



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

VOLUME XXV

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1933

NUMBER 37

PASSES FARM BILL

Finally Getting Away from Domination of Wall Street Influence, Senators by 63 to 20 Vote Pass Bill Looking to Rehabilitation of Agriculture

ALSO VOTE FOR INFLATION

Both Kansas Senators Vote for Final Passage of Farm Bill and for Inflation Measure; Gives Roosevelt and Wallace Broad Powers

Sensing the overwhelming anti-money-king sentiment of the United States, and recognizing the fact that the great masses of common people in this country have reached the point where they will tolerate no more catering to Wall Street on the part of our national lawmakers, the United States Senate finally mustered courage enough to vote the new farm bill in by a lopsided margin, on Friday, April 28.

The new bill carries the broadest powers ever granted to a president of the United States. It gives President Roosevelt wide power over agriculture, over processing and distribution of farm products, and over the monetary system of the United States. It also carries a provision for refinancing farm mortgages in cases of distress. The bill passed the Senate late Friday by a vote of 63 to 20. Both Kansas senators, Capper and McGill, voted for the bill.

Previous to the final roll call on the Roosevelt Farm Bill, the Senate had accepted the Thomas amendment by a vote of 64 to 21, which gives President Roosevelt the power to inflate the currency by as much as twelve billion dollars. He may use all three ways provided. Both Kansas senators also voted for this amendment.

The amendment calling for payment of the soldiers' bonus was voted down by a vote of 61 to 29.

Another eleven-hour amendment, accepted by the Senate by a vote of 53 to 32, was an amendment to the inflation plan, providing an increase from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 the amount the president may accept in silver at 50 cents an ounce in the next six months on the war debts.

Now to Conference
The bill must now go to conference, since it is vastly changed from its form as it originally passed the House. However, its adoption by the House is assured. The plan is that the House and Senate conferees shall make a partial report which will enable the House to vote on the inflation rider, which was placed there in the Senate.

The final vote in the Senate came after three weeks of the most comprehensive and scorching debates in the senate history and climaxed a final two hours of swift moving events and roll calls that oldest members could not recall ever having been equalled.

This new legislation is of the most sweeping character ever to go through the congress, although action under nearly all of its provisions is discretionary with the administration. It vests broad authority in Secretary Wallace to raise further the prices of basic farm commodities through the levying of processing taxes and licensing fees, and through

Farm Population Greatest Ever

The farm population was 32,242,000 on January 1, 1933, compared with 31,241,000 on January 1, 1932—a net gain of 1,001,000, according to the annual estimate of the U. S. Department of Agriculture issued recently. This is the largest increase recorded since 1920, the first year for which annual estimates are available. From January 1, 1930 to January 1, 1933 the farm population has increased from 30,169,000 to the present high mark. The previous high mark was 32,076,960 in 1910, a Census estimate. The farm population now is the largest in history.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that 1,011,000 persons left farms for towns and cities during 1932, and that 1,544,000 left towns or cities for farms. The surplus of births over deaths on farms was 468,000. For 1931, it was estimated that 1,469,000 persons left farms for cities and 1,083,000 left cities to go to farms. The surplus of births over deaths was 442,000. The greatest change in 1932 compared with 1931, says the bureau, was the notable decline in number of persons leaving farms to go to cities. During the ten-year period 1920-1929, the yearly movement averaged 1,944,000 persons per year. This migration has slowed down considerably since 1930.

The bureau estimates that the number of persons going from cities to farms in 1932 was a little less than in 1931. Vacant habitable dwellings have been largely re-occupied and it

is becoming increasingly difficult for city families to find available places in farm communities. Also, the bureau points out that apparently most of city unemployed who have possible places of refuge on farms of parents or relatives have taken advantage of these opportunities and have left the cities.

The estimates do not take into account subsistence gardening projects which have been set up in many cities as a means of easing relief burdens. Few city people doing subsistence gardening have moved on to the land they are cultivating and few, if any, of such subsistence gardens would be classified as "farms" according to the Census. A similar increase in subsistence gardening has been reported for many towns and villages, but the plots of ground involved are insufficient to qualify as farms. Few of these food-producers plan to sell anything from their gardens except where they raise an unexpected surplus.

In only one geographic division—the Mountain States—did the number of persons leaving farms exceed arrivals at farms last year, and in this instance the excess was only 4,000. In the remaining eight geographic divisions the farmward movement exceeded the cityward movement, the excess being especially pronounced in the East North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central and West South Central and West South Central States.

WARD TO CONFER WITH THE LEADERS ON NEW FARM BILL

Left Kansas for Washington Saturday, Where He Will Attend Conferences Looking to Successful Administration of New Measure

UNION TO TAKE PART

Kansas Organization Ready to Do Its Part in Making Farm Relief Legislation Do What it is Supposed to Do

With the enactment of the new farm bill into law, which now is assured, the question of administering it will come up for consideration. It will be a question which will require the best efforts of farm and governmental leaders of the nation.

For that reason, a number of farm leaders have been called to Washington for conferences. Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, received a call Friday to come to Washington for this purpose. He departed from Kansas on Saturday morning, and is now in Washington.

Mr. Ward will do what he can to see that the Farmers Union has an important part to play in the administration of the new act. No doubt all farm organizations will be called on to aid, and, of course, that is as it should be. Mr. Ward expects that there will be several conferences with the secretary of agriculture, Henry Wallace. No doubt President Roosevelt will be interested in some of the conferences. Farm leaders from all over the United States will be contacted, according to the general plan, in an effort to see that the new bill is made effective, and that its administration is a success.

It is generally conceded that the success of the new measure will depend upon the cooperation and sympathetic understanding displayed by the people all over the nation. The Farmers Union of Kansas always stands ready to cooperate in any practical way with forward-going agricultural movements. For that reason, it is highly important that it should be represented in Washington at this time by a strong leader such as President Ward.

Mr. Ward probably will remain in Washington for a week or ten days. He will report fully, through the columns of this paper, to the Kansas membership when he returns.

The Farmers Union way is the best way.

MANAGERS TO MEET JUNE 7 AND 8

The annual meeting of the Farmers Union Managerial Association will be held in Salina on June 7 and 8, Wednesday and Thursday, according to an announcement received from T. C. Bolden, Kansas City, secretary of the Association. Previous mentions of the coming meeting had said the date would probably be sometime during the latter part of May.

Further particulars of the meeting, together with a program, will be published in these columns soon.

FOLKS AT ALMA WILL LIVE WELL ON 'UNION GOLD'

Manager C. B. Thowe Has Placed His Community on "Union Gold Standard" and There Is No Depression Now among Good Alma Cooks

The folks around Alma, Kansas, are assured of good bread on their tables for some time to come. In fact, they are assured of plenty of good things to eat in the line of things the women folks make out of good flour. Of course, they always have had and will continue to have plenty of all good things to eat, but the point we are leading up to is the fact that C. B. Thowe, manager of the Farmers Union store and business at Alma recently ordered out a car of flour and feed from the Farmers Union Jobbing Association merchandise department, and included in this load were one hundred barrels of Union Gold and Union Standard Flour. Thus, that community has gone on the "Union Gold Standard."

Mr. Thowe has handled this flour before, as well as Union Gold and Union Standard feeds. The good cooks of the community have tried these flours, and the inevitable result has been that they demand more of the same. The men folks who help eat the results of the women's baking efforts have seconded the demand. This same thing has happened in many other communities.

"Our experience has taught us that

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NEED APPLICATION OF FARMERS UNION FARM PROGRAM NOW

John A. Simpson, President National Farmers Union, in Last Half of Radio Speech Published Here, Decries Present Weaknesses

TALKS ON INFLATION

Also Hits at Futility of Quack Remedies, as Introduced by Those Who Apparently Have Axes to Grind; Must Have Permanent Cure

The last half of President John Simpson's radio address, delivered over NBC on Saturday, April 22, is published here. The first half was printed last week. Mr. Simpson's remarks follow:

Quack Remedies
All kinds of cures for the ills that beset the farmer are bobbing up in Congress these days. One of these is a bill for requiring a certain per cent of alcohol in all motor fuel. The theory is that it would help corn farmers by using large quantities of corn for making industrial alcohol.

The Department of Agriculture is making an investigation of the subject and a few days ago called those interested in alcohol the whole sale price of alcohol per gallon at the present time. They told me 40 cents per gallon. I asked from what this 40 cents per gallon alcohol was made. They answered that it was made of blackstrap molasses. I asked why they did not make it out of 16 cents per bushel corn. They said that it would make the alcohol cost more, that blackstrap molasses was a cheaper material for making alcohol than 15 cents per bushel corn. I then asked what the wholesale price of gasoline was and they told me that a standard grade of gasoline was a little less than 3 1/2 cents per gallon.

I then suggested to those present that in the first instance all the crude oil belongs to farmers; that it was a farm crop just as much as cotton or wheat. I also called their attention to the government reports that practically every state has oil potentialities. Some of the states

where oil is still undiscovered are reported by the government geological surveys as having almost every acre an oil possibility.

I am sure it would be interesting to many farmers listening in, that in states where oil has been discovered for leases given on the underground crop. For many years in Oklahoma I received a dollar per acre on 400 acres of land that was more than a hundred miles from the nearest oil well. It was rent money from my beneath the surface crop. It paid my taxes.

I am forced to this conclusion. It would be folly to require the users of motor fuel to purchase 40 cents a gallon fuel when there is an overproduction of 3 1/2 cents per gallon fuel. It would be discrimination to say to the farmers who have oil beneath the surface of their farms, we will, by legislation, cut off the market for a certain per cent of your fuel.

It would be like passing a bill for the cotton farmers in which all clothing had to be made of cotton. I am not sure but what certain interests bring up these side issues for the purpose of modding the waters and getting our attention away from the real issues.

Broadcasting Gets Results

We have received many, many letters from our program of over this station a month ago. Not only have we received these letters, but the results have been splendid. Here is a letter from Mangum, Oklahoma that says more than a thousand people listened in from that town. Here is one from Cedar Falls, Iowa, stating that neighbors whose radios were out of commission came in wagons to listen in during the Farmers' Union hour. Our National Secretary reports that the largest self-organized local for this month is Oberlin Local at Blanchard, Michigan. They organized and sent in 80 male members and 59 women; a total of 139. One of the songs in today's program was dedicated to this Local.

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KINNEY GIVES TALKS ON DIRECT SELLING

A. M. Kinney, former state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, is now employed by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., and is appearing at a large number of meetings of farmers throughout the state. Mr. Kinney is particularly fitted for this work, and is rendering a real service to the shippers and producers of live stock.

One subject in which Mr. Kinney is particularly interested, and one on which he has some very interesting things to say, is the subject of direct shipping of live stock to the packers.

Shipping Associations or other groups of farmers who would like to have Mr. Kinney available as a speaker at gatherings or local meetings are invited to get in touch with him through the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. Address communications to George W. Hobbs, Manager, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WIBW RADIO SCHEDULE

The schedule for the regular Farmers Union broadcasts over WIBW, Capper Publication Radio Station at Topeka, includes the following:
May 4, State Office.
May 11, Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery.
May 18, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company.
May 25, Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.
These programs begin at 7:30 o'clock each Thursday evening.

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(continued on page 2)

BUTTER AND EGGS STORY BROADCAST ON CHICAGO RADIO

Thousands of Consumer Listeners Hear Real Story of Development of Great Cooperative Regional Handling Products of Farms

MOST FROM KANSAS

Nearly Three Million Pounds of Butter Handled by Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives came from Kansas Farmers Union Creameries

Speaking over WCFL radio station at Chicago to thousands of consumers, many of whom have not had a good opportunity to hear or read the truth about farm cooperatives, the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, through C. F. Lowrie, told the story, on a recent program, of the great central selling agency for regional and local cooperatives handling butter, poultry and eggs. Previous talks similar to this one had told of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Other similar talks are to follow.

Mr. Lowrie said, in part: Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Financial report for 1932, the second year of operation, reads like a fairy tale. Over ten million pounds of butter, three million 800 thousand dozen of eggs and over two million 380 thousand pounds of poultry were transferred from profit making concerns to cooperatives.

The largest volume of butter came from three creameries handling over two million pounds each: the big centralizer creameries of the Farmers Union of Kansas with 2,347,753 lbs.; while the biggest creamery in the world, the Equity of Orleans, Nebraska, was a close third with 2,600,753 lbs., and the Equity Union of Aberdeen, South Dakota with its branches at Mitchell, Mobridge, and Minot, South Dakota; Jamestown and Minot, North Dakota, and Sioux City, Iowa, second second.

The Lima, Ohio Equity just missed the million mark with 992,322 lbs., while four others handled over 100,000 each. These were the Producers of Chillicothe, Missouri (one of the subsidiaries organized by the Missouri Farmers Association) Washington County Cooperative of Linn, Kansas, the Equity Union of Pana, Illinois, and the Plains Cooperative of Plainville, Texas.

Three hundred less than 20,000 lbs. of butter: Des Moines Dairy Market, Producers Dairy Market of Orleans, Indiana, and the Southwest Cooperative of Weatherford, Oklahoma. Chillicothe, Missouri stood at the top of the egg list with 1,626,893 dozen (over twenty million eggs), with Indianapolis second, St. Paul, Ohio third, Effingham, Illinois, fourth, Farmers Union of Kansas fifth, and Pandora, Ohio sixth, all with over 100,000 dozen to their credit.

Others who shipped eggs were Lima, Ohio; Pana, Illinois; Lennox, South Dakota; Clearmont, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa; Kewaukaus, Iowa; Decatur, Indiana; Cedar Falls, Iowa; St. Jennings, Ohio; Atlanta, Missouri; and Weathersford, Oklahoma.

Chillicothe, Missouri also held the record on poultry with 772,091 pounds with the Farmers Union of St. Paul a close second, and the Farmers Union of Kansas a strong third, while over 100,000 lbs. were shipped by Effingham, Illinois and San Antonio, Texas. Colorado was represented by Red Lion while Mitchell and Artesian, South Dakota shipped small amounts.

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Everything Is All Set—

The only thing lacking in the Kansas Farmers Union is sufficient

MEMBERSHIP

And that, by the way, is the very place in which YOU CAN HELP MOST

Your organization already has done great service for Kansas farmers by way of helping to secure the proper legislation. Millions of dollars have been saved for Kansas farmers in this way alone.

Your organization has come to be a force in the different markets, saving vast sums of money for those who patronize Farmers Union institutions. In addition, it is now a real factor in making prices better, for many farm products.

NOW

it is up to the Farmers Union to do its part in making the new farm bill a success. We as an organization can have a lot of influence which will work to the advantage of every Kansas farmer—but we will have to have more membership than we have now to be as effective as we should.

In view of these facts, no farmer can afford to remain out of his militant farm organization. Now is when your membership and active support are needed more than ever before.

STAY WITH THE UNION. TO STAY OUT MEANS TO CRIPPLE. EVERY OUNCE OF STRENGTH IS NEEDED.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager
Subscription Price, Per Year \$1.00

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

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

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1933

WE ARE AVERTING A MOST SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT

Perhaps we shall never know just how near this country came to having a revolution with bloodshed. Perhaps we shall never know whether or not there would have been such a revolution at all in America. We do know, however, that the patience of American farmers has been strained to the breaking point, and that the only thing which can relieve the tension is that which apparently is now happening—the new legislation which will forestall foreclosures, raise prices, and improve the farmers' lot generally.

We have had revolution—and are having it. But, thank heaven, the revolutions we have had have not been of the blood-spilling sort. We witnessed a revolution recently in the United States Senate when a large majority of the members of that body shook themselves loose from the unreasonable domination which has made it possible for Wall Street to dictate legislation for so many years.

It had to be revolution. We either had to have this kind, or the other kind. No one could be so blind that he could fail to see that. Such incidents as that which happened in Iowa last week, where a district judge was taken from his court room by enraged farmers, but show which way the wind was blowing. It was perfectly natural, for farmers have been trodden underfoot so long that they are seething with revolutionary thoughts. This is a condition which would hold true with any group of normal men.

With such feelings in the breasts of any group of men as are in the breasts of farmers as a class today, because of the condition of veritable servitude in which they have been placed, unfortunate things are bound to happen. These feelings will surge to the surface, and a real revolution, born of desperation, is likely to ensue. Think what might have transpired if there had actually been a clash between the troops called out, and the farmers. Long-ferred warfare could have resulted. Most farmers who, though no fault of their own, have lost their hard-earned properties, who have been forced to give up their earnings of a lifetime of honest toil, or who stand in imminent danger of that very thing, are in a fighting mood.

For years, the farmers have seen the money lords collecting interest from their government. They have seen that little class of money changers in Wall Street juggle the United States currency in such a way that the products of the farm do not have any trading value for the things the farmers must have. And now they realize that the little fistful of west-

ed interests, representing only about four per cent of the population of the United States, have in their clutches 90 per cent of the wealth of the country. They realize it is this uneven, unequitable, unthinkable maldistribution of wealth, with those who toil not the chief beneficiaries, is the condition which is responsible for the foreclosures of farms, for the broken spirit of men who were sturdy farmers, for the wholesale bankruptcies among farmers.

The letter of the law—the law that has been twisted by these leeches who hold the money bags—says these honest farmers must give up their farms. So it is no wonder that a spark might be ignited in a court room, which would flare and burst into something a great deal more ominous than a spark.

The Farmers Union is for law and order. It stands for peace and prosperity, and for law enforcement, of course. But at the same time, we must not lose sight of the fact that any class of men will revolt if driven to desperation. We do not believe honest lawmakers are responsible for laws that work, in the final analysis, against farmers or any other class of people. On the contrary, we believe the lawless element is responsible for such things—and more of the lawless element is found in Wall Street than among the farmers at Le Mars, Iowa.

We deplore the Le Mars courtroom incident, and we deplore that which is back of it all—that which lies at the root of all the trouble. We deplore, in other words, the fact that our money system has been entrusted to a gang of pirates who call themselves international bankers, and who have usurped the wealth of this nation, taking it away from those who toil and produce.

We do not believe the Le Mars farmers were justified in doing the thing they did; neither do we believe the international bankers have been justified in doing what they have done. Some one has said that the present depression has cost the United States as much in lives and property or wealth as did the World War. We have no way of checking up on that statement, but on sober thought, it seems possible. Find who is responsible for this condition, and you will have found some one or some group infinitely more guilty of real offense than were the farmers at Le Mars.

So we hail the new order of things which appears to be taking definite form in the United States. We hail the fact that the Senate has said the President should be given the power to inflate the currency, devalue the gold dollar, recognize silver, and arrange to refinance distressed farm loans. We hail the fact that the United States Senate has said that the President and the Secretary of

Agriculture should be given power to work out a plan to raise the prices of farm commodities, and thus give back to the farmers their power of purchase—the power, really, to start the wheels of industry.

This program is but a realization of the things the Farmers Union has preached persistently for many years. The Farmers Union has done more than preach—it has led in action. It, therefore, should have the active support of every farmer; and it should receive the plaudits of every common man and woman in America, all of whom will be immeasurably benefited by the return to prosperity which will be brought about by the general adoption of Farmers Union principles.

The adoption of this program, which now seems positively assured, will do more than bring back prosperity. It will prevent the continuation of conditions which were almost bound to lead to serious revolutionary troubles.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

W. P. Lamberton
April 28, 1933

Isabel Mac Donald and Mrs. Roosevelt sat close to our Labor Committee table for two hours Tuesday as Miss Perkins gave her testimony. The Premier's daughter appeared as sensible and modest as a Kansas farm girl. No one of the three displayed a speck of rouge.

This Saturday and Sunday members of our Appropriations Committee will be the guests of the N. Y. Shipping Co. on the sea trials of the "Washington," a new trans-Atlantic liner. We will sleep on the boat tonight in the Delaware at Camden Shipyards and leave at daybreak for a circle on the ocean, arriving back in New York late Sunday afternoon. The Missus can't even go along this time. We men are allowed. This will be my first time on a big pond.

An eleven year old farm girl near Buffalo, N. Y., wrote Mr. Lincoln at Springfield in the fall of '60 that it would help his looks if he let his whiskers grow. On October 19 he answered in his own handwriting, asking her if she didn't think that the "people" would consider it a silly affection to "grow now," but history records that thereafter he wore a beard. The girl's letter was carried to Washington by Robert Lincoln gave it to Representative Dondoro, of Michigan, whose hobby is Lincoln. The little girl is Mrs. Geo. M. Billings, of Delphos, Kansas. My colleague drove to the letter three years ago, carried it to the printer to show the author with the prearranged promise that he might keep it. He saw Lincoln's reply in a frame on her wall.

There are few questions upon which authorities differ so greatly as on the money question. When the Federal Reserve act was enacted during Woodrow Wilson's administration, Carter Glass was chairman of the banking and currency committee of the House. Robert L. Owen was chairman of the senate committee. Senator Owen then favored a provision designed to keep prices stable. Glass fought it and kept it out of the original act. Owen voluntarily retired from the senate but kept up his interest in the money question and became one of the leaders in the fight for expansion of credit and currency. Glass continued his determined fight against it. He bolted the administration and spoke and voted against the expansion program. This time Owen won out. Senator McAdoo, former secretary of the Treasury, stood for expansion.

NOTES ON RECENT MEETINGS

An interesting Farmers Union meeting was held in Fairview schoolhouse, when the members of Fairview Local met Friday evening, April 28. Ralph Latzke, local president, presided.

Speakers included Cal Ward, Kansas Farmers Union president, and Floyd Lynn, state secretary. Mr. Ward talked on legislative matters touching on the state and enlarging on the proposed legislation now pending in Washington. Mr. Lynn talked on general organization lines, and had a great deal to say about the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., as well as other Farmers Union marketing institutions. The meeting was to have been addressed by G. W. Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock firm at Kansas City, but Mr. Hobbs found it impossible to be present.

Another recent meeting was one held eight miles northeast of Miltonville, by Pleasant Valley local, just over the line in Clay county. Charles E. Kaiser presided at this meeting. Speakers included Cal Ward, A. M. Kinney and Floyd Lynn. This meeting was well attended, and enthusiasm in the community seems to be at a high level.

H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Vance Rucker of the Kansas State College, and Floyd Lynn, state Farmers Union secretary, attended a meeting of the directors of the cooperative elevator at Hilton, in McPherson county, on Monday evening May 1.

Mr. Witham explained the set-up of the Farmers National and its relationship to the local and regional cooperatives. Mr. Rucker gave a most interesting business analysis of the elevator. The meeting was one of a series being held by Mr. Witham and Mr. Rucker over the state. Their observations are extremely beneficial to the cooperatives concerned.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING NOTES

Notes gathered from hither and yon, but applicable to YOUR farm or community.

The view is common that trade barriers of all kinds were erected by countries overseas in retaliation for stabilization operations conducted by the Federal Farm Board. Such a view is false. Those who wrote the agricultural program for the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce repeated the error. The truth is that trade barriers have been developing ever since the World War, as a result of the wave of intense nationalism engendered by it. Other countries have been trying to protect their peoples, just as we have, and the result has been the strangulation of international trade. European nations, living next door to one another, and always fearful of another war, have been trying to get on a self-sufficing basis. Such policies never make for the free exchange of goods. Moreover, long before the collapse of the boom in 1929, our exporting had not been on a healthy basis. We were shipping Europe the credit with which to purchase our goods. When we veered our credit into the stock market instead, and our credit to Europe began to dry up, Europe bought for depression when the stock bubble burst, and the decline of business, domestic and foreign, naturally followed. But to lay the loss of foreign markets to stabilization operations is not only a mistake but is one which places the work of those unfortunates to cooperatives.

Now that the Grain Stabilization Corporation is out of the market altogether, the public eventually may come to understand that stabilization operations did not constitute the long-term plan for agriculture, as outlined in the Agricultural Marketing Act. The prime purpose of the marketing act was and is to promote the development of cooperative marketing by farmers. Stabilization, as Alexander Legge put it, was merely the show to the main circus. The public may come to understand also that stabilization was not undertaken as an attempt to repeal the law of supply and demand, but to meet an emergency. That the effort was economically unsound as a continued policy, no one doubts, but as an emergency measure it probably was as sound as is the measure which created the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. That the fact that the public accepted the R. F. C., while opposing stabilization, may be laid to a publicity program that aimed to confuse the grower into believing that stabilization was cooperative marketing. To whatever extent it succeeded, just to the extent that the cooperatives have been "price-pegged" has passed out of the picture now, while the cooperatives are here and are growing.

When Farmers National Grain Corporation set about establishing terminal marketing facilities nearly three years ago, it found it more economical, in some cases, to buy existing companies which already had these facilities and the necessary personnel. That was the case in the Kansas City market, so Hall-Baker Grain Company was purchased and the name retained for its goodwill value. It is being operated by and in the interests of grain growers for the purpose of moving grain from the regional cooperatives to the ports of export trade. The grain is supplied by regional cooperatives, such as Equity Union Grain Company, Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and Farmers Cooperative Commission Company, which are owned by farmer-elevator associations in all parts of the wheat belt. It is easy to see that the whole marketing structure, from Farmers National down to the country cooperative elevator, is owned entirely by the grain growers themselves.

The question of farm profits usually is attacked on the safe and comfortable side of costs of production. Seldom does an organization attack the question on the controversial and tempestuous side of price. However, the question of price must be considered in the conscious attempt to balance production with consumption over a period of years; a refusal to accept the ancient dogma that the law of supply and demand sets prices and that nothing can be done about it. Every manufacturer excepting the farmer has been tinkering with both sides of the supply and demand equation for years. Business has gone into larger units in an attempt to do something about the supply side, while advertising has expanded greatly in recent years as a vehicle for stimulating demand. The farmer, along with all other classes, must try to become as efficient in social inventiveness as he is in scientific inventiveness, if he is to become master of his economic destiny. And the question of a fair price for efficient production is one of the first and greatest of rural social problems. It cannot logically be ignored by any group making recommendations for agriculture, even though a measure of social control is necessary in bringing it about.

An agreement to regulate the shipment of oranges to market, providing an equality of sales opportunity on a percentage basis for all growers, is being signed now by California cooperatives handling the citrus fruit. Associations representing 94 per cent of the 1931-32 navel shipments and 98 per cent of the 1931-32 Valencia shipments, already have signed the pact. A feature of the contract is that all the fruit of the grades and sizes that will bring the most money will be sold, while the remainder will be kept at home. Control of the flow

of oranges to market in strong central hands, will, it is believed, tend to stabilize returns to growers. In addition, the size of the pile of oranges which growers may be forced to keep at home and not market at all, will keep before each grower at all times the extent to which he is overproducing his market.

TO THE MEMBERSHIP

By John A. Simpson, President
National Farmers Union

I desire to call your attention to the May 11 issue of "Common Sense." On page 10 you will find an article by myself. This issue of Common Sense is now for sale at the newsstands. I believe the article I have written would be of help in getting new members into the Farmers Union.

The Frazier Bill came to a vote in the United States Senate Saturday, April 22nd and lost by a vote of 44 to 25. The Senators from your state voted as follows:

Senator Arthur Capper—Yes.
Senator George McGill—Yes.

NEED APPLICATION OF FARMERS UNION FARM PROGRAM NOW

(continued from page 1)

I recommend, that all over the United States you call county meetings for Saturday, April 29th. These meetings to be held in your Court House at 2:00 P. M. that day. You discuss with various questions to the President of the United States to your Congressman and your Senators. There will be 4 copies. Also agree to write individual letters. By all means do not neglect to resolve against the Government issuing any more interest-bearing obligations. Declare in favor of the Wheeler Bill, the Frazier Bill and cost of production. You can afford to do this much to help yourselves. You farmers who have no Farmers Union, form a temporary Farmers Union and write to E. E. Kennedy, our National Secretary, Kankakee, Illinois, for information and full instructions. Remember, it is those farmers who belong to the Farmers Union who make the Farmers Union what it is. The Farmers Union is doing here in Washington. You farmers who do not belong so far as you are concerned, we would have to abandon this work today. Get in and make us stronger in our fight for you.

Things have been happening very fast in the last few days. There are indications that there is a general movement on the part of the administration and the leaders of both House and Senate to start a program of relief, approach the Farmers Union. It may turn out as the farm bill did, a thing of little value, or as the refinancing bill of even less value than the farm bill. The refinancing bill does not even approach the remedies offered in the Frazier Bill. The inflation promised at this particular time may turn to be as weak as what has been offered us in the farm bill and in the farm refinancing measure.

I am sure you have observed however that just that talk of inflation has been worn more to prices of commodities than the Moratorium, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Loan Bank and all the billions of money borrowed by the Government and poured out to big institutions. If we could only have a real application of the Farmers Union program, if we could have cost of production for that portion of farm crops consumed in this country; if we could be refinanced as the Frazier Bill provides, with Government money instead of money borrowed from bankers and on the basis of 1 1/2 per cent interest instead of about 5 per cent as provided in the refinancing bill; if we could only have the Wheeler Bill passed which provides for the monetization of silver; then this Congress could go home with absolute assurance that they had not only saved this Nation but the whole world. Such a program put into operation would preserve and protect the integrity of all property. It is high time the Government was giving a little protection to the property of the people as well as to the money of the bankers.

It is a shame and a disgrace that every time the Government needs some money it must sign an interest-bearing obligation in order to have bankers sign and make some money for the people. If there are people who have so much money they are willing to loan it to the Government, this Government instead of borrowing that money should make them pay the expenses of Government through taxation.

I can remember, during the world war scoundrels would go out to farmers to sell them Government bonds when the farmer had no money with which to buy the bonds. These scoundrels would say, "I will loan it to you." A few farmers had the nerve to grab a club and run such scoundrels off their farms. Think of the gall of it. A man with plenty of money making a farmer who had no money borrow of him to buy bonds.

Think of the ultra-rich of this country supporting and promoting a tax system that takes out of the mouths of children the very food they need in order that these ultra-rich may have money to loan to the Government.

We Farmers Union folks are doing everything in our power to get officials in Washington to see that it is a crime for this Government to issue any more interest-bearing obligations. These ultra-rich draw interest from taxes raised out of the sweat of the farmers and laborers of this Nation. These same ultra-rich get written into the laws provisions for exempting the bonds that they hold from all kinds of taxation. If there is such a thing as a human lease, a human barnyard, it is the promoter of tax free government bonds.

The Wheeler Bill

For a permanent cure and a world wide remedy there is no substitute for the Wheeler Bill. It is the only inflation that, immediately, makes a

LADIES' AUXILIARY TO F. E. AND C. U. OF A.

Mrs. Walter Hammel—President, Palmer, Kans.
Mrs. C. Y. Johnson, Vice President, Garnett, Kansas
Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer, Clay Center, Kans.
Mrs. Wm. Campbell, Junior Instructor, Kincaid, Kans.
Mrs. F. M. Black, Lecturer, Kincaid, Kans.
Miss Emma Mall, Chaplain, Clay Center, Kans.

Notice to all Ladies Auxiliary Secretaries:
Please send the dues in to the State Secretary-Treasurer as soon as possible.

Those wishing help or information on organizing a Ladies Auxiliary please write Mrs. Walter Hammel or Mrs. Black.

Would be very glad to hear from any of the Auxiliaries either personally or through the medium of this paper.
Mrs. Everett Alquist, Sec. Treas.

PASSES FARM BILL

(continued from page 1)

appropriations to redeem 4 per cent of the notes annually for 25 years.

Dollar Revaluation
Lowering the gold content of the dollar by not more than 50 per cent, either by proclamation or by international agreement looking to a stabilization of world currencies and exchanges.

Accepting up to \$200,000,000 in silver at not more than 50 cents an ounce as payments on war debts due this country in the next six months to issue silver certificates against the silver and coin the metal to meet any demands for redemption of the certificates.

Remonetizing silver at a ratio with gold fixed by the president and free coinage of both gold and silver at such ratio.

The latter feature was not in the original administration project, but was accepted by Democratic leaders after being offered by Wheeler (D. Mont.) and King (D. Utah).

Safeguards
Several safeguards are thrown around the inflation plan, and Democratic leaders declare it will be used "prudently." They do not expect the gold content clause to be resorted to, and announced the \$3,000,000,000 credit section would be the first employed to increase circulation.

Under the credit clause the federal reserve board, with the approval of the treasury secretary, may require the reserve banks to take such action as may be necessary to "prevent undue credit expansion."

Further, the board could regulate the expansion by directing the increase or decrease of reserve balances against deposits as the situation warranted.

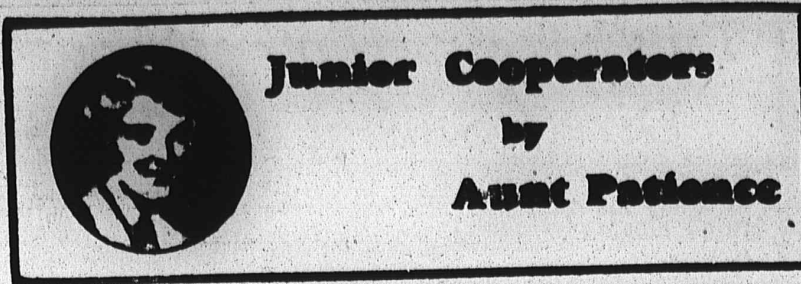
Liberalization features of this section provide exemption from the present graduated tax on reserve deficiencies and from the requirement of automatic increase in discount rates charged by reserve banks.

Tests show that a small-top milk pail, in most cases, reduced by 50 per cent the contamination of milk from the cow's body, reports D. M. Seath, extension dairyman, Kansas State College.

100 Per Cent Locals

Below are printed the names of the locals, together with the counties in which they are located, with membership paid up 100 percent for 1933. Watch the list grow—and HELP THE LIST GROW.

Local	County
Fairview—2154	Allen county
Champion Hill—705	Phillips county
Swanson—1191	Clay county
Lone Willow—1683	Thomas county
Cottonwood—317	Cloud county
Collyer—341	Trego county
Fairdale—927	Thomas county
Livingston—1984	Stafford county
Pleasant View—833	Washington county
Barrett—1071	Marshall county
Farmington—967	Marshall county
Pleasant Hill—1175	Nemaha county
Admiral—1255	Lyon county
Heart of America—2164	Wyandotte county
Sunny Slope—1861	Wabunsee county
Liberty—883	Nemaha county
Brightside—1655	Jackson county
Trivoli—1001	Ellsworth county
St. Joe—2182	Cloud county
Spring Valley—1725	Miami county
Stone—792	Rooks county
Four Mile—1128	Clay county
Sunny Knoll—1377	Nemaha county
Redman—1624	Sumner county
Summit—1258	Marshall county
Kelly—1263	Nemaha county
Johnston—749	McPherson county
Prairie Dale—370	Russell county
Allen Center—2155	Allen county
Fairlawn—2658	Allen county
Silver Leaf—2156	Marshall county
Hopewell—809	Riley county
Pleasant Hill—1202	Riley county
Osage Valley—1683	Miami county
Cummings—1837	Atchison county
Dew Drop—454	Lincoln county
Rural Rest—2138	Gove county
Hawdard—691	Ellsworth county
Little Wolf—1376	Russell county
Three Corners—769	Marshall county
Antioch—1121	Marshall county
Liberty—1988	Marshall county
Richland—968	Clay county
Ross—1124	Rush county
Sand Creek—804	Cowley county
Bethel—1969	Marion county
Lincolnville—404	Trego county
Dist. No. 28—753	Greenwood county
So. Verdigris—1498	Greenwood county
Lena Valley—1538	Wabunsee county
Cottonwood Grove—1604	Wabunsee county
Axtell—1792	Marshall county
Scrubby—1021	Washington county
Ark. Valley—2195	Sedgewick county
Obendorf—1275	Nemaha county
Sunflower—1181	Thomas county
Crooked Creek—1205	Riley county
Vesperline—1817	Douglas county
Custer—366	Mitchell county
Stony—2066	Sherokee county
Summit—892	Ellsworth county
Fairview—1663	Crawford county
Excelsior—1534	Scott county
Walsburg—1193	Riley county
Morganville—1778	Clay county
Walnut Grove—1308	Crawford county
Welda—2054	Anderson county



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT
Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience, in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

JUNIOR COOPERATORS

Dear Junior Cooperators:

Now that school is out for most of us, we're going to have an essay contest, title and prizes for which will be announced next week. We'll have this instead of the lesson which I've been telling you we were going to have for so long. I want to have the contest completed before hot weather—so watch the paper next week for the details. I'll tell you this much—the prizes are going to be very nice. A wrist watch is going to be the first prize—and I know you could all use one. I want every Junior to enter.

I'm going to copy for you this week a little poem I've always liked, which would make a most appropriate reading for Mother's Day, which is on May 17th, this year. It's by James Whitcomb Riley:

A BOY'S MOTHER

My Mother she's so good to me
If I was good as I could be,
I couldn't be as good—no sir!
Can't any boy be good as her.

She loves me when I'm glad or sad;
She loves me when I'm good or bad;
And what's a funniest thing, she says,
She loves me when she punishes.

I don't like her to punish me.
That don't hurt—but it hurts to see
Her cryin'. 'Nen I cry; and 'nen
We both cry an' be good again.

She loves me when she cuts and sews
My little cloak and Sunday clothes;
And when my Pa comes home to tea,
She loves him most as much as me.

She laughs and tells him all I said,
An' grabs me up an' pats my head;
An' I hug her, and hug my Pa,
And love him purt' nigh as much as Ma.

Goodbye until next week—
Aunt Patience.

Lenexa, Kans., April 13, 1933.
Dear Aunt Patience:

I was glad to see the Junior Cooperator section this week. I missed it very much last week. I imagined the reason it was out was because there were not enough letters. I suppose I am very much to blame for that, as I haven't written for some time.

My birthday is the 22nd of this month. I shall then be 15. Next year I'll be a junior in high school. How I wish a whole lot of the Juniors would write me. I don't like to have you stop, anyhow—so just keep on writing and I'll surely send your book just as soon as we get them.—Aunt Patience.

Why not have for-get-me-nots as the club flower? I think they are pretty and it might serve to remind the Juniors to write. Don't you think so? I am among the group of people who wish you would hurry up and get a good picture taken. I am anxious to see what you look like. I don't know how many times before I have written asking you to put your picture in the paper.

I have a little sister who could be put on the "Cradle Roll." Her name is Mabel Piercy. She is one year old



7817. Ladies' Cape
Designed in Sizes: Small 34-36, Medium 38-40, Large 42-44, Extra Large 46-48. Size Medium requires 2 1/2 yards of 54 inch material, also if lined, 3 1/2 yards of 39 inch lining and 1/2 yard of 45 inch coarse linen or canvas for interlining. For inner the strings 1 yard of ribbon. Price 15c.

7840. Girls' Dress
Designed in Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Size 3 requires 1 1/2 yards of 39 inch material if made with collar. Without collar 1 1/4 yard. To finish collar with edging requires 1 1/2 yard. Bow of ribbon requires 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

Send 12 cents in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS, SPRING AND SUMMER 1933.
Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

and her birthday is December 24. I wonder if I will receive a star for sending in her name?

I must close now. Am sending my most sincere regards.
Your true friend,
Katherine Piercy.

Dear Katherine:
You're right about there not being enough letters. I'm afraid that many of the Juniors have forgotten Aunt Patience—but I was glad to find that you hadn't. And I do hope that many of the Juniors will write to you—let me know who does. No one else has thought of the for-get-me-not for a club flower—it would be a nice one. I'm going to have a picture taken one day soon—I have never told the Juniors that wasn't my picture at the top of our page. I was glad to get Mabel's name for the Cradle Roll—she was a Christmas present, was she not?—Aunt Patience.

Oak Hill, Kans., April 17, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
Well how is the weather in Salina? It has been cold here. I have had a bad cold. Yes, I thought that picture was you. Would you put your picture in the paper when you can? I sure think that pin is pretty and I surely thank you. I have asked my sister to join. Will you send her a pin and note book and give me a star? Have you got those note books yet? Do you send the lesson in the paper, or do they come in the book? Are we supposed to write to the other girls and boys? Have you found my twin? It is September 12. I have a school nurse and is 13 and I am 12 years of age. Our school is out the 28th of April. When I get started I can not stop. I will save room for the other Junior boys and girls.
I would like my book as quick as they come.
Your friend,
Martha Bell Crane.

Dear Martha Bell:
We've been having a great many dust storms in Salina—and I certainly don't like them. Many people here have been having colds, too—I hope your's is well by this time. I'm so glad that you like your pin. Yes I'll give you a star. Florence's membership, and I'll send her pin right away. No, we still do not have the notebooks. I wish we did have. The lessons are printed in the paper. Yes, I like to hear of the Juniors writing to each other—we can all get better acquainted that way. I'm still trying to find a twin for you—we'll find one soon. Well, I don't like to have you stop, anyhow—so just keep on writing and I'll surely send your book just as soon as we get them.—Aunt Patience.

Healy, Kans., April 15, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I was in a hurry last time and forgot to tell you how old I am. I am 10 years old and shall be 11 April 13, 1933. Would you please see if there is a twin for me. Four of my chickens have died so that leaves 46 left. My chickens are two weeks old. My mother has 125 little chickens not counting mine. She has 350 big chickens and gets 200 eggs. Thanks for the pin you sent me. We have had a big dust storm and everything has dust in it. I am sending you a picture of myself. I want to see one of you too. I am starting to save stamps. My letter is getting long so I will have to stop.
Yours truly,
Dwight Cooling.

Dear Dwight:
I've been watching for your twin but I've not found one, yet. It's too bad about your chickens—I hope you have not lost any more. I'm glad you liked the pin and I hope you'll always wear it. We've been having dust storms, too—aren't they dreadful? I didn't get your picture—you must have forgotten to put it in your letter. Be sure to send it in your next letter. Thanks for thinking of it, anyhow. I think a stamp collection would be fun—I had one once.—Aunt Patience.

Ottawa, Kans., April 15, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to become a member of your club. I am nine years old. I am in the third grade. My birthday is March the eleventh. Have I a twin? I have a brother, Lee, seven years old and in the first grade.

For pets I have four cats, three dogs and one hen. Will you please send my pin and note book?

Yours truly,
Beverly June Taylor.
Dear Beverly June:
We are very glad that you are going to become one of us. You'll send your pin at once. If Lee joins because you've asked him, you'll be given a "star" on the Membership Roll. Those are nice pets—I'm going to have a little kitten soon—he's only a week old now and of course I can't take him away from his mother when he's so little.—Aunt Patience.

Wakeeney, Kans., April 13, 1933.
Dear Aunt Patience:
My sister Frances McKinley has asked me to join and so I am joining and wish you would give her a star. I am nine years old. My birthday is November 7. I am going to be in the fourth grade. Please send me a pin. My pets are a pony and dog. Their names are Pat and Teddy.

My Teacher gave me a pencil box for not missing a day of school this year. I guess I'll close.
Your little friend
Johnnie McKinley.

Dear Johnnie:
I'll be glad to give Frances a star and I'm glad you're going to be a Junior. Your pin will be sent right away. I think that was a nice reward for your attendance record—you deserve it.—Aunt Patience.
Dear Frances:

Wakeeney, Kans., April 15 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I was looking at the paper this evening, and decided to write to you. I am in the fifth grade this year. Our school closed today and I am going to be in the sixth grade. I sure like school. I will tell you when my birthday is so you may see if I have a twin. It is December 25. I am 11 years old and will be 12. We had some wind last night, did you? I sure wish it would rain. We had a little snow last night, but it didn't do much good. I see that you were starting a cradle roll, so I thought I would write and tell you my brother's birthday. I have some baby chickens and a dog for pets. My dog's name is Pat. Will you guess my letter should close before it gets too long. So I'll close.
Your loving Junior,
Frances McKinley.

Dear Frances:
If looking at the paper makes you decide to write—I hope you'll look at it, carefully each week. And a Christmas birthday—we have many almost on Christmas, but none just on that day. We'll find some one with the same birthday soon, though. I was glad to know about your little brother, but you forgot to tell me his name, and birthday date. Please let me know what it is, so I may add it to the Cradle Roll.—Aunt Patience.



OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

COOKING TO CONSERVE FOOD VALUES

Green, yellow and orange color in vegetables usually indicate the presence of certain vitamins. Heat tends to destroy some vitamins. Potatoes, squash, cucumbers, tomatoes, and onions, for example, contain enough water to form steam and keep them moist, and the skin holds in the steam. In casserole cooking the earthenware baker, or heavy glass container, with a close-fitting lid, takes the place of the vegetable skin by holding in the steam and juices.

We can steam, boil or pan vegetable-leaves that cannot be baked. Steaming conserves food value, but spoils the attractive green color of some vegetables. It is satisfactory for carrots, squash, sweet potato, parsnips, and wax beans.

Boiling requires less fuel than baking, but greater precautions are necessary to prevent loss of food value. Use a small quantity of water. Have it boiling when you put the vegetable in. Cook just long enough to make the vegetable tender.

Green vegetables lose their greenness very easily, so for spinach, Brussels sprouts, green cabbage, green snap beans, peas, turnip tops, and kale, leave the lid off the kettle. This allows volatile acids to escape and preserve the green color. Do not use soda to intensify greenness. It destroys some of the vitamins.

Panning is an excellent and economical method for cooking vegetables. Cut the vegetable into small pieces and cook with a little fat in flat covered pan. The water that cooks out evaporates, so there is no extra liquid and the cooking time is so short that the loss of vitamins is probably slight.

MEATS
The instant heat is applied to a protein food, such as meat, certain changes take place. Long cooking at intense heat toughens and hardens protein foods. That is why we con-

trol the heat when we roast or broil meat or cook it in other ways. At some time in the process we apply enough heat to brown the outside and bring out the savory flavor or "appetite appeal."

"With tender roasts with a good covering of fat," says a meat specialist of the Bureau of Home Economics, "I prefer to broil them first very quickly in a hot oven, say 450 degrees to 500 degrees F. Then I reduce the oven to moderate, about 300 degrees to 350 degrees F. and finish the cooking at the low heat. This moderate temperature keeps the juices in the meat, prevents excessive shrinkage, and cooks the meat evenly. The drippings in the pan are nicely browned, not burned, so they make good gravy and are not lost."

"Searing the meat in a very hot oven to brown it may make the meat shrink slightly, but the loss is chiefly fat from the outside. Formerly we thought that searing sealed in the juices. Now we know it does almost the opposite, but it adds fine flavor. The fat starts trickling down and makes the roast self-basting from the first, so the lean meat does not dry out."

"You can cook a roast to the well-done stage entirely in a moderate oven and it will be brown by the time it is finished. This can be done with lamb and pork, but not usually with roast beef when cooked only to the rare stage. When you are cooking in an oven which can not be changed quickly from very hot to moderate it is best to use a moderate oven from start to finish."

"The idea that putting a lid on the roaster keeps the meat from drying out is another abandoned theory. All the experiments show, rather surprisingly that a lid on the roaster tends to draw the juice out of the meat, not to keep it in. The steamy atmosphere inside a covered roaster causes the meat to give up its juice and with it a lot of flavor. Of course one gets this flavor back in the gravy, but the meat is not truly roasted."

"I prefer an open roasting pan, with a rack to hold the meat off the hot pan, so that the bottom does not overcook. I never add water. After searing, the meat will soon provide you with melted fat for basting, and so remain juicy and become tender."

Send 12 cents in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS, SPRING AND SUMMER 1933.
Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

7887. Ladies' Apron
Designed in One Size—Medium. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 39 inch material, also 9 yards of bias binding 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.

7887. Girls' Apron
Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 1 1/2 yard of 35 inch material. Price 15c.

7837. Girls' Dress
Designed in Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Size 3 requires 1 1/2 yards of 39 inch material if made with collar. Without collar 1 1/4 yard. To finish collar with edging requires 1 1/2 yard. Bow of ribbon requires 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

7817. Ladies' Cape
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Designed in Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Size 3 requires 1 1/2 yards of 39 inch material if made with collar. Without collar 1 1/4 yard. To finish collar with edging requires 1 1/2 yard. Bow of ribbon requires 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

7817. Ladies' Cape
Designed in Sizes: Small 34-36, Medium 38-40, Large 42-44, Extra Large 46-48. Size Medium requires 2 1/2 yards of 54 inch material, also if lined, 3 1/2 yards of 39 inch lining and 1/2 yard of 45 inch coarse linen or canvas for interlining. For inner the strings 1 yard of ribbon. Price 15c.

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Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

7887. Ladies' Apron
Designed in One Size—Medium. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 39 inch material, also 9 yards of bias binding 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.

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Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of sales of live stock marketed during week of April 24 to April 28, 1933, by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

E. L. McCann—Neosho Co. Ks—8 calves, 183	5.00	W. L. Robbins—Johnson Co. Mo—14 hogs, 213	3.75
William Brabb—Wabaunsee Co. Ks—18 steers, 988	5.15	J. W. McHenry—Jefferson Co. Ks—15 hogs, 226	3.75
J. E. Phelps—St. Clair Co. Mo—13 steers, 906	5.50	J. L. Cheney—Johnson Co. Ks—14 hogs, 190	3.75
Earl Meeks—Nemaha Co. Ks—4 yearlings, 777	5.50	G. W. Pharis—Platte Co. Ks—13 hogs, 232	3.75
Elmer Fager—Osage Co. Ks—15 steers, 874	5.25	O. V. Frame—Allen Co. Ks—6 hogs, 261	3.75
Herman Geisler—Wabaunsee Co. Ks—6 yearlings, 666	5.25	M. L. Holcom—Douglas Co. Ks—18 hogs, 193	3.75
C. M. Fager—Osage Co. Ks—13 yearlings, 897	5.25	Carl Effland—Morris Co. Ks—17 hogs, 193	3.75
W. H. Hagenmeyer—Riley Co. Ks—12 steers, 1087	5.10	Frankfort F. U. S. A.—Marshall Co. Ks—21 hogs, 218	3.75
A. H. Dieball—Wabaunsee Co. Ks—16 yearlings, 1078	5.10	John Huffman—Dickinson Co. Ks—29 hogs, 204	3.75
C. E. Koeltner—Phillips Co. Ks—12 steers, 804	5.10	Howard Hart—Henry Co. Mo—10 hogs, 211	3.75
C. M. Schiller—Phillips Co. Ks—12 yearlings, 898	5.00	O. M. Shoemaker—Henry Co. Mo—5 hogs, 193	3.75
Emil L. Johnson—McPherson Co. Ks—3 yearlings, 1096	5.00	Palmer L. S. A.—Washington Co. Ks—7 hogs, 241	3.75
J. W. Shane—Osage Co. Ks—8 steers, 841	5.00	Luther Burnett—Grundy Co. Mo—11 hogs, 179	3.75
Albert Cedarholm—McPherson Co. Ks—23 steers, 1096	5.00	Glen Hunter—Lyon Co. Ks—8 hogs, 136	3.75
John Benigar—St. Clair Co. Mo—9 calves, 1110	4.85	C. A. Solenberger—Marion Co. Ks—11 hogs, 226	3.75
W. J. Hughes—Linn Co. Mo—9 steers, 1274	4.85	Carl Brassfield—Johnson Co. Ks—8 hogs, 207	3.75
Roy Carlat—Shawnee Co. Ks—7 yearlings, 710	4.75	Piquis Con. Locals—Franklin Co. Ks—5 hogs, 230	3.75
W. L. Adams—Lincoln Co. Ks—7 yearlings, 710	4.75	Elmer Brown—Franklin Co. Ks—5 hogs, 230	3.75
Richard B. Philby—Wabaunsee Co. Ks—7 yearlings, 710	4.75	Otto Schowengerdt—Lafayette Co. Mo—13 hogs, 268	3.75
J. F. Lieb—Barton Co. Ks—15 yearlings, 461	4.80	Farmers Coop Elev.—Jefferson Co. Neb—15 hogs, 268	3.75
Oberlin Bros.—Osage Co. Ks—3 steers, 846	4.80	Lyle Frame—Allen Co. Ks—8 hogs, 258	3.75
Fred Morgan—Linn Co. Mo—9 steers, 1274	4.80	S. C. Frame—Allen Co. Ks—8 hogs, 258	3.75
A. H. Dieball—Wabaunsee Co. Ks—11 hogs, 187	4.85	Herbert Thornton—Clay Co. Ks—20 hogs, 266	3.75
James Mack—Kochler—Ft. Morgan, Colo—22 steers, 1246	4.85	Frank Cain—Nemaha Co. Ks—5 hogs, 258	3.75
Ernest Erickson—Nemaha Co. Ks—25 steers, 827	4.85	J. M. Olin—Miami Co. Ks—8 hogs, 258	3.75
C. W. Ansell—Osborne Co. Ks—14 hogs, 117	4.80	Wm. Zebert—Miami Co. Ks—8 hogs, 193	3.75
C. M. Schiller—Phillips Co. Ks—14 hogs, 117	4.80	O. R. Schroder—Henry Co. Mo—13 hogs, 199	3.75
Albert Cedarholm—McPherson Co. Ks—24 steers, 1246	4.80	Ed and Leo Baerle—Lafayette Co. Mo—56 hogs, 283	3.75
C. A. Olson—Clay Co. Ks—4 hogs, 812	4.50	W. B. Ellis—Osage Co. Ks—21 hogs, 219	3.75
Henry Johnson—Wabaunsee Co. Ks—4 hogs, 812	4.50	E. L. Scott—Mag—Neosho Co. Ks—7 hogs, 223	3.75
L. M. Larson—Osborne Co. Ks—8 steers, 1000	4.50	Alber Scott—Chase Co. Ks—14 hogs, 220	3.75
C. W. Ansell—Osborne Co. Ks—8 steers, 1000	4.50	Elmer Sunderland—Nemaha Co. Ks—10 hogs, 188	3.75
J. B. Conrad—Marshall Co. Ks—7 steers, 858	4.50	Earl McKeon—Osage Co. Ks—10 hogs, 188	3.75
C. W. Ansell—Osborne Co. Ks—8 steers, 1000	4.50	F. L. Griffiths—Clay Co. Ks—60 hogs, 210	3.75
J. F. Lieb—Barton Co. Ks—11 yearlings, 712	4.40	Barney Ravens—Allen Co. Ks—7 hogs, 193	3.75
C. R. Soward and Son—Douglas Co. Ks—15 steers, 858	4.40	N. Deardorff—Linn Co. Mo—10 hogs, 187	3.75
L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair Co. Mo—15 steers, 858	4.40	Henry Eckhart—Henry Co. Mo—9 hogs, 224	3.75
John Dennis—Clay Co. Ks—12 steers, 940	4.40	Roy Quinter—Henry Co. Mo—9 hogs, 158	3.75
Chas. Hedke—Riley Co. Ks—25 steers, 802	4.40	Lafayette Meyer—Lafayette Co. Mo—5 hogs, 158	3.75
Geo. Herbit—Grundy Co. Mo—16 yearlings, 425	4.40	P. J. Martin—Washington Co. Ks—1 hogs, 480	3.75
C. W. Ansell—Osborne Co. Ks—8 steers, 1000	4.40	Leonard Carlson—Clay Co. Ks—10 hogs, 195	3.75
M. D. Logan—Clay Co. Ks—10 hogs, 195	4.40	Gus Hilgendorf—Lafayette Co. Mo—21 hogs, 195	3.75
John Benigar—St. Clair Co. Mo—3 hogs, 1073	4.40	Elmer Hilgendorf—Lafayette Co. Mo—21 hogs, 195	3.75
Guy Dorman—Trego Co. Ks—2 cows, 965	4.40	Elmer Hilgendorf—Lafayette Co. Mo—21 hogs, 195	3.75
Frank Keck—Shawnee Co. Ks—4 cows, 952	4.40	Herman Prothe—Miami Co. Ks—14 hogs, 235	3.75
Schutte Bros.—Lafayette Co. Mo—7 cows, 952	4.40	W. E. McKillen—Clay Co. Ks—10 hogs, 232	3.75
Oscar Lefmann—Trego Co. Ks—2 cows, 952	4.40	Victor Edmonds—Lafayette Co. Mo—16 hogs, 190	3.75
J. F. Lieb—Barton Co. Ks—5 hogs, 870	4.40	J. W. Diederich—Lafayette Co. Mo—16 hogs, 190	3.75
Emma S. A.—Lafayette Co. Mo—6 hogs, 883	4.40	I. E. Hansen—Dickinson Co. Ks—12 hogs, 235	3.75
P. J. Martin—Washington Co. Ks—4 steers, 962	4.40	G. W. Sandell—Marion Co. Ks—10 hogs, 210	3.75
John Huffman—Dickinson Co. Ks—24 sheep, 88	6.25	M. F. Park—Marshall Co. Ks—5 hogs, 210	3.75
Guy Starmer—Leavenworth Co. Ks—10 sheep, 66	6.25	Lyndon Ship—Assn—Osage Co. Ks—7 hogs, 243	3.75
H. C. Horstcock—Franklin Co. Ks—20 sheep, 49	6.00	Joseph G. Miller—Davies Co. Mo—11 hogs, 206	3.75
J. A. Sheets—Barton Co. Ks—11 sheep, 110	6.00	Farmers C. B. A.—Osage Co. Ks—10 hogs, 206	3.75
Henry D. Kettler—Miami Co. Ks—11 sheep, 110	6.00	S. G. Horst—Osage Co. Ks—10 hogs, 206	3.75
R. G. Barnett—Lafayette Co. Mo—13 sheep, 107	6.00	H. E. Clark—Douglas Co. Ks—10 hogs, 208	3.75
R. D. Duncan—Trego Co. Ks—13 sheep, 70	6.00	Frank Mendenhall—Miami Co. Ks—12 hogs, 243	3.75
Ernest Dietz—Hickory Co. Mo—6 sheep, 90	6.00	W. E. McKillen—Clay Co. Ks—10 hogs, 232	3.75
Edmund Dietz—Hickory Co. Mo—6 sheep, 90	6.00	Hugh Dobble—Norton Co. Ks—15 hogs, 214	3.75
J. A. Sheets—Dickinson Co. Ks—11 sheep, 124	6.00	Leland Havers—Clay Co. Ks—10 hogs, 214	3.75
R. D. Duncan—Trego Co. Ks—13 sheep, 107	6.00	C. D. Laughlin—Lafayette Co. Mo—15 hogs, 193	3.75
		Everett and Son—Miami Co. Ks—8 hogs, 193	3.75
		I. M. Fisher—Franklin Co. Ks—15 hogs, 212	3.75
		Elmer Kalb—Osage Co. Ks—10 hogs, 247	3.75
		P. E. Graham—Jackson Co. Mo—10 hogs, 247	3.75
		W. G. Sloan—Leavenworth Co. Ks—20 hogs, 221	3.75
		Frank Bonagrat—Hosie Co. Ks—8 hogs, 237	3.75
		Harry Hamilton—Miami Co. Ks—8 hogs, 237	3.75
		J. L. Myers—Johnson Co. Ks—6 hogs, 213	3.75
		E. L. Cain—Linn Co. Mo—10 hogs, 213	3.75
		Frank Reed—Linn Co. Mo—11 hogs, 226	3.75
		Schutte Bros.—Lafayette Co. Mo—7 hogs, 243	3.75
		W. E. McKillen—Clay Co. Ks—10 hogs, 232	3.75
		Elmer Wendt—Jr.—Miami Co. Ks—6 hogs, 208	3.75
		Ralph Hostet—Wabaunsee Co. Ks—8 hogs, 220	3.75
		Otto Meling—Miami Co. Ks—10 hogs, 225	3.75
		A. A. Falter—Juba Co. Ks—9 hogs, 200	3.75
		J. H. Bird—Lafayette Co. Mo—9 hogs, 200	3.75
		Ben McBride—Anderson Co. Ks—19 hogs, 217	3.75
		J. R. Kier—Anderson Co. Ks—19 hogs, 217	3.75
		Threbert and Son—Osborne Co. Ks—54 hogs, 235	3.75
		C. D. Laughlin—Lafayette Co. Mo—15 hogs, 193	3.75
		Proschle Brothers—Lafayette Co. Mo—15 hogs, 193	3.75
		J. B. Joerg—Jewell Co. Ks—8 hogs, 245	3.75
		A. E. Proctor—Lafayette Co. Mo—8 hogs, 227	3.75
		L. C. Rathgib—Allen Co. Ks—14 hogs, 216	3.75
		M. J. Watson—Washington Co. Ks—14 hogs, 216	3.75
		A. R. Stroup—Clay Co. Ks—6 hogs, 225	3.75
		G. C. Talley—Henry Co. Mo—8 hogs, 182	3.75
		Mary E. Hultman—Wilson Co. Ks—7 hogs, 182	3.75
		W. W. Burke—Coffey Co. Ks—6 hogs, 193	3.75
		John Murray—Lafayette Co. Mo—16 hogs, 163	3.75
		Art Gregory—Henry Co. Mo—15 hogs, 269	3.75
		M. J. Watson—Washington Co. Ks—14 hogs, 216	3.75
		G. C. Clark—Osage Co. Ks—10 hogs, 233	3.75
		A. G. Schneider—Rooks Co. Ks—14 hogs, 267	3.75
		Farmers Coop Elev.—Jefferson Co. Neb—15 hogs, 230	3.75
		A. D. Fry—Greenwood Co. Ks—19 hogs, 150	3.75
		G. H. Baker—Coffey Co. Ks—20 hogs, 162	3.75
		L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair Co. Mo—14 hogs, 137	3.75
		Hugh Dobble—Norton Co. Ks—15 hogs, 214	3.75
		Leonard Carlson—Clay Co. Ks—10 hogs, 195	3.75
		J. C. Thirly—Johnson Co. Ks—8 hogs, 145	3.75
		Mary E. Hultman—Wilson Co. Ks—7 hogs, 182	3.75
		Carl Effland—Morris Co. Ks—17 hogs, 193	3.75
		Harry Hamilton—Miami Co. Ks—8 hogs, 448	3.75
		Leonard Carlson—Clay Co. Ks—10 hogs, 195	3.75
		I. C. Thirly—Johnson Co. Ks—8 hogs, 145	3.75
		Milton Hettenbach—Dickinson Co. Ks—6 hogs, 91	3.75
		Milton Hettenbach—Dickinson Co. Ks—6 hogs, 90	2.85

FOLKS AT ALMA WILL LIVE WELL ON "UNION GOLD"

(continued from page 1)
there are hundreds of good Farmers Union managers who could handle the same volume as Mr. Thowe and the others are handling, if they would give Union Gold and Union Standard a good try-out," said Mr. Belden.
Now would be a good time for a number of good Farmers Union managers to take this hint, and build up this business.

BUTTER AND EGGS STORY BROADCAST ON CHICAGO RADIO

(continued from page 1)
This remarkable record has been

made possible by a combination of the devotion and ability and perseverance of the General Manager, P. L. Betts, who has represented the Equity Union on the Chicago market so successfully since 1918, over fifteen years, and the loyalty of the member associations.

Two weeks from today I want to tell some more of this most unusual and startling development.
Every day at this hour a cooperative message is broadcasted telling of the progress of producer and consumer activities.

Commercial fertilizers usually contain three elements which are most commonly lacking in soils. These elements are: Nitrogen, Phosphorus,

and Potassium, explains E. A. Cleavenger, extension agronomist, Kansas State College. In buying commercial fertilizer, one should always know what to buy and what he does buy. One can tell what one is buying by reading the analysis tag.

Considerations that should be kept in mind in deciding upon the kind and amount of different crops to grow during the 1933 season should include the requirements of the live stock for grain, the requirements of the live stock for forage or roughage, and the requirements of the live stock for home-grown protein supplements, in the opinion of E. B. Wells, extension crops specialist, Kansas State College.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

RILEY COUNTY UNION MAKES STAND KNOWN

Met in Response to Radio Request of National President, and Pass Resolutions which are Sent to Senators and Representatives

In response to a call issued by our National President John A. Simpson, the Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 met in special session today (April 29.)

After the appointment of the resolutions committee, M. L. Beckman, state vice-president, gave us a very interesting talk about the conditions as he saw them at Washington.

Resolutions Adopted:

To the Secretary of Agriculture:
We demand that in the administration of your position as Secretary of Agriculture, you use all the power at your command to secure the cost of production for that part of the crops which are consumed in the United States.

We also urge that you give your wholehearted support to the Frazier bill.

To Senators Capper and McGill:

We do hereby extend to you our gratitude and appreciation for the un-divided and hearty support you have given the farm legislation recommended by John A. Simpson, National President of the Farmers Union, and endorsed by the entire membership of our organization, and we trust you will continue to work and vote for any measures recommended by our National organization that may come before the 73rd Congress.

We register our protest against the government issuing more interest-bearing bonds and thus increasing the expense of our government.

To our Representative, Randolph Carpenter:

We do hereby extend to you our gratitude and appreciation for the stand you take in pushing the legislation demanded by our organization. We further ask that you work for and vote for the Wheeler Bill and the Frazier Bill, which, if passed, will do a lot to help agriculture get on its feet again.

We protest against the government issuing more interest-bearing bonds which will only increase the government expense.

It was by motion decided that the secretary be instructed to Write President John A. Simpson, expressing our

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Cowlitz County

In memory of Mrs. D. D. Jones, who passed away March 13, 1933.

Whereas our Creator has entered our community and has taken from us the mother of our sisters, Mrs. Frank McKimmon and Mrs. Geo. Anderson; and Brothers Frank Ross and Hosea Jones, and in so doing has taken from the family a loving mother,

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of the Cowlitz local No. 1456 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Mrs. Lawrence Estep.
Charles McDott.
Russell Martin.
Committee.

WATERVILLE MEETINGS

Liberty Local of Waterville, Kansas, held their third meeting at the Mid-Hill school house, April 28, at 8:15 p. m.

Large crowds have attended all three meetings.

The previous meetings opened by singing, "America."

The business part was then taken up as usual.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Our president read some of the most important facts of Mr. Simpson's speech. He also impressed on the farmers that they should not sell their cattle and hogs direct, but by all means ship them to some commission firm, preferably the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City.

The young folks of that district presented us with a very fine program.

The ladies served lunch. We then adjourned to meet again May 25.

Union members and friends, we urge you to attend these meetings. If you are not a member now, join and help our wonderful leader, Mr. Simpson.

Mrs. Jno Tommer, Reporter.

FARM BUYING POWER BIGGER

Two months ago the purchasing power of farm products in terms of other commodities was at the lowest point in twenty-three years of statistical records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There was a slight gain in March, but in April the sharp gains in prices of farm products lifted the index to 53.

The effect of abandonment of the gold standard by this country, the depreciation of the dollar in foreign exchange, the bursting forth of the "inflation" sentiment into legislative action, the coincident rise in stocks and in many basic commodity prices, has been good for farmers so far, says the bureau in its May 1 report

on the agricultural situation. Wheat and other grains, hides, butter, and cotton prices have advanced 10 to 40 per cent.

But the improvement in prices has been selective, the bureau points out. Livestock have not yet felt the influence of rising prices as have the important cash crops which are sensitive to world markets. Yet butter, one of the principal livestock products, advanced about one-third in price at New York. This marked rise in butter, says the bureau, occurred in the face of a milk situation so serious that it has led to "strikes" and serious disturbance in Wisconsin and New York, and even to the fixing of milk prices by legislation.

IN THE GOLDEN TEMPLE OF JEHOI



China of the Eighteenth century will be presented at A Century of Progress Exposition in the golden temple of Jehoi. The temple at Chicago's 1933 World's Fair will be a faithful reproduction of the original, built in 1767 at Jehoi, summer-home of the Manchu emperors from 1714 till the abdication of the dynasty some twenty years ago. Pictured above is one of the great bronze and gilded wooden Buddhas, with attendant figures, which will stand within the temple.

Two Minute Talks About Direct Selling of Live Stock

Being a series of short, straight-from-the-shoulder, discourses on the evils of selling live stock direct to packers, thus getting away from the price-lifting influences of selling through a commission firm on the competitive market.

Direct selling of live stock has been fostered and encouraged by the buying side in order that it can get away from competition, the price-determining factor.

No one ever heard of a buyer boosting the price on himself. Direct buyers do not operate where they have to compete with other buyers. Direct purchases are not made with the intention of letting competition enter into the deal, but for the expressed purpose of getting away from all points that centralize demand from many sections.

The whole idea is to get away from and around competition. When competition fails prices decline.

For the past several years competition has been weakened through direct selling. Since 1925 direct selling of hogs has increased 70 per cent. In that same period hog prices have declined steadily and last December, when more than 50 per cent of all hogs slaughtered were sold direct, a high record for direct, the price was the lowest ever known.

The buying side knows what an important factor competition is for producing rising prices and on that account it knows the great advantage it gets from buying direct.

Some competition and compel the packers to buy their hogs on the open competitive markets. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company will give you the most effective service at actual operating cost. A trial shipment to this firm, at either Kansas City or Wichita, will make you a regular customer.

Every head of live stock sold direct tends to weaken the price level for all live stock.

Some producers think, "Oh, well, I have only a few hogs so I might as well turn them through the direct route." But right there is the trouble. The bulk of the forty-million hogs slaughtered under federal inspection annually in the United States is not fed and marketed in two and three car load lots, but in less than car load lots; consequently, those who term themselves "small producers," do through their aggregate large number, produce the bulk of hogs. After all, a million is only the unit multiplied, and each hog the packer gets without having to compete with some other buyer reduces his actual competitive requirements just that much.

The small hog producer has always been and always will be an important factor in the supply and how and where he sells his hogs has a corresponding effect on the market. This direct selling method is knocking prices for the small producer as well as the large producer.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, Kansas City and Wichita, is equipped to handle any size shipment. The best of attention is given all consignments regardless of the number of head it consists of.

SELL GOVERNMENT COFFEE

According to a recent announcement by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, United States Department of Agriculture, to emphasize the point Mr. Morgenthau tells of blasting out a pine stump on a Mississippi farm several years ago. After the blast he found 15 plow points stuck in that stump and in the roots around it.

The farmer who replenishes his supply of power by buying or raising good, young horses for his own use is assuring himself that he will have good, cheap power for several years to come, states J. J. Moxley, extension live stock specialist, Kansas State College.

LESS MOTOR VEHICLES IN 1932

Last year 24,136,879 motor vehicles were registered in the United States, State authorities have reported to the Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This represents a decline of 6.6 per cent from the preceding year. The automobiles, taxis and buses totaled 20,903,422, a decline of 6.5 per cent, and motor trucks and road tractors totaled 3,233,457, a decline of 6.7 per cent.

The gross receipts from registrations, permits, etc., amounted to \$324,273,510. These funds were allocated as follows: State highways, \$155,911,992; local roads, \$75,964,336; payments on road bonds, \$39,339,980; collection and administration costs, \$17,550,422; and for miscellaneous other purposes, \$35,506,810.

The total registrations and decline in registration from those of 1930 are as follows in Kansas: Registrations, 1932, of 504,367, representing a decline of 9.8 per cent from 1930.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE, each bunch fifty, mossier, labeled variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Onions Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, postpaid: 500, 75c;