers Union membership and activities, as it is the job of a county agent to keep up the interest in his organization. I am trying to be a good Farmers Union 'county agent' here in my own community."

Perhaps this is the way most managers feel, or would feel if they stopped to consider the point. Certainly this attitude marks a manager as being loyal to those with whom he works. But the facts are that too many managers do not pay enough attention to this point.

It should be the aim of every member of every Farmers Union cooperative board of directors, and of every Farmers Union stockholder, to see that the manager, who is making his living because of the Farmers Union, takes an active part in building up Local Farmers Union membership. In too many cases, perhaps, the manager has not even been encouraged to do this kind of work. Most managers would, no doubt, be glad to do all they can to help in membership work,

(continued on page 3)

CONFERENCE OF FARMERS UNION LEADERS IS HELD

National Farmers Union Officers, Executive Board and State Presidents Prepare Statement Setting Forth Position

COST OF PRODUCTION

That Basic Farmers Union Principle Upheld; Conference Sanctioned Secretary Kennedy's Participation in Committee of 13

As agricultural leaders and government officials in Washington continue to wrestle with the problem of adopting a workable agricultural program to follow the defunct AAA, the National Farmers Union is cooperating fully with other farm groups in the situation.

Of course everything possible is being done to further the Farmers Union program, which is based upon cost of production. However, just what the final result will be is still a matter of conjecture.

President E. H. Everson of the National Farmers Union was called into the conference of farm leaders by Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture. Mr. Everson in turn issued a call for the members of the National Executive Committee of the Farmers Union, together with state presidents of the Farmers Union, to come to Washington. The response was general, and all members of the executive committee were present.

The Farmers Union group gave endorsement to the National Secretary, Edward E. Kennedy, in taking part in the conference of a committee of thirteen, composed of farm leaders and others closely allied with agriculture.

The Farmers Union conference chose five men to prepare a statement setting forth the Farmers Union's position with reference to the agricultural situation. The aims and purpose of the Farmers Union were set forth in a five-point statement This was on January 14, which was three days following the publication of a statement of the committee of thirteen. That statement was made January 11. A final report of the National Agricultural Conference, signed by leading farm organizations, and subscribed to by the National Farmers Union, was made on January 18.

Conference Statement

Below is the statement of the conference of the Farmers Union national officers, national executive committee and state presidents of the Farmers Union:

Farming is the Basic Industry of this Nation.

It is our firm conviction, that the prosperity and security of the United States depends upon the prosperity and security of our agricultural industry.

We believe, that it is the duty of government, in the interest of the public welfare, to provide legislative aid of an effective character that will enable our farmers to receive their just and full share of the national income, recognizing the fundamental principle, that the producer is entitled to his cost.

We believe that legislation should be enacted, embodying the following fundamental principles:

1. The purpose of such legislation shall be to secure for the farmers an income of not less than the cost of production for farm commodities consumed in the United States. Such cost of production to be determined by employing similar methods and recognizing the same principles as are used by business and industry in determining the selling price of their goods and services.

2. Such legislation shall fully protect the domestic market for the farmers of the United States by such restrictions or prohibitions of imports as are necessary to maintain our domestic cost of production price levels.

3. Such legislation shall provide with respect to the marketing and distribution of all farm products which may come into the hands of the agency of government administering this program, that wherever practicable such marketing shall be done through farm commodity cooperatives, qualified under the Capper-Volstead Act.

4. We favor the government paying the individual farmers the obligations accrued under the invalidated contracts of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

5. In addition to the foregoing, we reiterate our full approval and endorsement of the entire legislative program of the National Farmers' Union and we will continue to use our combined efforts to secure its enactment into law.

Committee:

Charley C. Talbott, of North Dakota, Chairman.
Joe Plummer, of Colorado, Member.
Bob Spencer, of Indiana, Member.
Tom W. Cheek, of Oklahoma, Member.
W. C. Erby, of Alabama, Member.

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

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

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E. E. Kennedy, Secretary.....Kankakee, Ill.

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

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

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 303, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg.

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

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO—Room 310, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1936

THE LEGALIZED THEFT

One of the questions receiving most attention from Kansas farmers today in their meetings and in private conversations is that of the legalized theft which makes possible the returning of the impounded processing taxes to packers and processors. It is a matter of common knowledge that such an injustice has been ordered in the high court.

We have yet to hear a single soul defend the court in this action. While it is the opinion of most people that the action can be explained as legal, no one believes it has any relation whatever to justice. And most people have been led to believe that our courts were supposed to be courts of justice.

One farmer had this to say: "I could stand for the decision that the AAA was unconstitutional, although that action was a severe blow to us farmers. But I certainly can't see how in the world they could figure out that this money belongs to the processors."

Another said: "It's the most unjust thing that could have happened." Another: "It is just a legalized steal." Still another: "What's this I have heard about a 'public welfare' clause in the constitution? Turning this money over to the processors, who don't deserve a dime of it, is exactly the opposite of public welfare."

And so it goes. The action has not a single peg of justice to stand on. Even the processors themselves are keeping mighty quiet about it. Even they cannot justify it, apparently. The action of the courts does not have a friend in all the land. Virtually all classes have turned thumbs down on it. It "smells to high heaven" as the expression has it.

Yet it is being done. The money impounded by the courts is to be given to the processors, even though they admit that they were not out one penny; that they protected themselves by giving the farmer enough less for his products to take care of the processors tax, or that they passed the tax on to the consumer by collecting enough from that source to protect themselves.

The money should either go to the general fund of the United States treasury, or the processors to whom it is paid, by court ruling, should be made to give bond to guarantee that they will distribute the money to those producers of whom they have bought the products.

Voicing a Protest

Clifford Hope, Kansas congressman from the Seventh Kansas district, has asked the processors to pay this money back to the producers. He has also asked them to make a statement setting forth what they expect to do with this money. Undoubtedly his letter or his demands will be ignored by the packers, millers and other processors.

But it is not so easy to ignore public opinion especially if that public opinion is organized and is given a definite voice. To that end, every farmer in Mr. Hope's district should get behind him in this move. Letters or telegrams should go to him from every local and from every Farmers Union member, as well as from other farmers, backing him in this stand he has taken. Then the same thing should be done in the other congressional districts. All Kansas congressman should hear from their constituents, especially their organized farmer constituents, urging them to make similar demands of the packers and other processors. The United States Senators should also be made to know that the Kansas folks protest most vigorously the idea of a big amount of money being legally stolen and handed to the class of people who want farmers to remain subservient to other classes.

The Real Remedy

Above all, Kansas farmers should now realize anew that there is only one way to beat the packers and other processors at their own game, and that is through the medium of the cooperatives. A farmer-owned cooperative packing plant would be most effective in bringing the arrogant packing industry to time. Cooperative mills would take the wind out of the sails of the independent, old line milling industry. And even if the wind stayed in the sails, we as farmers could have our own cooperative canoe which we could paddle, and we wouldn't give a hang whether the old line processors kept going or not.

We all know the experiences of communities who have established cooperative elevators, cooperative cream stations, and so on. The old line outfits, over night, adjusted their prices to the cooperative levels, and all the credit for the improvement was due the cooperatives, whether they got the credit or not.

The same thing would be experienced on a larger scale if farmers should establish their own cooperative processing plants. There could be no gigantic legalized steal such as we are now seeing, going on right under our noses.

Need Membership First

Well, then, some may ask, why don't we, as a great farm organization, begin right away and establish farmer-owned packing plants and mills? The sad answer is, "We are not ready." Why are we not ready? Because we are not sufficiently organized; because too many of our farmers do not belong to their own organization.

The required solid foundation on which cooperatives must be built, if they are to stand against the storms of competition, is the foundation of organization. A small number of farmers cannot carry the burden. It requires a large number.

The first step, then, is the increasing of our membership. When we get our membership built up to the strength needed, we can go ahead and save ourselves through the medium of cooperation.

Definite Responsibility

Each member of the Kansas Farmers Union, each member of each Local in Kansas, has a definite responsibility in this matter. If each member would make himself responsible for at least one more member, then the success of our organization, and the success of our cooperatives, would be assured.

Day after day, we see things we should do as an organization of farmers. The recent legalized crime which places millions of hot dollars in the hands of old-line processors, who already owe their existence to farmers, brings out clearly the fact that we have much to do. It cannot all be done at once. It cannot be done at all until we do first things first. And the first thing is the building up of our membership.

Let's build our organization, and be prepared for future emergencies.

The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

The two most visited, scenic spots in America are the Grand Canyon with its gorges a mile deep and the Sequoia National Park in California with its trees four-thousand years old.

Cong. John Taber, 55, of upper New York, the ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee has been in Congress 14 years and in New York State all his life, yet he has never seen Al. Smith.

The Colorado River is one of the dirtiest in the country. When a traveler takes a bath in one of the hotels along its banks, he gets out of the tub without using a towel, then after a few minutees when he is thoroughly dry, he brushes himself off with a whisk broom.

How to pay the bonus has been thrown back into the lap of Congress. With eleven-billions of gold stacked up in the Treasury, the issuance of new currency is sound enough, but those who have money want to keep it scarce and will probably force us into an immediate new tax measure.

Care should be exercised so that the delegates from Kansas to the Cleveland Convention will be as progressive as Landon has been. They will soon be scrutinized by other Western States and if the acid test shows that they are at heart reeactionary, it will not be healthy preconvention setting for the glory of our State.

Rep. McGroarty, the author of the Townsend bill and poet laureate of California, speaking under the five-minute rule, pleaded with the members not to interrupt him for he had waited fifty years for this chance to whack the Indian Bureau. His plea won his fight, temporarily.

Ren. Scott, of Long Beach, formerly of Council Grove, offered an amendment to the Interior Bill providing that no money should be available for the salary of any person teaching in the Indian Schools, who advocates the legislative program of the American Liberty League.

A constitutent who had complained about the AAA program now demands a comprehensive substitute, it reminds me a little of the boy, who after he's murdered his parents, sought sympathy from the Court and Jury because he was an orphan.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

BY JOHN VESECKY

ANOTHER "TRAVELOGUE"

My travelogue this week shall be rather short.

On Monday of last week I attended a Board of Directors meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at Kansas City.

Clay County Meeting

Tuesday evening I spoke to the regular meeting of Lincoln Local 1506 in Clay county. Mr. King and Mr. Hammel met me at the train in Clay Center and took me to the place of meeting, about ten miles distant from Clay Center. Owing to bad roads and threatening weather, there were only about thirty present at the meeting. Some of those present were from surrounding Locals. President Walter Hammel opened the meeting with the singing of "America," by the audience, after which I gave my talk.

Clay county boasts of being one of the organized counties in the state, and I believe that they have full right to be proud of their business association in Clay Center and some of the other business points in Clay county. I understand all of the Locals are holding regular meetings once or twice a month, with good programs and good attendance, providing roads and weather permit.

The folks present at the meeting on Tuesday evening impressed me as very earnest Farmers Union boosters who understood and appreciated the importance of Union work. They listened with attention to my talk and I feel certain that if there are any desirable farmers in Clay county tributary to this Local, who are still not members of the Farmers Union, it will not be long before they are enrolled as members.

After the meeting we partook of a fine lunch in the basement of the school house. We all enjoyed a nice social visit for about an hour or so. Mr. Meenan, who lives close to Clay Center, took me back to Clay Center after the meeting.

Met With Pioneers

On January 31, Mr. Lynn and I drove into McPherson county to attend a metting of Pioneer Local 656, near Marquette. We found the school room well filled with enthusiastic, earnest Farmers Union folks, including fathers, wives and children. In all there were abcut 100 present.

Mr. Lynn was first introduced by chairman Gustafson, and made the first talk. He also introduced me as the next speaker. I have heard of people talking until the cows come home, but this is the first time I ever talked to an audience until the lights went out; and then I kept on talking in the dark until the lights came back on again. Owing to some trouble with the Delco light system furnishing the lights for the school house, the lights wouid go off and come on again, but that did not interfere with the attention and interest of the Farmers Union folks of Pioneer Local.

After the meeting we all adjourned to the basement of the school house to eat cakes of all kinds and drink coffee. We discussed informally, the Farmers Union program and all the questions confronting the farmers at the present time.

Young Folks at Meetings

Altogether both meetings of the week were very enjoyable and much worth while. I was impressed by the number of young folks attending both meetings. In the Clay county meeting, there were at least four or five combinations of father and son attending the meeting. It certainly is a good sign for the continuation of the Farmers Union. In the McPherson county meeting the whole family attended. Mr. Richard Peterson, county president of McPherson county, and organizer and lecturer, gave a short, well worded talk during the meeting which showed he not only has a good understanding of present day problems confronting the farmers, but also has a good flow of language and ability, which if cultivated, will make him one of the leading young men in the organization.

I feel sure that meetings like those I attended this week cannot help but bring good results both in increased membership in better understanding of farm problems. I cannot urge too strongly the necessity of regular meetings with good programs and free dscussions, attended by mother dad, and all the children.

THE FARMER MUST BE JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES

The working man in the city is specialized; he has a single job to do. The farmer on the other hand is a jack-of-all-trades. Besides the many varied types of farming about which he must know, the average farmer has to be a mechanic, a plumber, a merchant, a salesman, a purchasing agent and a blacksmith, says a special bulletin from Rural Electrification Administration.

This demand for versatility helps to make electricity—flexible and adaptable— necessary. The Rural Electrification Administration has listed over 200 uses for electric power on the farm. It heats; it cools. It furnishes light and power. It will relieve the drudgery of the housewife.

Besides the better known uses of electric power on the farm and in the farm home, there are many unusual tasks which electricity can perform

It grinds grain, cuts ensilage, and mixes and sacks feed. It sterilizes dairy equipment. It shears sheep, grades and polishes apples, and destroys insect pests.

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station learned that cooked soybeans were an extra good supplemental feed for hogs. To cook these over an open fire was a chore and labor costs were high. Electricity purchased at off-peak rates, from 9 p. m. to 7 a. m., cooks them at 10c per hundredweight in an electric cooker.

A Virginia farmer found that water in a creek passing through his land came from a hot spring. With an electric pump he irrigated his vegetables from the war creek and prevented his produce from freezing. This permitted him to market late vegetables at on excellent price

In egg storage temperature is very important. Above 55 degrees or below 30 degrees causes whites to become weak and watery and the yolks are visible in candling. In this condition they will not be listed as top grade in New York markets. With electric coolers controlled by thermostats an ideal temperature of 50 degrees with 75 per cent humidity can be maintained.

The electrically driven spray gun truly makes the paint fly. There is no waste, and the material goes on the surface uniformly. Bees if given a little electric heat in the winter will increase in numbers and be healthier in the spring. Ducks are very timid and afraid of the dark. Modern duck farms use all night electric illumination to keep their ducks from stampeding. Electricity is used extensively on quail, pheasant, and game farms for incubating, brooding, control of humidity and ventilation, and for water pumping and heating. In fact, the uses of electricity are limited only by the ingenuity of the farmer himself.

Neighborhood Notes

FAIRDALE LOCAL TAKES VERY DEFINITE STAND

The following resolution was adopted by Fairdale Local No. 927 of the Kansas Farmers Union on Monday, January 27, 1936. Fairdale Local is one of the large Locals of the state, and is located in the neighborhood of Brewster, Kansas. The resolution follows:

Due to the decision of the supreme court affecting agriculture, in declaring the AAA unconstitutional, it places the farmer in a position of jeopardy, jeopardizing not only the welfare of agriculture, but of the entire nation. The undersigned members and friends of the Farmers Cooperative Association of Brewster, Kansas, do on this date, January 27, 1936, recognize the fact that agriculture is the basic industry of the nation, and that indirectly a sound program for agriculture is as important to other classes as it is directly important to farmers; we accordingly, as loyal American citizens, respectfully submit the following petition:

First: That having in good faith carried out the terms of the contract with the United States Government to retire a certain per cent of our annual crop acreage, we demand that the government fulfill its part of the contract by paying the rental for those acres in the form of benefit payments now remaining unpaid.

Second: That despite adverse publicity by those not engaged in the business of farming, we firmly believe a control program emphatically necessary to a constructive planning for agriculture, and that we respectfully demand that if the constitution does not provide or permit such planning and operation, that immediate action be taken to amend the constitution to meet the changing conditions of agriculture.

Third: That we firmly endorse the principles underlying the present program; that we believe crop insurance in constitutional form, and parity price levels be maintained through a system of benefit payments.

Fourth: That we respectfully protest the decision of the supreme court and demand that processing taxes at present impounded be paid into the general funds of the United States treasury, and not be refunded to the processors, as the real source or origin of these taxes is impossible to establish.

Fifth: That we believe that the Adjusted Program has largely been responsible for the decided advance in agricultural commodities, and that the saving of farm homes, maintaining of our public school system, our county and state governmental departments, have been made possible by the improved conditions resulting from the AAA.

Signed,
O. L. Jones, president,
Clifford Miller, Secretary.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Tank Heaters and Stock Tanks.

A MEMBERSHIP SERMON

(Editor's Note: The following excellent article was contributed and written by C. O. Thomas of Stone Local at Zurich, Kansas. The editor put on the caption, "A Membership Sermon," because it is just that—and a good one.)

Farmers Union Members:

'Way back in 1911 I became a member of the Farmers Union. We have had quite a number of ups and downs since that time. The good old days when we had plenty of money, and these later years when it is scarce as hens' teeth. I believe, to sum it all up, the most interesting Local, and the one which holds its members year in and year out, is where there is something carried on within the Local that is of mutual interest to all..

For instance, for a long time, in our Local, our president handled groceries in this way: At that time the Jobbing Association sent out groceries to the Locals that would pool their orders. The members would make up an order, say of several hundred pounds, and then after it came, at their next regular meeting each got what he ordered. It kept the Local alive and the dues paid up; the savings on groceries paid them and more.

This could be done with oil. The members could order a barrel of oil and then divide it up in 5, 10 or 15 gallon lots to the members. Our Jobbing Association would surely get our members oil by the barrel that would be dependable.

These associations didn't rise up until the Farmers Union members started them; then after the associations got started they began to drop the requirements that their members must be bona fide Farmers Union members. It seems to me we would be farther ahead today had we never done a dollar's worth of business in the associations that were built up under the Farmers Union banner, except with bona fide Farmers Union members.

But the trend has been that when ever we got an institution started and on its feet, we would kind of forget that we were Farmers Union members, and the membership would begin to lag, and soon the business would lag also. We have often wondered if there was ever a Farmers Union project failed where the members all kept their dues paid and their Locals alive.

The same has been with our good leaders. Quite a number of them got their start under the Farmers Union tutoring, and then when quite efficient, they go off with some other set-up.

So, Brother Farmers Union members, let's be Farmers Union members, and require those sailing under our banner to help keep up our organization. If they only like us until they can get a toe-hold, let's turn the table and require a tail-hold in the Farmers Union, if they want the support of Farmers Union. And don't forget what we have accomplished in our legislative and congressional efforts for the farmer.

—C. O. Thomas.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Tankage and Meat Scraps.

ZEPHYR LOCAL LIBRARY

Zephyr local 1622 held its second meeting of the year at the Beacon Light school house. The meeting was opened with President B. F. Rice presiding.

After a short business meeting the 1936 membership drive was discussed. Our lecturer then gave a talk on cooperation. The remainder of the time was given to Mrs. John Orr who gave some high lights on social security.

The Farmers Union has opened a library in the office of the Farmers Cooperative Oil Company which is located in the old Chapman Hotel. This library consists of many interesting books on cooperation; Money, Banking and Credit" by Elsie Olson, etc. Also a most interesting pamphlet written by Miss Helen F. Topping, introducing Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese Christian leader and also leader of the cooperative movement in Japan, who is in the United States for a six months speaking tour. Miss Topping is the American missionary who has been, for years, Kagawa's English secretary. She has taken the story of Kagawa's life and told it in the fashion best fitted to make him understood by Americans. This library is handled in the same manner as any other library, and the public is invited to read these interesting books. The public has shown keen interest in this library and many books have been checked out.

George Pillsbury is a delegate from the local Farmers Cooperation Oil Company to the seventh annual meeting of the Consumers Cooperative Association to be held in North Kansas City, Missouri, February 3 and 4. Others who will attend from this local are: Harvey Stalty, Francis Parsons, C. O. Halsey, John Orr, Roy Somers, John Beal, Ed Small and Arthur Fruend.

Edna Baker,
Corresponding Secretary.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Feed Ingredients.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Linn Co.)

Whereas, our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst, two of our worthy brothers, J. Monroe Martin and Danial C. Mead. They being board members of our Farmer Union Store of La Cygne, Kansas, will be greatly missed from that order, this community and their homes.

Be it therefore resolved that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved families. Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families, a copy be sent to the Farmers Union paper and a copy be spread on the minutes of the New Home and Jingo Locals.

It's sad that one we cherish,
Should be taken from our home,
But the joys that do not finish,
Live in memory alone.

All the years we've spent together,
All the happy Golden hours,
Shall be cherished in remembrance,
Fragrant sweet from memory flowers.

Resolution Committee:
M. E. Sappington,
G. W. Lawhead,
H. M. Norton.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Union Gold, Union Pride and Union Standard Flour.

FARMERS THANK MR. REED

We, the Farmers Union Local No. 1304 (in Labette county) in regular session adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, the Parsons Sun and its editor and owner, the Honorable Clyde Reed, have rendered valuable service to the cause of agriculture through the medium of Mr. Reed's columns, showing his comprehensive understanding and his fearless and unpartizan defense of the AAA and other efforts to solve the farm problem; therefore be it resolved that we extend our thanks and gratitude to Mr. Reed.

Be it resolved that we indorse the resolution passed by the farmers of Production Credit Association of Colby, Kansas, urging farmers to boycott processors, packers and millers who were responsible for the annulment of the AAA, and who are trying to confiscate the tax.

L. B. Craig,
E. S. Volmer,
Victor Vogel,
Resolutions Committee.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For all kinds of Wire and Steel Posts.

LAW OR JUSTICE

We farmers are always more or less inclined, when it comes to our own basic economic common problems, to let George do our talking and thinking; while we ourselves are too busy trying to make, to some degree or another, an existence.

It seems to me that if there ever was a time when the farmers and consumers of the nation should let it be definitely known that they do not approve of the shameful thing that is about to take place, namely allowing the processors of pork and wheat to retain the processing tax in the name of the law, it is now. Producers and consumers of food, generally speaking, have always been taught to have, and do believe in having the highest respect and loyalty for our highest tribunal. But it seems as though the last decision is very comparable to the one of March 6th, 1856, known as the Dredd Scott Decision, declaring by law that a negro was not a man, but a chattel; and we all know the distress that followed.

None of us want a return of that condition of national affairs. But we do want justice. And so it is up to us, the producers and consumers of pork and wheat, to make every effort in our power to let our representatives and senators in Congress, and our respective organization leaders, know that we do not approve of such a steal. It is not their money; it's your money and my money.

J. F. Komarek, Bavaria, Kans.

RUSSELL COUNTY UNION FAVORS PROCESSING TAX AND SOIL CONVERSION

The Russell County Farmers Union met in Russell on February 1, and adopted a constructive resolution, which was signed by representatives of a good number of Russell county members. A copy was sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, as follows:

Be it Resolved that the undersigned, representing the agricultural and business interests of Russell County, do hereby unanimously endorse such legislation as will provide a permanent agricultural program for agricultural products; that we heartily endorse the principle of crop production control; that we believe the processing taxes are a fair and reasonable manner of paying the Farmers' Tariff. We further unanimously endorse the oil Conservation program.

Russell County Farmers Union.
By C. A. Tiedeman, president.

CULVER LOCAL MET

Culver Local No. 2170 in Ottawa county met on Tuesday evening, January 21, 1936. The meeting was called to order by the president, and a report of the last meeting was read and approved.

A motion was made and carried, for the president to appoint eight or ten members to solicit for membership. The president then asked all members to see three persons about joining the Farmers Union before the next meeting in February.

Mr. Frain made a motion for the Local to pay for the lights, in return for using the coal to heat the room for Local meetings, and the motion carried. The Local also voted to pay the secretary's dues in payment for her services as secretary.

There was no program, since those who had expected to give the progrom numbers were not present. The Local voted to secure a state officer to attend the next meeting. The president appointed, as the lunch committee, Mrs. Frain, Mrs. Sams and Mrs. McCulick. The program committee appointed consists of Mrs. Huffman and Mrs. Pickering.

After the meeting adjourned, the members gathered in the basement for a lunch of sandwiches, pie and coffee.—Cor. Secretary.

GOOD PIQUA MEETING

Members of the Piqua Local No. 2151, and their families, enjoyed a social meeting at the C. S. I. C. Hall in Piqua, Tuesday evening, January 28. Mr. Lon Wright presided as chairman. The opening number on the program was a piano solo by Mrs. Frank Hean, After which the chairman introduced Mr. Ray Hoss, Woodson county farm agent. Mr. Hoss gave a very interesting talk and assured the Farmers Union his cooperation with their work in the future.

Mr. E. H. Weckel, local member, was the next speaker of the evening He gave a short talk on cooperation, bringing out many interesting examples of his subject.

Will Ling of Allen county was present and gave a brief talk in the interest of the cooperative oil company being established at Iola. These talks were both interesting and profitable to all present.

The ladies served refreshments. We are asking every member to be present and to bring a new member with him. Please don't fail us, and we will win the battle.

—Vincent J. Sicka

ANDERSON COUNTY MEETING

The Anderson County Farmers Union will hold its regular meeting at the Colony High School Auditorium on Friday night, February 7, 1936.

Each Local of the county will furnish a number of the entertainment. The speaker for the evening will be furnished by the Consumers Cooperative Oil Co. of Kansas City, Mo..

All members are crodially invited to bring their families, and a basket of good things to eat. Coffee will be furnished by the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery..

Robert Meliza, president,
C. W. Hall, secretary.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Coal.

OTTAWA COUNTY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Ottawa County Farmers Union to be held Friday night, February 7, in the I. O. O. F. Hall in Minneapolis, will be of a rather special nature, and is one which every friend of the Farmers Union in the county should attend.

Besides the regular business and the program, the lunch and the wind-up dance, the installation of the new officers will take place. Committee reports will also be given. Ottawa county is off to a good start. Let's all be there.

Abe Pickering, president.—

CULVER LOCAL FEBRUARY 18

Culver Local No. 2170 will meet at the regular meeting place on Tuesday evening, February 18. It is hoped a large crowd will be present. Among those to take part in the evening's program will be Miss Frieda Maelzer, the Junior Leader of Ottawa county, and Floyd Lynn, state secretary.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Cottonseed and

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Floyd H. Lynn, Kansas Junior Leader

"Peace and Patriotism" Versus Disaffection Bill

Present Goings on in Congress Challenge Study and Action by Farmers Union Juniors; Neutrality is Important

Although the matter is treated quite extensively in another article in this issue of the Kansas Union, the State Junior Leader believes a further opportunity for study on the part of the Juniors is not out of place. This is especially true since the study topic of the National Farmers Union Junior department is "Peace and Patriotism."

Much information of value can be gathered from the "Washington Information Letter," sent out by the Peace-Action Service, in connection with the Council for Prevention of War, 532 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The letter from which the following information is taken was dated January 24, 1936. It follows:

A rapidly shifting series of events occupied the Washington scene the past week. A vituperative controversy arose over statements, made by members of the Munitions Investigating Committee, that former President Wilson had withheld from members of the Senate, information of importance regarding American foreign relations in the World War period. The passage of the bonus bill gave a striking illustration of the cost to the American taxpayers of American participation in war. The proposed solutions for the agricultural situation showed this problem to involve far-reaching consequences to American foreign trade. The breakdown of the London Naval Conference led to serious speculation regarding the future of our American naval policy in the Pacific.

Military Disaffection

The Hearst papers have opened their annual drive on those who oppose militarism and its inevitable fascism in this country. The recent full-page editorials in Hearst newspapers, purportedly exhibiting confidential information regarding the activities of peace organizations and branding them as communistic, clearly states for the first time the object of our Army and Navy intelligence service.

To quote Mr. Hearst directly, "The Bureau of Naval Intelligences' most important function is to unearth subversive propaganda." In this statement the Hearst press reveals to the public the background of the fascistic drive which has been carefully formulated during the past year.

The Tydings-McCormack Military Disaffection Bill, S-2253, which seeks to ban any criticism of the Army and Navy or their appropriations, was slipped through a somnolent Senate one day last summer. It was reported out of the Military Affairs Committee in the House. Its true implications were brought to light for the first time by the minority report of Congressmen Maverick and Kvale. Vigorous opposition during the remainder of the session blocked the passage of this. The bill remains on the calendar of the House.

Teachers' oath bills and other reactionary legislation pressed by the patrioteers in various states have been instigated by the so-called patriotic coalition and the Hearst papers. The passage of such legislation has, throughout history, marked the first steps toward fascism. If the Military Disaffection Bill is passed, there would be no opportunity for free speech or a free press. Such a situation calls for immediate and vigorous action on the part of every voter to secure explicit statements against the bill by their congressman.

Neutrality

The neutrality issue, clouded by the controversy over the activities of the Nye committee and the freedom of the sea issue, hangs in the balance. If a few of the senators and congressmen had their way, there would be no advance beyond the existing legislation passed last August. Indeed, they would welcome a return to the dangerous pre-war type of legislation.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee is reporting the Administration-supported McReynolds bill, HJ-Res.422 this week. The bill will remain substantially in its original form. The Senate is not expected to finish executive hearings until the end of this week. There has been a demand for hearings on the part of business and financial interests, who will have wartime profits curbed by this act. Although this effort is strong at the present time, there seems to be enough support for a conclusion of the debate wthin the committee and the reporting of the bill to the Senate within the next two weeks.

In case of any bitter opposition which would prevent the passage of this legislation before the end of February, it is expected that a joint resolution will be rushed through both houses estending the arms embargo contained in the Neutrality Act passed last August. This is just what the opponents of neutrality legislation are hoping for. There should be a drive to make every senator and congressman aware of the overwhelming peace sentiment which demands the enactment of an adequate neutrality law containing the essential safeguards incorporated in the Nye-Clark-Maverick bill.

There should certainly, in view of past experience, be no exception made on the freedom of the seas issue. This section should be stricken out of the neutrality bill. The bill should be mandatory on trade at the risk of the shipper or of the purchaser. It should not allow American financial participation in the war nor should it allow the shipment of war materials above the peacetime average. American vessels should be kept out of war zones and travel by American nationals should be curbed. The clear task is to make Congress aware of the willingness on the part of the people in the country to pay the price necessary to secure an adequate neutrality law which will mean that this country will give no support to armed conflicts.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For KFU and Union Standard Egg Mash.

Who will be the first in your Local to report a new member, or an old member brought back into the Union?

Of Interest to Women

BANANA CAKE WITH PINEAPPLE FILLING

Cream two-thirds cup butter and two-thirds cup sugar, and add two well-beaten eggs. Add one and three-fourths cup mashed bananas. Sift together two cups pastry flour, three teaspoons baking powder, and one-fourth teaspoon salt, and add alternately with one-half cup milk. Add one teaspoon vanilla, and bake in two layers in a 375-degree oven for from twenty to twenty-five minutes. When cool, spread the following pineapple filling between the layers, and cover top and sides with white icing.

Pineapple Filling: Boil slowly together until thick, one cup of crushed pineapple, two tablespoons butter and two-thirds cup sugar. Cool.

COCOANUT CAKE

(Already Frosted)

½ cup butter
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
2-3 cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
¼ teaspoon lemon extract
1-8 teaspoon salt
2 cups flour
2½ teaspoons baking powder

Cream butter and sugar. Add rest of ingredients. Beat 2 minutes. Pour into greased shallow pan. Spread with topping.

Topping

2 egg whites
1-3 cup sugar
1-3 cup cocoanut
1-8 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
¼ teaspoon baking powder

Beat whites until stiff, add sugar and beat 2 minutes. Add rest of ingredients. Mix well and spread roughly over cake batter. Bake 30 minutes in moderately slow oven. Cut into bars or squares and serve.

CHEESE SPICE CAKE

3 egg yolks, well beaten
1 teaspoon of cinnamon
½ teaspoon of ginger
½ teaspoon of nutmeg
½ teaspoon of salt
2 tablespoons of molasses
2-3 cup grated cheese
2-3 cup of raisins (coarsely chopped)
1 teaspoon of soda dissolved in two-third's cup of sour milk
2 cups of flour

Bake in a moderate oven and frost with cheese meringue frosting, made as follows: Beat whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, fold in one cup of sugar, one teaspoon of vanilla and one-half cup of grated cheese. Spread on cake and brown in oven after the cake is done.

Cream Cheese Frosting: Blend 1 package cream cheese, 1½ cups sifted confectioner's sugar. Add 2 teaspoons grated orange rind, orange juice as needed. Use on chocolate cake, gingerbread.

APPLE UNSIDE DOWN GINGERBREAD

3 tart apples
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup light brown sugar

Pare and core apples. Cut them in thin slices. Melt butter in a heavy skillet. Add sugar and arrange apples in circles in over-lapping slices. Cover with batter from:

¼ cup shortening
¼ cup brown sugar
1 egg
½ cup molasses
1¼ cups all purpose flour
¼ teaspoon salt
¾ teaspoon ginger
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
¾ teaspoon soda
½ cup sour or buttermilk

Cream shortening, whip in sugar, egg and molasses. Add the dry ingredients mixed and sifted alternately with the milk. Bake in moderate oven (350 F) 30 to 40 minutes.

When baked place a plate over the spider and invert the whole quickly. Serve warm with whipped cream, cream cheese or hard sauce.

APPLE CAKE SWEDISH

1½ cups dried bread crumbs
1-3 cup sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1-8 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons butter
2 cups cooked sweetened apple sauce.

Mix crumbs with sugar, cinnamon, salt and butter. Spread one-half cup on bottom buttered shallow pan. Bake ten minutes. Add apple sauce and cover with rest of crumbs. Bake twenty minutes in slow oven.

Serve warm or cold with plain or whipped cream.

PRUNE CAKE

2¼ cups sifted cake flour, 1 teaspoon baking soda, ¼ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ cup butter, 1¼ cups sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup sour milk, 1 cup fresh cooked seeded prunes, cut.

Sift flour once, measure, add baking soda, salt and spices. Sift together three times. Cream butter with spoon, add sugar gradually, beating after each addition until fluffy, then add eggs and prunes and beat until blended.. To this mixture add flour alternately with milk, little at a time, beating until smooth. Turn into two greased 9-11 layer pans. Bake in moderate oven for 40 minute.s Frost with boiled or mocha frosting.

MANAGER ACTS AS "COUNTY AGENT" IN THE FARMERS UNION

(continued from page 1)

if invited or urged by the stockholders to do so. In fact, many of the successful managers are already doing that very thing, and it shows up to advantage in their business results.

Now, while the membership campaign is being carried on all over the state, is a most opportune time for managers to accept the responsibility of the Farmers Union brand of "county agent work."

CLOVER MAY HAVE ARRIVED IN AMERICA AS STOWAWAY

When the first red clover came to America has never been determined, but it quite probably came as a stowaway.

Records in the Bureau of Plant Industry indicate that the hold of the tiny vessel which brought the Pilgrims from Holland in 1620 may have carried a few precious bags of red clover seed, a crop that had been a standby in the "Low Countries" for many years. It is definitely recorded that a ship sent from Holland in 1625 carried, among other needs, "all sorts of seed."

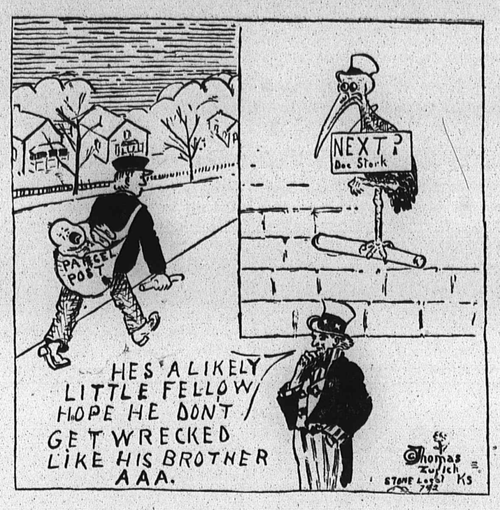
Sir Richard Weston, a successful Surrey farmer who sought refuge from religious persecution in Flanders, returned with seed of red clover to England in 1645, where it was known as "English grass." A New England record of 1663 reports "English clover grass thrives very well.." In 1670 Long Island produced "Excellent English grass . . . which they sometimes mow twice a year." In 1679 there were in the same locality fields covered with clover in blossom.

A Boston newspaper in 1729 advertised "good clover hay seed" for sale. Twenty years later red clover was growing on the hills of New York and better methods for hulling the seed were described.

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

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Prime Corrugated Sheets.

A New Farm Plan



C. O Thomas, one of the leaders in Stone Local 792 at Zurich, Kansas turns out to be another Kansas Farmers Union cartoonist. Reproduced here is one of Mr. Thomas' cartoons which he drew especially for the Kansas Union Farmer. Mr. Thomas is a farmer, and like many farmers, he's wondering what might happen next. Who can blame him, after what has already happened?

MORNING FROCKS

8653. Pretty Dress for Wee Maids. Designed in Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 requires 1 7-8 yard of 32 inch fabric with ¼ yard contrasting for long sleeves and 1 5-8 yard for short sleeves. Price 15c.

8660. Home Frock in Apron Style Designed in Sizes. 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 40 requires 4 5-8 yards of 35 inch fabric with 2-3 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

Send orders to
Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas

The WHY Of GOOD COFFEE

WHAT is the one essential beverage which makes or breaks the average American's day? Coffee, of course! We spend, as a nation, $300,000,000 a year for this delectable beverage, and yet a good many of us continue to grumble because we sometimes get coffee that does not taste right. There's a reason for this. The only coffee that makes a good brew is strictly fresh, and the only coffee that keeps strictly fresh until opened is that which is packed in vacuum cans.

There's a reason for this, too. When the coffee bean is roasted, a gas, called carbon dioxide, is found in its tiny cells. This gas is under such high pressure in the coffee bean that it forces its way out very rapidly for the first twenty-four hours after the coffee is roasted and ground. In about nine days practically all of it has left the coffee.

More Reasons Why

The roasted bean also develops an aromatic or volatile oil which contains the aroma or flavor of the coffee and forms that part of it which is so delicious in the cup. This aromatic oil evaporates from the ground coffee along with the gas.

The oxygen of the air is the great enemy of good coffee because its reaction with substances in the coffee develops that disagreeable flavor which makes us call it stale. It is to preserve the flavor and oils of coffee and to exclude the oxygen that it should be packed in vacuum cans.

Coffee, so packed, is sealed in the can in a large machine called a vacuum closing machine which draws out the air and seals the cover so that no air can possibly get in, all this in one operation.

We Manufacture— Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets Stationery

Office Equipment Printing

The CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co.
SALINA : KANSAS

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
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) each	75c

Write to

FLOYD H. LYNN
Secretary
Box 51, Salina, Kansas

☆ ☆ *With* ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

You Can Provide Money for the Future:

- TO EDUCATE CHILDREN
- TO SET UP A RETIREMENT FUND
- TO TAKE CARE OF DEPENDENTS
- TO CREATE A CASH ESTATE
- TO ACCUMULATE FUNDS FOR TRAVEL AND RECREATION

United States Government Bonds for many years have been the prime investment for banks, corporations and other purchasers of securities.

United States Savings Bonds are direct obligations of the Government and combine safety with certain provisions designed to meet special requirements of investors. They offer a fair return for those who seek investment of funds on hand and for those who wish, during their productive years, to put aside regularly some of their income at compound interest for future use, whether for themselves or as gifts to others.

United States Savings Bonds are sold on a discount basis—for example, a bond worth $100 at maturity can be bought today for $75. Unlike coupon bonds or other Government obligations, these bonds do not pay immediate interest, but constantly increase in guaranteed cash surrender value from the first year until they mature at the end of ten years, when their face value will be paid in cash. They may be redeemed at any time after sixty days from date of purchase at fixed prices. They are, therefore, not affected in dollar value by market conditions and are free from fluctuation. These bonds are essentially savings bonds. A maturity value of $10,000 of these bonds issued in any one calendar year is the maximum amount which may be held under one ownership.

Your Investment Increases 33⅓% in 10 Years

$18.75 . . . *increases in 10 years to* . . . $25
$37.50 . . . *increases in 10 years to* . . . $50
$75.00 . . . *increases in 10 years to* . . $100
$375.00 . . *increases in 10 years to* . . $500
$750.00 . . *increases in 10 years to* . . $1000
Redeemable in cash at any time after 60 days from date issued

Approximately 997,000 United States Savings Bonds have been issued since they became available on March 1, 1935. The sales total to January 1 of this year is approximately $270,000,000 maturity value—an average sale of approximately $1,000,000 for every business day.

The Treasury Department seeks to extend the ownership of this form of security in the belief that the purchasers will benefit from their investment and the Government itself will benefit through a wider distribution of its obligations.

United States Savings Bonds may be bought at any post office, or direct-by-mail from the Treasurer of the United States.

PURCHASE AT YOUR POST OFFICE OR, IF YOU PREFER, ORDER BY MAIL

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

TO ORDER BY MAIL

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT 208, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Enclosed find check, draft or money order for—

NUMBER

..... $25 United States Savings Bonds at $18.75 $.....
..... $50 United States Savings Bonds at $37.50 $.....
..... $100 United States Savings Bonds at $75.00 $.....
..... $500 United States Savings Bonds at $375.00 $.....
.....$1000 United States Savings Bonds at $750.00 $.....
Total $.....

Register in the name of and send to
Name
Street Address
City *State*

Your personal check will be accepted, subject to collection, or you may send bank draft or money order. Do not send currency by mail. Make checks payable to Treasurer of the United States.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Geo. Bros.—Osage Co Ks—38 strs 1307	10.00
Walter Ellis—Osage Co Ks—21 strs 1056	10.00
H. W. Johnson—Riley Co Ks—12 strs 1088	8.50
Guy E. Sturdy—Wabaunsee Co Ks—15 strs 1009	8.25
Peter Thowe, Jr—Wabaunsee Co Ks—36 strs 1035	7.75
R. M. Collier and San.—Wab. Co Ks—39 strs 931	7.50
Fred J. Grieshaber—Pott. Co Ks—8 hfrs 567	7.50
Geo. Taddaken—Clay Co Ks—10 strs 1137	7.50
J. G. Harkness—Ness Co Ks—29 strs 830	7.40
E. W. Wren—Anderson Co Ks—6 strs 1275	7.25
Frank Graham—Marshall Co Ks—9 strs, hfrs 848	7.00
H. M. Lockner—Anderson Co Ks—15 strs, hfs 561	7.00
C. F. Markley—Labette Co Ks—8 strs 1042	6.75
J. W. Falk—Wabaunsee Co Ks—60 hfrs 702	6.65
T. V. Bennett—Coffey Co Ks—10 strs 680	6.60
D. F. Wilson—Pott. Co Ks—14 strs 845	6.60
M. J. Boston—Washington Co Ks—8 strs 700	6.50
Emil Edelman—Nemaha Co Ks—26 strs 864	6.50
E. T. Munch—Clay Co Mo—9 cows 1107	5.75
Stafford Co. S.A.—Stafford Co Ks—6 cows 1170	5.75
H. T. Derz—Ray Co Mo—12 bulls 1420	5.75
Warren Willour—Ness Co Ks—12 hfrs 850	5.50
H. T. Derz—Ray Co Mo—15 cows 1007	5.10
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—16 cows 980	5.00
Luther M. Johnson—McPherson Co Ks—6 cows 990	5.00
L. E. Smith—Johnson Co. Ks—17 cows 981	4.65
R. H. Flynn—Wyandotte Co Ks—22 cows 876	4.40
T. T. East—Johnson Co Mo—16 cows 860	4.00

Sheep

Wesley Keever—Coffey Co Ks—150 81	$10.25
E. N. Berry—Grundy Co Mo—33 89	10.25
W. E. Jamzen—Butler Co Ks—168 82	10.00
A. W. Lexon—Dickinson Co Ks—8 85	9.75
Chas Crabel—Osage Co Ks—5 90	9.75
W. S. Zimmerman—Linn Co Ks—16 74	9.50
Rolla L. Ross—Linn Co Ks—7 70	9.00
A. W. Lexon—Dickinson Co Ks—9 108	3.25
Harry Tobias—Dickinson Co Ks—31 100	3.00
Harry Tobias—Dickinson Co Ks—10 82	1.50

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 pound Average up.

Will Hein—Grundy Co Mo—6 243	10.00
H. E. Baird— Miami Co Ks—7 251	10.00
A. J. Hawkinson—Marshall Co Ks—12 243	9.95
A. J. Hildenbrand—Douglas Co Ks—20 236	9.85
C. G. Avery—Cloud Co Ks—19 243	9.85
Floyd Ward—Nemaha Co Ks—16 241	9.85
Ben Ward—Nemaha Co Ks—12 253	9.85
Dick Beckman—Miami Co Ks—7 248	9.80
J. E. Stout—Chase Co Ks—7 230	9.80
Fred Prang—Nemaha Co Ks—13 252	9.65

Light Butchers 170 to 230 pounds Averages up

I. F. Koon—Grundy Co Mo—5 188	10.00
W. S. Browning—Lafayette Co Mo—8 205	10.00
D. H. Merwin—Leavenworth Co Ks—6 191	10.00
W. S. Boehm—Johnson Co Ks—14 213	10.00
Less Scoggins—Henry Co Mo—7 222	10.00
Ira E. Gooch—Coffey Co Ks—7 207	10.00
C. R. Filler—Cloud Co Ks—6 176	10.00
Ransom Enoch—Osborne Co Ks—9 188	10.00
Edd Swift—Johnson Co Ks— 10 217	10.00
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair Co Mo—20 218	10.00
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair Co Mo—22 197	10.00
J. W. Knoche—Miami Co Ks—12 191	10.00
H. C. Mathews—Pottawatomie Co Ks—5 216	9.95
C. K. Ericson—Marshall Co Ks—35 192	9.95
Chas. Zoslhke—Geary Co Ks—14 224	9.85
Leroy Becker—Nemaha Co Ks—35 218	9.85
H. L. Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—31 208	9.85
J. W. Teague—Cedar Co Mo—6 181	9.85
Chas Werning—Lafayette Co Mo—20 189	9.85
Jacob Stamm—Washington Co Ks—9 194	9.85
Frank Satern—Gove Co Ks—12 225	9.85
Ed. Werning—Lafayette Co Mo—8 202	9.85
W. T. Wyatt—Chase Co Ks—19 214	9.85
L. E. Woodward—Franklin Co Ks—6 206	9.85
F. C. Gerstenberger—Linn Co Ks—11 182	9.85
Neal Forbes—Osage Co Ks—6 183	9.85
Oscar Swanson—Marshall Co Ks—5 226	9.85
Chas C. Austin—Cedar Co Mo—26 182	9.85
J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—32 178	9.85
Arthur Spigle—Osage Co Ks—60 214	9.85
J. W. Montague—Johnson Co Mo—25 187	9.85
M. Kochenower—Franklin Co Ks—25 194	9.85
Geo. Rezac—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 172	9.85
E. O. Doggett—Lafayettee Co Mo—5 180	9.85
J. A. Swamberg—Clay Co Ks—9 203	9.85
Chas Wahl—Pottawatomie Co Ks—6 206	9.85
Herman Windler—Miami Co Ks—5 206	9.85
Paul Kugulen—Jackson Co Ks—25 188	9.85
Rudolph Lefman—Lafayette Co Mo—24 218	9.85
O. C. Berry—Grundy Co Mo—19 202	9.85
Olivia Snyder—Grundy Co Mo—5 204	9.85
C. W. Angell—Osborne Co Ks—6 226	9.85
Chas Musil—Marshall Co Ks—13 185	9.85
Boyd Romine—Osage Co Ks—7 221	9.85
R. L. Hatter—Wabaunsee Co Ks—5 208	9.85
Anton Bauerle—Lafayette Co Mo 23 186	9.85
John Sloan—Miami Co Ks—12 214	9.80
C. M. Hoover—Douglas Co Ks—22 182	9.80
J. E. Eissler—Morris Co Ks—15 214	9.75
H. C. Conrad—Linn Co Ks—5 184	9.75
A. J. Schepp—Wabaunsee Co Ks—17 200	9.40

Light Lights and Pigs

J. T. Anderson—Anderson Co Ks—5 166	9.85
Fred Shira—Grundy Co Mo—7 151	9.85
G. H. Baker—Coffey Co Ks—13 150	9.85
Shade Seitz—Cedar Co Mo—12 169	9.85
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Ciair Co Mo—6 138	9.75
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—Lafayette Co Mo—16 166	9.75
C. J. Vilhauer—Cedar Co Mo—6 135	9.70
Farmers U. Ship. Assoc.—Marshall Co Ks—12 140	9.60
C. K. Ericson—Marshall Co Ks—7 130	9.50
Henry Ballmeyer—Lafayette Co Mo—5 122	9.40
Chas. C. Austin—Cedar Co Mo—9 120	9.25
G. H. Baker—Coffey Co Ks—5 118	9.25
Leo William—Polk Co Mo—25 108	9.25
Otto Kugelon—Jackson Co Ks—9 123	9.15
F. R. Walker—Kingston, Arkansas—23 104	8.00

Sows

L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair Co Mo—5 308	9.00
J. L. Wegman—Pottawatomie Co Ks—5 342	8.85
A. J. Schepp—Wabaunsee Co Ks—8 301	8.50

NATIONAL UNION JOINS WITH OTHER GROUPS IN PROGRAM

(Continued from Page One)

(b) regulating the value of the dollar; (c) declaring the gold content of the dollar; (d) regulating the issuance and volume of currency; (e) and such other powers over money and credit as Congress may see fit to give to it for the accomplishment of the Congressional mandate, always reserving, however, to Congress at designated periods, the right of review and direction of the operation under this mandate.

We recommend that Congress consider placing in their mandate to such "authority" the requirement that they bring about basic commodity price adjustment either to the 1926 level, or the period 1922-29, inclusive, whichever, in tht opinion of Congress, is fairer.

We recommend that this "authority" be given a reasonable length of time to attain this result and that when such price level is attained that the powers vested in this authority be used in such manner as to maintain such price level within a reasonable range, (for example 5 percent) to the end that the purchasing power of the dollar may remain constant.

We further recommend:

1. Appropriate legislation adequate for the complete discharge by the Government of all obligations to farmers who have discharged, or are in the act of discharging, adjustment contracts of 1935, those prior thereto and agreements entered into in the fall of 1935 for the reduction of winter wheat production.

2. We urge Congress immediately to enact appropriate revenue legislation to require payment into the Treasury of the United States of all processing taxes, levied and unpaid up to January 6, 1936, upon all commodities taxed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and that all such sums whether unpaid, deposited in escrow, or impounded under orders of Federal courts, be covered into the Treasury in accordance with legal procedure.

3. The early enactment of pending legislature commodity exchanges.

4. To continue all valid provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

5. We oppose efforts to transfer the Forest Service and the Biological Survey from the Department of Agriculture to any other department of government.

6. We insist that wherever practicable Capper-Volstead Cooperative Marketing Associations be more universally and extensively used in the handling of all farm commodities coming under the control of the government.

7. This report is premised upon the fundamental assumption that the Amercian market must be preserved for the American farmer.

Many matters of great interest to agriculture are omitted from discussion in this report because of the conviction it was better to concentrate on major problems confronting agriculture. Other important resolutions that have been adopted will be referred to the Conference Committee for legislative action.

National Agricultural Conference
By Clarence Poe, President pro tem.

By Chester H. Gray, Secretary

Signatures of Member Organizations.

National Grange by L. J. Taber, Master.

American Farm Bureau Federation by Edward A. O'Neal, President.

National Cooperative Council by John D. Miller, President.

Farmers National Grain Corporation by C. E. Huff, President.

American Agricultural Editors Association.

At the conclusion of the Conference's deliberations, the National Farmers Union subscribed to the above program of resolutions and recommendations, petitioned for membership to the National Agricultural Conference, and was elected to the Conference.

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

The success of the 1936 Membership Campaign depends on the wholehearted cooperation of every one who believes in cooperation and organization.

LONDON WOOL SALES OPENED HIGHER

The first series of Colonial wool sales for 1936 opened in London January 14 with prices for practically all descriptions registering advances over the closing rates of the previous series on December 6, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been informed by cable from Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor in London.

Compared with the closing rates of the preceding sale greasy merinos opened 5 percent higher and scoured merinos par to 5 percent higher. Fine greasy crossbreds opened 10 to 12½ percent higher, medium greasy crossbreds up 7½ percent and low greasy crossbreds up 5 percent. The advance in scoured crossbreds was 5 percent for fine and 5 to 10 percent for medium and low.

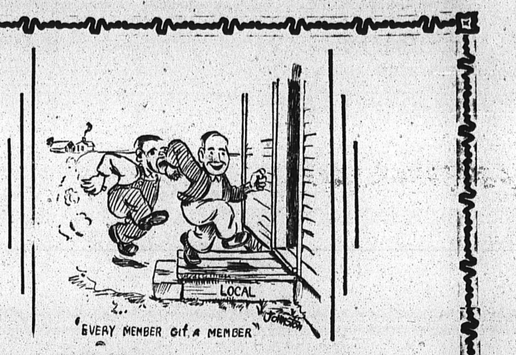
Fine, medium, and low lambs wool slipes advanced 5 percent, fine sheep slipes 7½ percent, medium sheep slipes 5 percent, and low sheep slipes were par to 5 percent higher.

Great Britain has been the chief buyer of all types of crossbreds. British buyers are also taking some merinos. Agents from Germany, Austria and France are buying merinos mostly and only a few crossbreds. In general there has been free competition.

Opening prices on January 14 compared with closing quotations on December 6, 1935 (the latter given in parentheses) converted to cents per pound at the exchange prevailing on those respective dates and expressed in terms of official United States standards for wool, scoured basis, were: Ordinary 70's at 55.25 (53.45); 64's at 51.18 (51.40); 60's at 51.64 (47.29); 58's at 46.47 (39.06); 56's at 34.08 (30.84); and 50's at 24.78 (24.16). Carding 48's opened at 23.23 (21.59); 46's at 21.69 (20.56); 44's at 21.17 (20.56); 40's at 21.17 (19.53) and 36's at 20.14 (19.53).

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

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



HAVE YOU

discussed the 1936 membership campaign in your Local or County meeting?

HAVE YOU

made any definite plans for the campaign in your Local or County Union?

HAVE YOU

actually contacted any of your neighbors, urging them to become members of the organization which

DEPENDS ENTIRELY ON FARMERS FOR MEMBERSHIP—

HAS BEEN ORGANIZED AND BUILT UP FROM THE BEGINNING BY ACTUAL FARMERS—

BELONGS TO THE FARMERS—

IS PUSHING A FARMERS' PROGRAM—

FOSTERS FARMERS' COOPERATIVES, STATE-WIDE AND LOCAL—

MUST RECEIVE ITS STRENGTH AND EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOCALS

? ?

Get in line with progressive and cooperating farmers all over the state by helping to build your Local up to the membership strength it should have.

Try to double the membership in your Local. It may not be as hard to do as you think.

You believe in strength of cooperation; so cooperate with other members, form a team of membership workers, and go in pairs, bunches or droves, and round up your neighbors.

This can be a good Farmers Union Year in your Local.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week ending January 29, 1936

A week of irregularities records both advances and declines with closing quotations ½c to 1½c higher than the previous week. Extras opened at 33¼c, advanced ¾c Friday to 34c, holding there until Monday when another ½c gain was recorded which held for the balance of the week. Standards opened at 33½c, held at that figure until Monday, advancing ½c to 34c on this date, ¼c decline on Tuesday, another ¼c Wednesday erased all gains on this grade for the week with closing quotations 33½c the same as the opening. 89 score opened at 32½c, advanced to 33½c with a final close of 32½c also unchanged. 88 score finished the week at 32c ¼c higher than the opening.

New York Butter Market

The New York market like Chicago has registered fluctuations on all grades during the week under review. Extras opened at 34¾c, advancing 1c to 35¾c, dropping back late in the week to 35¼c. Firsts opened at 34c to 34¾c, advanced to 34¾c to 35½c, later declining to 33¾c to 34¾c, finally closing on Wednesday at 34c to 35c.

Heavy snow storms in several sections of the country, along with subzero weather throughout practically all of the producing area resulted in price advances in all principal markets. A combination of bad roads, low temperatures Wednesday and Thursday virtually paralyzed transportation, resulting in light deliveries to plants and delayed arrivals of shipments in terminal markets.

Anticipation of short supplies caused receivers to advance their asking prices and for the same reason caused more aggressiveness on the part of buyers. However, as the severity of the storm and cold spell subsides transportation improves and delayed arrivals come to hand, coupled with the reports of arrival of imports at New York, easier feeling develops on the part of both receivers and buyers. In New York the unloadng of some thirty thousand boxes of New Zealand butter this week created a great deal of uneasiness, however, as the week progresses it is undertood this butter is in strong hands and will not be used to depress the market.

Opinions vary as to the effect the severe storm and low temperatures will have on producton. Consensus of opinion is that without doubt the milk flow will be curtailed considerable especially in the south and southwest where cattle are poorly housed. In the northern sections, even though housing conditions are better, prolonged temperatures will undoubtedly reduce the milk flow considerable and thus result in decline in the butter make.

The American Association report on 246 plants the week ending January 29th shows a decrease of 3.49 percent as compared with the same week last year and 12.96 per cent compared with the previous week. Land O'Lakes 269 plants on the contrary show an increase of 18.56 percent as compared with the same week last year, and 3.88 percent with last week. The week closes with a rather unsettled condition with an underlying feeling that the market will show some reaction within the next few days.

Chicago Egg Market

Effected by severe weather conditions the egg market has shown redical fluctuations. First opened at 24½c, advanced 1c to 25½c Saturday, a further advance of 1c on Monday, with a decline of ½c to 26c Tuesday, and a 2c decline to 24c Friday. Fresh Firsts opened at 23½c, advanced to a high of 25½c, and declined to 24c. Current Receipts opened at 23c, reached 25c and declined again to 23c. Dirties opened at 20½c, Checks 18½c both showing advances of 1½c during the week, but finally closing at unchanged quotations.

New York Egg Market

Standards opened at 26c to 26¼c, reached a high of 28¼c to 28½c Monday, declining to 27c to 27½c at the close. Firsts opened at 25c, advanced to 27½c, and receded to 26c.

The severe weather througnout the middle west and east, the same as with butter, has effected transportation, delaying deliveries, as well as causing many eggs to arrive in a frozen and chilled condition. The effect of the severe weather on egg production has been even more marked than on butter. However, as transportation improves the arrival of delayed receipts resulting in greater accumulations forced sharp declines on practically all grades. In other words, the market the past week has been a regular "weather market." The market is likely to rule unsteady on eggs until we get into heavier spring production and buyers will come into the market for storage purposes. The general opinion is that the production will be heavier this year than last with the result lower prices will prevail.

Work with your neighbors and get that Local up to where it belongs in membership.

Don't let our enemies say "I told you so." Show them the Union is strong.

EVERY LOCAL
should insist that
Every Member
has a copy of the
New Edition of the
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
of the Kansas Farmers Union

Brought entirely up to date, with all the amendments and changes in.

We can supply you or your Local at

Five Cents
PER COPY

Figure out how many your Local can use and send your order to

Floyd H. Lynn
State Secretary
Kansas Farmers Union
Salina, Kansas

(Single copies the same price)

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WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

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YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF

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

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