

The Kansas Union Farmer



VOLUME XXVII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1934

EVERSON DECLARES BENEFIT PAYMENTS

Have Over-Production of Labor Saving Machinery Creating Unemployment without Giving Enough New Employment

HITS 'BRAIN TRUST'

Can't Borrow Out of Debt, nor Life Selves by Own Bootstraps, Says National President in Radio Address

provided by N.B.C., on Saturday, August 25, expressed disapproval of the entire government set-up as it applies to agriculture. Following, with the exception of two or three introductory paragraphs, and two poems which he read during his broadcast, is his speech, which reached this office in manuscript form this week:

.I am going to talk to you today on the subject of "Over-production and Under-Consumption," I feel that the term over-production as it is most commonly used recently is a misnomer as applied to goods and commodi-ties—that it would be much more ap-propriate to use the term "lack of money" or "lack of buying power." Altogether too often it is called overproduction, (regardless of how much the production may be) if the pro-ducer is unable to find a market for his products, even though there may be a great need for those products.

About three weeks ago a large display add appeared in one of the daily papers of this city of Chicago, where a banker offered a premium to all of his depositors having accounts in his bank of less than \$100, if they would close these accounts within thirty days. Now I am sure it would turned to the banker for certainly I commend this banker for the position he took. Of course, we all know that idle money does not do all know that idle money does not do anybody any good. It is only its use that makes it valuable, since that is what it is created for, a medium of what it is created for, a medium of what it is created for, a medium of exchange to measure the muscular exchange the measure that the measure t and brain energy of our people in ex-There is enough need or potential demand to make surplusses disappear in a hurry, if our people had that medium of exchange to satisfy their needs or demands.

It would be foolish, for example, for me to say there was an over-production of paint, when there thousands and thousands of buildings that need paint badly, but are not getting it for the simple reason that the people do not have the me hasing power with which to buy it. It would be foolish for me to say there was an over-production of farm machinery, because farmers do not have the purchasing power to replace their old, worn-out machinery. It would be foolish for me to say there was an over-production of radios, because people generally do not have the purchasing power to pay for the juice to keep them in operation and surely it would be folly for me to say there was an over production of food, be cause people do not have the purchasing power with which to buy three square meals a day. Yet that seems to be the contention on the part of those who are over supplied and do not find a ready market for their

industry automatically creates unemployment and unemployment means loss of buying power on the part of those deprived of an opportunity for work. This then automatically curtails the market, creating a necessity for further curtailment of production, which again creates more unemployment and you have a vicious circle that if continued would vanish at the starvation point. For several years we have had an over-production of labor saving machinery, which has created unemployment and without providing sufficient new employment whereby purchasing power might be supplied to these unemployed, which would enable them to purchase goods and commodities. We might say we have an over-production of railroads in the United States, roads that were badly needed when constructed, but modern developments of transportation have so greatly reduced the demand for railroad transportation that now the question has arisen "What are we going to do with the railroads?" Perhaps an over-production of automobiles and trucks and highways is responsible for the under-consumption and the lack of use

The curtailing of production in any

of railroad facilities. We do have an over-production of taxes created by an ever increasing number of pubic officials and an ever increasing number of boards, bureaus and commissions. Many of these public officials render little or no service to promote the general welfare of our people and their service consists principally of lip service in trying to keep the political machine well oiled so as to perpetuate the tax eating

Let me say to you my friends, to hold their jobs. We do nave to there will not be an over-production of any of these good things of life over-production of these professional farm Relievers.

Our Farmers Union has not asked the Government to pay us for crops we do not produce. What we have Let me say to you my friends they are offered an opportunity to exchange their services for the necessities of life at least. What is needed in this country today is the ad-

just an excuse for a wasteful, extravagant, inequitable and unjust system of distribution. This, ladies ENEFIT PAYMENTS

ARE DOLE SYSTEM

system of distribution. This, laddes and gentlemen, is the real problem and education, organization and cooperation are the instrumentalities to be used in tackling this problem. These instrumentalities are available to every person. Every person can be a cooperator. It may be true that many have been schooled in the art many have been schooled in the art of competition and many who have grown rich through exploitation of our natural resources and of the labor of millions of underpaid men and women and they might have to be reborn in order to get rid of that ugly selfish spirit, which has grown into their hearts to such an extent that some of them are more like a heast some of them are more like a beast than a human being. Yet, even they, through the cooperation of the people can be restrained from making

ORGANIZATION

nogs of themselves. We do not have an over-production President E. H. Everson of the National Farmers Union, speaking over the nation-wide radio system over the nation-wide radio system over the nation of this spirit are greater in my opinion to do not nave an over-production of that Christian spirit of cooperation, and the opportunities for the development of this spirit are greater in my opinion to do not nave an over-production of that Christian spirit of cooperation, and the opportunities for the development of this spirit are greater in my opinion to do not nave an over-production of that Christian spirit of cooperation of the opportunities for the development of this spirit are greater in my opinion to do not nave an over-production of that Christian spirit of cooperation of the opportunities for the development of this spirit are greater in my opinion and the opportunities for the development of this spirit are greater in my opinion and the opportunities for the development of this spirit are greater in my opinion and the opportunities for the development of this spirit are greater in my opinion and the opportunities for the development of this spirit are greater in my opinion and the opportunities for the development of this spirit are greater in my opinion and the opportunities for the development of the opportunities for the opportunities for the opportunities for the development of the opportunities for the opportu er in my opinion today then they have ever been in the history of our country in peace time, and cooperation is not an untried theory. It has proven its worth and effectiveness in ombating the forces of exploitation almost every place where it has been undertaken and practiced intelligent-

ly. Cooperation is not a thing that can be purchased with money or goods. As I said before it is a spirit not a substance or a commodity. It flows from the heart. It simply consists of allowing the sunhsine of kindly mutual helpfulness to enter the hearts of men, women and children and abide therein, crowding out that spirit of selfishness and greed, and crimes that is threatening to destroy the very foundation and fabric of our civilization.

We have an over production of debts that we are expected to pay with constantly diminishing purchasing pow-er. We are told in the good book that the borrower is slave to the lender. If this be true, and I believe it is, then to encourage the creation of more and more debts, simply had the unusual opportunity to listen means to encourage slavery. We to the three congressmen, all of whom simply cannot borrow ourselves out have excellent records in the matter of debt. Both our public and private debt have grown to such a stupend-by the Farmers Union. The two Kanbe difficult to make you listeners believe that we have an over-production of money, because this banker could not find a reasonably safe place to loan this money, where he would have the assurance that it would be returned to him when called for and certainly I commend this banker for the position he took. Of course, we

> or enterprises that do not produce return on the investment are of course the worst form of debt. We must reduce our debt load and increase our debt paying and purchasing power before we can even start recover, from this depression. I know there are those over enthusiastic optimistic partisans who would nic. have us believe we are already well on the way out of the depression. we could make ourselves believe that we can just borrow ourselves out of we might believe such propaganda. If that was the solution of our probem then it should be already solved and if reduction of production of farm crops is the solution of our farm problems, then surely now, after this terrible drouth which is quite general throughout the entire country, our farm problem ought to be completely solved for this year at least and the Brain Trust could have a complete holiday. What a relief this must have been to this brain trust, after having taxed their

his over-load, by piling more processing taxes upon him, a large part of which these bureaucrats would absorb n administering the act. It is just like trying to lift your selves up by your bootstraps with a man on your shoulder. It is true, of course, that hundreds of millions of dollars have been appropriated for the relief of the drouth stricken pov-erty stricken farmers, but these erty stricken farmers, but funds are debts created that must be repaid with interest, where as if the llotment were applied to the marketing of our products on a cost of prouction basis allowing the surplusse of grain and feed to accumulate upon the farm as an insurance against such calamities as this, this appropriation would not now be necessary and there would be purchasing power available

genuity so heavily to bring forth this

out at the crossroads where it is needed and it would not be necessary to porrow this purchasing power. The few farmers (and they are just mulate a surplus of feed upon their tion in a desperate effort to catch up with the ever increasing mountain of debts and taxes. I find farmers generally would be glad to cooperate such a program. They just don't like the dole system even though it may be disguised by being called "Benefit payments." Neither do they like to be regimented in their production activities nor is it at all necessary Surely this terrible drouth has proven the fallacy of this theory, as a solution of our farm problem. Yet I suspect thousands who hold positions in the set up of this machinery will cling to these foolish notions or per-

riered an opportunity to leir services for the neceses at least. What is need-country today is the adpurchasing power and purchasing power po

haps try to convince us of the im-

portance of some other of their pet schemes equally as foolish, in order to hold their jobs. We do have an

WM. LEMKE SPOKE TO TEN THOUSAND KANSAS LISTENERS

People in Different Sections of Kansas Flocked to Three Meetings Last Thursday and Friday, August 30 and 31

MET WITH CAPPER

Congressman Lambertson and Carpenter also Were with the North Dakota Congressman at Washington County Meeting

Approximately ten thousand Kan-sas folks, most of them farmers, heard William Lemke of North Dakota during his whirlwind speaking tour in this state last Thursday and Friday, August 30 and 31. This number does not include his radio audience when he made an unannounced five minute speech over WIBW, Topeka, Friday noon.

The North Dakota congressman who wrote the two famous Frazier-Lemke bills, arrived in Salina Thursday forenoon from Fort Morgan, Colorado, where he had filled a speaking engagement. He drove, with two of his sons, from Fort Morgan to Wakeeney Wednesday night then com-pleted the trip to Salina the next forenoon. Mr. and Mrs. Cal Ward and Floyd Lynn joined Mr. Lemke at Salina, and drove immediately to Strawberry, Kansas, which is in Washington county. The two young Lempkes drove on to Topeka and Kansas City.

Washington County Meeting At S.rawberry, a wonderful crowd had gathered to hear the fiery little congressman. The meeting is reported by Anton Peterson elsewhere in

close of the Washington county meeting. At Frankfort Mr. Lemke was standing citizens of the Frankfort neighborhood and Marshall county, took charge of the Lemke party. The neeting was in the Frankfort City park, in connection with a community-wide all-day gathering something of the nature of an old settlers pic-

Spoke Over WIBW

Mr. Lemke and his associates drove to Topeka after the meeting. The next morning the fighting congressman, together with officials of the Kansas Farmers Union, arranged a meeting with Senator Arthur Capper. Mr. Lemke and the senior Kansas senator had much in common, since both voted virtually the same ture. It was brought out in their rating of 1000 per cent by "Plain Talk" as voting for the people instead of for the wealthy and powerful few special interests. Senator Capper, by the way, was the only senator in ating producers a lot of money." the United States to be given that AAA to relieve the poor farmer of

Senator Capper arranged for Congressman Lemke to broadcast for five minutes over the Capper radio station, WIBW, at noon Friday. Cal Ward introduced Lemke to the radio audience. Reports of this talk and of his other talks are found in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Meeting at Ottawa At Ottawa, in Forrest park, Congressman Lemke spoke to around a thousand people. Although the crowd was not so large here as at other points, men and women came from several adjoining counties, and all gave the speaker the closest of attention. Another large meeting in Garnett at the same time probably drew some of the crowd away from the Ottawa meeting. Albert Carpenter, president of the Franklin County Farmers Union presided. Cal Ward opened the meeting with an nitroductory speech, and Senator Capper, few) who have been able to accu- who arrived after the meeting started, spoke briefly at the close. Others farms are not a burden to the tax-payers. Neither are they being spurred on to increasing their oduc-spurred on to increasing their oduc-surance Company; Mayor Lister of surance Company; Mayor Lister of Ottawa; C. C. Gerstenberger of Eudora, Farmers Union member and member of the state legislature who introduced the resolution in which the Kansas body asked the national congress to pass legislation based on the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill, and Floyd Lynn, state Farmers Un-

ion secretary.
Undoubtedly, Congressman Lemke did much to further the Farmers Union cause in Kansas luring his brief stay here. He is one of the outstanding orators of the country, and was ing orators of the country, and was erals. Wheat should not be planted able to give most valuable information until after the fly-free date, but rye tion to those who heard him relative can be seeded a month earlier. to the new farm moratorium amendment to the federal bankruptcy law.

production for what we sell. It is to control many of the foot-rot distended to a point near the floor while the volume of farm commodities that eases by giving the young growing the outlet is located at the ceiling wheat plants opportunity to make a given length of time that demoralising a given length of time that demoralising the continued on page 4)

A Well-prepared seed bed will have a point near the floor while tended to a point near the floor while the outlet is located at the ceiling and extended as high as is reasonable, positive circulation of air will be provided.

In Bison, Kansas, is a cooperative elevator and oil station, known as the Bison District Farmers Union Cooperative Association, which has again demonstrated the soundness of the cooperative idea of doing business. The Farmers Union Auditing Association recently completed an audit of that Association, for its business during the year which ended June 30, 1934.

The audit shows total assets of

The audit shows total assets of \$56,466.75. Capital stock is listed at \$29,900.00 and the surplus account totals \$13,790.03. Since June 30, 1926, this association has made net profits amounting to \$85,528.81. Net profits this areas when general conditions this year, when general conditions have been none too good, amounted to \$7,586.48. Since 1926, the Association has paid rebates to customer members in the amount of \$49,764.91. Stock interest paid has amounted to \$23,908.00 and income taxes have amounted to \$3,375.33. On June 30, 1926, the records show the Association to have had a deficit of \$7,293.06, and now this has been converted into the present surplus account of \$13,-790.03

W. E. Money, the manager, reports that approximately 80 per cent of the association's business is done with members. The business pays the state Farmers Union dues of its mem-

The report shows that during the last fiscal year, the prorated dividend was 3 cents per bushel on wheat, 10 cents per gallon on oil, and 2 cents per pound on grease.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR ASSOCIATION

armers Union Cooperative Creamery Pant at Wakeeney is in Good Position to Render Excellent Service to Western Kansas Farmers

PASTURE COMES ON

Also Good Volume at Colony Plant Warehouse Agreement between Wakeeney Plant and Jobbing Association Working

Nicely

serving as general manager over both the Colony and Wakeeney plants of not bring \$70,000,000,000. the association, was in Salina on Friday of last week, returning to Colony ship in the United States than we from a four-day stay in Wakeeney. think but Roosevelt has no ambition Mr. Schell reported excellent pro-

looking fine out there and we are making real progress. They just had a nice rain out there Monday and another one on Wednesday. Prospects of the farmers who were forced to sell some of their cows did a good job of picking out the culls and "boardon all the questions affecting agricul- ers" so that their milk production will not be impaired as much as it might meeting that both had been given a have been. With fall pasture practically assured now, we are looking for a most satisfactory volume of butterfat to come to our plant. We are going to go right on saving the cooper-

Mr. Schell also reported that the western Kansas farmers are utilizing every type of feed available, and are raking up the Russian thistles as a means of increasing the roughage they will need through the fall and

Speaking of the arrangement with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association whereby the Wakeeney plant is lending its facilities to the maintaining of a branch warehouse, in which are carried many items handled by the Jobbing Association, Mr. Schell says the plan is working out fine. "We are pleased with this service, and we are pleased to say that we are able to increase our sarvice value, as well asthat of the Jobbing Association, to the hundreds of western Kansas customers and cooperators." The WaKeeney plant has a great deal of satisfactory starage room and facilities which it brings into operation as a branch warehouse, supplementing the service offered by the new ware-house which the Jobbing Association operates in Kansas City, Kansas. The plant of the Creamery Associa tion at Colony is also doing a good

volume of business. Altogether, Association is "picking up" and is getting into a stronger position each month to fill its place among the leading cooperative institutions of the A temporary pasture of winter

wheat or rye will provide a large amount of very palatable and nu-

Mr. Lemke had expected to be in Kansas three weeks ago, but was forced to go to a hospital in St. Paul, instead, where he underwent an eye operation.

A well-prepared seed had will help be a part of the common faults of farm storage cellars. This may be corrected to some extent by using two definite one to serve as an inlet and the other an outlet. If the intake duct is located near the ground level and extended to a point near the floor while the outlet is located at the ceiling

BISON ASSOCIATION DOES GOOD BUSINESS PRODUCTION COST WAS STRESSED BY CONG. WM. LEMKE

North Dakota Fighter Declared Moratorium is only a "Stop Gap" to Keep Farmers on Farm Pending Real Relief

TO 10,000 PEOPLE

Lemke Took Several Caps at Inter national Bankers and Told How Present Money System Fails to Do Full Service

In his three Kansas appearances WIBW Friday noon, Congressman William Lemke of North Dakota told his thousands of listeners that the paid to serve. farm moratorium measure which is now a law of the land, is not in any way a substitute for the Frazier-Lem-ke refinancing act, but that it is a stop-gap to enable the distressed farmers to keep their farms and prop-erty until they can get real relief which will be forthcoming just as soon as the Frazier-Lemke refinancing act passes congress and is signed by the President. He said the latter legislation will become a law during the next session of congress "if you voters do your duty this fall."

While each speech was different from the rest, the fiery North Dakota congressman who wrote both Frazier-Lemke bills presented virtually the same massage at each point. the same message at each point. The speaker brought out the fact that he is a non-partisan leaguer, elected on the Republican ticket. He un-

leashed a scathing denunciation of iternational bankers of Wall street and described the present monetary system of the United States as silly and inadequate. He condemned issuing tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds to fund indebtedness and currency issues and said by the fore part of next year these bonds would to-tal \$31,000,000,099.

He pointed out that through the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill, farmers would be refinanced at a low rate of interest, that three billion dollars would be put into circulaton and that the government would not have to pay interest to international bankers

States were sold at auction it would

"We may be nearer to a dictatorin that direction. Others in the adgress in both plants. Speaking parti- ministration, however, would estabcularly of the Wakeeney plant, which now is managed by N. A. Ormsby, said Lemke. He praised Roosevelt Mr. Schell said, "Things are certainly for signing the moratorium bill and lauded the senators and congressmen from Kansas for their votes on agricultural matters. All Kansas congressmen except one signed the pefor wheat pasture are good, and most tition to bring the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill to vote. The one exception, he said, has since resigned to accept a federal job. He urged a return of the entire delegation to congress because it votes right.

Lemke stressed the need of cost of production for farmers, and praised he Farmers Union for its fight to nelp make it possible. He declared it was because of men like Cal Ward of the Kansas Farmers Union, and Congressman W. P. Lambertson and Randolph Carpenter and others, that a and farm supplies, retail stores, milk great deal of good is to come from distribution, cooperative insurance, the present agricultural program but said it was all a step toward

cost of production for farmers.

Mr. Lemke said the Frazier-Lemce refinancing bill would have passed Congress the last session had it not been for the gag rule which was imposed at the last minute. "We are going to aboish that gag rule some time," he said.

debtedness at 1 1-2 per cent interest with 1 1-2 per cent payable each year on of Canada; Dr. M. M. Coady of with 1 1-2 per cent payable each year on the principal. The bill would provide for the issuing of some billion dollars which will be in the form of treasury notes and not in the form of interest-bearing tax-exempt bonds which enrich the coupon Millions to Bankers

By way of contrast, Lemke noted uuder the present system the gov-ernment gives \$3,432,000 to the interbankers at a cost of seven tenths of a cent per bill, which is the bare cost of printing. Then the international bankers buy government bonds with this money and the gov-ernment pays them interest. "The net profit to the United Stat-

es government under the provisions of the Frazier-Lemke refinancing plan would be \$6,345,000,000 during the period of amortization, where as under the present system the coupon lippers will receive \$12,492,500,000. said Lemke. He continued, "Twentytwo state legislatures have asked congress to pass the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill. The moratorium amendment will compel the coupon clippers to withdraw their opposition—at least for a while—to the refinanc-

election and to remember the records made by those who are now in congress. "If you vote right, we shall get a real new deal which shall be more than a new shuffle," he said. "It is time," he continued, "for us to pay attention to citizenship above party politics, Instead of Democrat these:

these:

A farmer in Brown County, Kansas, is doing necessary thinning in his feeding of linseed meal, sup-beans, gluten feed, grass or roots, and less cottonseed meal will help to overcome the trouble. It may also be necessary to ripen the cream longer, churn at a higher temperature—62 legrees fahrenheit, and churn richer cream, perhaps 35 per cent butterfat.

clubs and Republican clubs, let us form Citizens of the United States

During his talks, Mr. Lemke devoted a great deal of time to the details of the farm moratorium act. "This amendment," he said, performs its most important service when it makes it possible for a farmer to retain possession of his farm against all efforts of hard-boiled creditors unti such time that he can avail himself of real relief, which will be forthcoming just as soon as we pass the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing act.

"Any debt-ridden farmer, who still has any equity in his property, whether foreclosure proceedings have

been started or not, is eligible to take advantage of this act. If title has passed to the mortgage-holder, however, and the transfer completely effected, he is too late. "I warn you farmers not to listen

Thursday and Friday of last week, and in his one radio address over WIBW Friday noon, Congressman warped in favor of the class they are

"Under this law farmers who are insolvent or who are in distress and unable to meet their present obligations as they become due, will be able to protect their homes, their land and their personal property, and to scale down all their indebtedness to the present values of such property and in the right direction, and effectivepay for the same on the installment plan. After the farmers' exemptions are set aside under state laws, he sta can select any or all the remainder of his property and remain in posession, ive of the state highway department, under control of the court, of the part have been reduced right in line, al-

The farmer is the best judge of his ability t opay. If the creditors are hard boiled and unreasonable, the farmer does not have to accept their proposition, but can change his petition from conciliation into a petition of bankruptcy."

Lemke stressed the need of organ-

ization among farmers, and urged that they identify themselves with some farm organization as the best assurance of getting cost of produc-tion and other favorable legislation. The congressman paid Senator Capper and Senator McGill fine com-

Mr. Capper joins Lemke at last meeting which was in Ottawa, 12.9 per cent was made in the fiscal and spoke briefly. He said he was year ending June 30, 1934. greeted by the largest crowd of the tour. Attendance was estimated between five and six thousand. A. J. Wempe, prominent Trainers Union Cooperative Wempe, prominent Trainers Union Corporative of member, together with other outthe first step to take in securing farm relief, I would tell you to join the farmers Union," said the senator. He also said the new farm moratorium legislation was the most valuable piece of farm legislation passed

by the recent congress.

CONSUMERS CONGRESS

American consumers will meet 'en masse' at Chicago October 18, 19 and 20, according to an announcement issued recently by The Cooperative League, for the ninth Biennial Congress of Consumers Cooperatives. The call to the congress is being sent to fifty cooperative wholesale and 2,600 cooperative retail societies in the United States representing 1,200,000 individual members.

The three day congress will

con

sider problems of "Consumers Cooperative Education," "Cooperative Journalism," "Consumers Cooperative Business" including cooperative oil and farm supplies, retail stores, milk and cooperative credit banking, and "The Place of the Cooperatives in a Changing Society. Reports will be made of the London Congress of the International Cooperative movement will be discussed. Among the speakers listed are Dr Paul H. Douglas, Professor of economics at the University of Chicago; Dr. J. P. Warbasse, President of The Several times he touched briefly on the refinancing bill of which he is the author, and explained that it will "refinance distressed farm interested for the Consumers' Advisory Board; I. H. Hull, President of National Cooperative III. St. Francis Xavier University of Canada; Roy F. Bergengren, Secretary of the Credit Union National Extension Bureau; E. R. Bowen, General Secretary of The Cooperative League; and other leaders in the cooperative move-

> The Cooperative League is affiliated with the International Cooperative Alliance, which has a membership of 70,000,000 persons in 43 countries.
> Inquiries regarding the congress should be addressed to The Cooperative League, 167 West '2th St., New Work City.

FARMERS RESORT TO UNUSUAL WAYS TO GET FEED FOR LIVESTOCK

Farmers in many states are only too well aware of the national need for conserving roughage for live-stock. In the drought regions they are doing their part by saving hay, silage and other coarse feeds for winter days. In the meantime they desperately and cleverly resort to any number of makeshift practices to carry hungry cattle from day to day, says a government release from Washington, D. C. Among reports to the U. S. Depart-

ment of Agriculture are cases such as

INCOME TAX IS HELPING TO CUT PROPERTY TAXES

And Gasoline Taxes Actually are Being Collected, All of which is Big Advantage to Average Kansas Taxpayer

STATE EXPENSE CUT

Auditor's Report Shows Reduction of 27.6 Per Cent in State Government Costs since 1931; Cut 12.9 Percent 1934

Two particular things having to do with state taxes, and which were advocated by the Farmers Union and by the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, are working out as planned, and are proving to be a big help to the Kansas tax payers. The income tax returns are to be applied, according to present indications, toward reducing the general property tax. The gasoline tax is actually being collected, which makes it possible for the income tax to be applied

A recent report by A. R. Jones, state accountant, shows that costs of state government in Kansas, exclus-ive of the state highway department, though not quite so extensively, with

reductions in property values. Mr. Jones' report shows that the "slack" between the reductions in property values and the reduction in running expenses has largely been made up in the past year by increases in cigaret and gasoline tax returns. These increased collections have made it possible for the state administration to apply practically all the expected income tax receipts for next year to reduce the tax levy on general property, including the land.

Great Saving to Taxpayers

The statement shows costs of run-The congressman paid Senator Capper and Senator McGill fine compliments during his talks. He declared Senator Capper was one of the few individuals who have made the nation better, and said he should be retained in public service as long as he lives.

Mr. Capper joins Lemke at the the further reduction from 1933 costs of

ending June 30, 1931.

The total cost of operating the foregoing departments for 1931 was \$4,469,051; for 1934 it was \$3,237,094. For the fiscal year 1931 the cost of operating the state institutions—28 of them in all—was \$10,005,860. For the fiscal year 1934 it was \$7,274,615, RS CONGRESS

TO MEET IN CHICAGO of operation were cut 8.3 in 1932, then 19.2 per cent from 1932 in 1933, and two per cent of the 1933 costs in

1934. Combined Operating Costs Combined operating costs of all lepartments and institutions in fiscal year 1931 were \$14,474,911. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the combined costs were \$10,511,709, or a net reduction of 27.4 per cent from

1931. The following table tells the story of the combined reductions in operating costs of state departments and institutions:

\$14,474,911 13,056,459 11,136,523 Stating it another way, reduction

in 1932 were 9.8 per cent—combine epartments and institutions. Reductions in 1933 were 14.7 per cent of costs in 1932, bringing expenditures in 1933 down 23.1 per cent under 1931.

Reductions in 1934 were 5.6 ent of operating costs from 1933 oringing the expenditures in 1934 lown 27.4 per cent from

MARKET LAMBS LATER

The favorable market for lambs during July and August last year caused the feeding of a considerable supply of native lambs for that period this year, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College. Drought further ingressed the market supplies The increased the market supplies. The result has been loss and worry for a great many feeders with

hand.

Past market records indicate that these animals should be held on feed for September or October marketing. In years when the general trend of lamb prices appears to be upward, as is the case this year, there are about two chances out of three that lamb prices will be higher during all of September and October than they were in August. This is partly the result of more ewe lambs being kept back from market to start breeding flocks. Lamb finishers have to pay more for breeding lambs. The final more for breeding lambs. The final result is that the packer is forced to pay higher prices for fat lambs. pay higher prices for fat lambs to obtain the normal proportion of killing animals.

Cream which is difficult to churn may be produced by cows that have been milking for a long time. The feeding of linseed meal, soy-beans, gluten feed, grass or roots, and less cottonseed meal will help to overcome the trouble. It may also be necessary to vinen the green longer churn

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION Secretary SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1934



REFUSAL OF RAILROADS TO COOPERATE

One of the wonders of the age is to ask the question any differently, the attitude of some of the railroads, and the railroads had just as well acor of some of the men who shape cept that fact. the public policies of the railroad companies. It is difficult to associate sound reasoning with things they do not turn from us," is the sum and Johnson County at times.

We have in mind right now the announcement some days ago that the after all, they were in business for Lane County railroads will not extend the reduced themselves, without any altruistic mo- Leavenworth County ... emergency rates on live stock feed, tives. They always have been out to Lincoln County water, and cattle to be shipped from make money for themselves. They Lyon County drouth-ruined areas to grazing areas. had something the public demanded, H. G. Taylor, chairman of the Asso- and it was a good thing for them esciation of Western Railway Executives has advised President Roosevelt's Drouth Relief Committee that but does not expect to pay a premium its request for an extension will be

The drouth committee on August 17, having in mind the fact that a greater emergency existed than ever before, asked the railroads to make the extension. It naturally was supposed that the railroads would recognize the merits of the request, and would cooperate in relieving the taragic situation faced by thousands of farmers. The executives met, however, in their offices in Chicago on August 28, and cold-bloodedly refused to extend the emergency rates The present reduced rates expire September 4.

These emergency rates had provided reduced rates on hay, course grains, live stock feeds and live stock, and were issued June 2, effective June 4. These reductions were extended each month, the last extension having been made on August 4.

The reduced rates applying in the western territory provided a 50 per cent reduction on hay, 33 1-3 per cent reduction on coarse grains and mixed feeds, and 50 per cent on water. The reductions also included 85 per cent of the rate on outbound cattle to other grazing areas and 15 per cent on the regular rate on the return movement.

Sore at the Trucks

Unquestionably, the railroads are sore at the trucking industry. There is no doubt about the trucks taking a lot of the railroads' business. But the most part, assumed the attitude of est and dividends on a \$5,000 basis, a sulky child who has had to share and the peanut stand folds up over

his playthings with another. "We pay more taxes than the trucks do, so you should patronize us instead of the trucks," they say. Whether they pay more taxes than the trucks or not, they are going to have them, and the public will use them to do more than shout about it in order to get the patronage. The pub- They certainly are not acting in a Drouth Relief Committee. lic is going to patronize the carrier way to regain public favor when they If the drouth had dried the water system which gives it the best deal, refuse to cooperate in the face of the out of railroad stock as it has out of system which gives it the best deal, judging each deal in transportation present emergency, and insist on denearly evedything else, it would have been a blessing to that extent.

CORN-HOG MONEY NOW EXCEEDS 55 **MILLION DOLLARS**

On August 29, Kansas Counties Had been Paid Well Over Three Million, with More Coming in Each Day

MARSHALL CO. LEADS

Almost Half of Estimated First In stallment of \$133,000,000 Now has been Paid to Producers, Says Hog Section Chief

Almost one-half of the estimated first installment of \$133,000,000 now has been paid to producers participating in the corn-hog program, Dr. A. G. Back, chief of the corn-hog section of the Agricutural Adjust-ment Administration, announced September 1 in a preiminary report. Disbursements to date totaled over \$55,-000,000. The number of checks which the payments were made to-

tals 566.587. Contracts are now being received in Washington by the rental benefit audit section of the Agricultura Adjustment Administration at a rate of over 100,000 a week. Approximately 657,690 contracts had been received and released for payment up to August 30. This number represents ap proximately 55 per ceent of the total of 1,200,000 contracts signed by corn-

hog producers. Up to August 30 over 123,081 early ayment contracts had been received from 491 counties in 17 states. Receipts of regular payment contracts totaled 534,609. Contracts of this type have now been approved for payment

to 1,249 counties in 38 states. Total Kansas hog-corn payments on August 29 amounted to \$3,246,-919. Marshall county leads the list with a total of \$186,522.70. The Kan-

sas payments, by counties, follow: \$ 51,791.15 Allen County Atchinson County ... 20,509.10 Barton County 58.358.20 Bourbon County 66,157.40 Brown County 31,305.65 Chase County 4.798.95 Chautauqua County 46,696.75 Cherokee County . 68.055.25 Cheyenne County ... 6.974.65 Cark County 82,219.75 Cowley County 72,622.5 Coffey County 14,512.j0 Comanche County Clay County Crawford County Decatur County Dickinson County Doniphan County Elk County your rates?" instead of "How much Finney County Franklin County taxes do you pay?" It will require Geary County a long period of education for them Greeley County Harvey County Hamilton County ... Haskell County Jackson County "We have done the country a great Jefferson County service, and now the public should substance of another wail which goes Kingman County up regularly from the railroads. Yet, Kiowa County

110,807.00 44,598.30 11.446.00 21.164.90 Logan County 186.522.70 Marshall County 96.65 McPherson County pecially before the trucks came along. 50.842.60 Marion County The public still needs their services, Morris County 17,598.35 5,267.10 Morton County 10.327.15 Meade County "Many of your schools would have Mitchell County 10.217.65 57,297.00 Nemaha County to close if it were not for the taxes 53,036.70 Neosho County we pay," is another familiar cry 109,499.30 Norton County raised by the railroads. Because of 134,401.40 Osage County the important position attained by Osborne County 45,422,50 the railroads in the heyday of their Ottawa County 39,018.40 prosperity, they accumulated great Phillips County 149,862.65 Pottawatomie County wealth which is represented by the 17,583.15 Pawnee County property on which they pay taxes. 67.826.70 Rawlins County 93,892.35 The fact remains, however, that they Riley County .. never were in business just to keep 36.333.50 Rooks County the schools going. Again we point out 89.871.40 Sedwick County that they were in business for their 9.279.60 Seward County own benefit. Their business and prof-Shawnee County its were big, so they were forced to Sheridan County

Stevens County

Thomas County

Trego County

Sumner County

Wichita County

Wallace County

Washington County

Wyandotte County

CHINA IMPORTS LESS WHEAT?

during 1934-35, and may import even

less if world prices advance mater

ially, according to word received by

the Bureau o fAgricultural Econom

ics recently from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Shanghai

In 1933-34 China imported abou 20,000,000 bushels of wheat and 713,

000 barrels of flour as compared with 45,000,000 bushels and 3,035,000 bar-

rels in 1932-33. The low imports last

year were due to a larger domestic

change) on wheat and flour on De-

(continued on page 4)

Woodson County

pay taxes, which, in turn, helped the Sherman County Having a Good Cry The railroads are frightened at the loss of business volume. They see it swinging into another channel. They choose, apparently, to sit down and have a good cry about it, imploring the public to cry with them, rather than to meet the emergency with good business practices. They seem to have overlooked the fact that in

a competitive business they are ex-

above what other systems demand.

pected to do some of the competing. "But we can't lower our rates any, about 18,000,000 bushels of wheat and less than 300,000 barrels of flour for we are not making money now," whimper the railroads. Yet in most cases they refuse to reduce their topheavy capitalization, when such a reduction would put them on a basis which would allow them to make money and at the same time compete in the matter of rates. A peanut instead of the railroads treating the stand on the street corner, capitalized at \$100, might be making money. changes in their policies as methods But capitalize it at \$5,000 and try to make enough money to pay inter-

> Must Change Attitude
> Some day the railroads will wake
> Some day the railroads will wake
> tion of all ordinary grades of flour
> unless brought in by the Government. Must Change Attitude up, clean house, and regain the position they have lost. The nation needs more when they become reasonable. as requested by the President's

1—Gold Reserve Bill passed by Senate 66-23, passed by House 360-40 2—Immediate payment of soldier Adjustment Service Compensation passed House 295-125 defeated Senate 3—Steiwer-McCarran Veteran amendment passed Senate 69-15, not adopted in House 3A—Taber Amendment on Veterans compensation passed by House 223-191, concurred in by Senate 48-39

112 changed by Senate 5—Administration Silver bill passed in the House 263-77,

vote, passed Senate 49-18

Dairy and beef cattle basic commodities passed
House without roll call, passed Senate 39-37. 9-Philippine cocoanut oil tax passed by House no recorded vote, Senate passed 59-17.

10—Reciprocal Traiff bill passed by the House 274-111,

13—Confirmation of nomination of Rexford Guy Tugwell
as under-secretary of Agriculture. Senate only, 53-24
14—Unemployment Census, passed the House 216-146 but
was not considered in the Senate
15—Gag-rule passed on July 1st, 1934 by the House 24092 (This defeated the Everier Lowke Refinencing roll call, passed by Senate 65-18

(This defeated the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing 16—Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium amend-ment passed House 133-18 without record vote and 17-Signers of the Frazier-Lemke petition to get the bill out of committee

SILVER LEGISLATION

RECORD OF KANSAS DELEGATION VOTES IN SECOND SESSION OF 78rd UNITED STATES CONGRESS

(Yea, yes; Nay, no; PF, paired for; PA, paired against; NR, not recorded; AF, announced for; AA, announced

The second session of the 73rd Con-

gress convened on January 3rd, 1934,

serve banks was transferred to the Government and provision made for the substitution of gold certificates. Coinage of gold was declared at an end, the metal to be held in the treas-66,841.35 ury in bullion form as backing for 10,025.50 paper currency. The President was given authority, for a period of three years to re-value the dollar at 50 to 60 per cent of its existing gold content, and to vary the gold content within those limits as circumstances warrant. A two billion dollar stabilization fund was created out of the increased value of gold resulting from the devaluation of the dollar.

> The President reduced by proclamation the gold weight of the dollar from 25 8-10 grains to 15 5-21 grains. The House passed the bill by a vote of 360 to 40. The Senate passed it

PAYMENT OF THE SOLDIERS AD-JUSTED COMPENSATION The Patman Soldier adjusted compensation bill was brought on the floor of the House after a petition to discharge the Ways and Means committee had the required 145 signatures on it. The bill was "To provide for controlled expansion of the currency and the immediate payment to veterans of the face value of their adjusted service certificates." 120.255.70 6.137.10

bill passed the House 295-125. The Senate Finance committee re 50,529.90 ported the bill our unfavorably. Senator Shipstead offered it as an amend-18,006.95 ment to the silver bill but it was de-5,463.65 Senator Long offered the bill as an amendment to the Independent of-fice bill and that was voted down 24-184,787.85 41,354.45

23,200,95

12.541.40

21,923.45 The President declared in a letter to Speaker Rainey that he would veto \$3,246,919.00

VETERANS' COMPENSATION When the Independent Offices bill vas up restoration of cuts in veterans' compensation was brought up in various forms. Spanish war veter-ans were proposed to be restored to restoration of pensions to World whose disabilities were presumed to average annual production over be service-connected. The Senate ten year period. The bill is limit crop in 1933 and to the imposition of a duty of 9 cents per bushel and of 74 cents per barrel (at presen' expensioners to the rolls at 75 per cent of the rates they received prior to March 20, 1933, to restore full comcember 16, 1933. Dawson points out that the increase in the flour duty pensation and hosptalization to some 300,000 world war veterans, to restore 75 per cent of their old compensation to some 29,000 world war vetera with service connected disabilities. veterans

The President vetoed the bill. 2 Republicans). The veto was overridden in the House by 55 more than the required two-thirds majority and in the Senate by 63-27. All the 23 were Democrats and 29 Democrats were democrated the every large transfer of the required the veto. helped to override the veto.

98,005.45 Unless called into special session dur14,583.50 ling the remainder of the year to deal
25,118.30 with unforseen emergencies, this
41,636.85 Congress will not meet again. All
9,545.20 members of the House and 35 mem8,230.80 served of the Senate of the 74th Congress will be chosen at the polls

In the Senate Senator Wheeler introduced a silver-purchase amendment too require the Treasury to purchase of tabacco. The plan is applied to any particular type of tabacco. The Senate passed the bill and the President signed it. No votes on this bill are recorded.

This amendment was defeated in the

Yea Yea Yea Nay Nay Yea Yea Yea Yea

Nay Yea Yea Yea Nay Yea Nay Yea Yea

Nay Yea Yea Nay Yea Nay Yea Yea Nay

Yea Yea Yea Yea Yea Yea Yea Yea Yea

Yea Yea Yea Nay Nay Yea Yea Yea Nay

Yea Nay Nay PA Nay Nay Yea Yea Nay

Yea Yea

Yea Yea

Yea Yea

Yea Yea

Yea Yea

Nay Yea

Yea Yes

Yea Yea

39,130.45 gress will be chosen at the polis 11,967.10 November 6th.

The following roll calls on bills considered at the 2nd session are of interest to Farmers Union members:

GOLD RESERVE BILL

Terms of the Act: Title of all gold in the possession of the Federal Research 2,982.30 (9,915.45) in the possession of the Federal Research 2,509.30 (9,915.45) serve banks was transferred to the federal Research 2,509.30 (9,915.45) at a converted it into an omnibus silver will determine how bill of Agreeliure will determine how bill of the Speaker and the majority leader basic commodities under the AAA so that processing taxes could be collable to the Speaker and the majority leader basic commodities under the AAA so that processing taxes could be collable to the Speaker and the majority leader basic commodities under the AAA so that processing taxes could be collable to the resulted in the prevention of a vote of 240-92. This gag-rule basic commodities under the AAA so that processing taxes could be collable to the reduction in the surger basic commodities under the AAA so that processing taxes could be collable to the Speaker and the majority leader basic commodities under the AAA so that processing taxes could be collable to the prevention of a vote of 240-92. This gag-rule basic commodities under the AAA so that processing taxes could be collable to the reduction in the surger basic commodities under the AAA so that processing taxes could be collable to the speaker and the majority leader by a vote of 240-92. This gag-rule transfer basic commodities under the AAA so that processing taxes could be collable to the processing taxes could be colla ate converted it into an omnibus sil- of Agriculture will determine ver bill calling for the nationalization much sugar may be of silver, directing the Secretary of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the the Treasury to take title to all do- Philippines. Minimum wages mestic silver as was done with gold the elimination of child labor is proand to issue silver certificates against it at the rate of \$1.29 an course). The Jones-Costigan bill passed the House without a recorded ounce.

> The Administration silver bill passed the House 263-77. It was called a silver purchase bill but schedules are set up for purchases to attain the 25-75 ration. Silver certificates are to be issued against the silver added to the monetary stocks. To achieve a ratio of 25 silver stocks against 75 gold stocks it would be to purchase 1,400,000 ounces of silver against which silver certificates would be issued. The possible increase of currency is some \$1.500.000.000. The bill passed the Senate 54-25.
>
> AAA AMENDMENTS

Secretary Wallace declared that ompulsion was necessary to make the AAA succeed. He therefore asked for amendments to the AAA that would give the administration power to license producers as well as processors and distributors, to prevent producers from increasing production of non-basic commodities while curtailing production of basic crops, to apply quota systems and to bring agricutural production within his control. The plan included the elimination of organizations that were opposed to the AAA program as well as the producers who refused to fall in line. President Roosevelt insisted on the adoption of the amendments offered by Secretary Wallace but the opposition was too strong. The amendments did not become law.

COMPULSORY COTTON RE-STRICTION

Ten million bales of cotton is the maximum that may be marketed exempt from the payment of a tax of 50 per cent of the average market price but in no event less than 5 cents a pound. The Secretary of Agriculture is to allocate the 10,000,000 the tax was rejected by the Senate approved the 3 cent tax by a vote of 59-17 but had added a provision that the revenue thus colected on Philippine oil be re-90 per cent of the old rates and full riculture is to allocate the 10,000,000 bales among cotton producing states, War veterans suffering from service then among counties, then among in-connected disabilities, including those dividual growers on a basis of the be service-connected. The Senate ten year period. The bill is limited voted for this 69-15 but the Senate to operation for 1 year subject to yielded to the House and adopted the extension for another year if the which land-owners, share croppers and tenhad been passed by the House 223-191 land-owners, share croppers and ten-by a vote of 48-39. This proposed to restore some 215,000 Spanish War corn, hogs, etc., was passed by Senate by a vote of 46-39 and by the House by a vote of 251-115.

TOBACCO BILL The House passed by a vote of 206-143 the Kerr bill which provides for a sales tax of 25 to 33 1-3 per cent He of the market value of tobacco sold offered a compromise, which the by growers. Tax payment warrants House rejected 310-72 (70 Democrats, are to be given to growers who join the by growers.. Tax payment warrants in voluntary reduction of production for their allotted quantities, but those who do not sign must pay the tax on all they raise. This bill exgrown by farmers growing 1500 lbs.

S'd S'd S'd S'd or less and requires that the consent of persons working or controlling three-fourths of the land before the

vided (in the United States vote and passed the Senate 49-18.

CATTLE Amendments to the AAA made cattle a basic commodity. This was passed by the House without a roll call and by the Senate 39-37. A fund of \$200,000,000 is provided to finance surplus reduction and adjustment of production of beef and dairy cattle and to support and balance the market for them, pending receipt of the processing taxes. It also provides for \$50,000,000 to be used by Mr. Wallace to advance money to the Federal surplus relief corporation for the purchase of beef and dairy products for relief and for the compensation of elimination of diseased animals. The latter sum would not be raised through processing taxes. (Later on the drought relief program was given an additional appropriation of

\$175,000,000 for that purpose.) COCOANUT OIL Dairy organizations, cattle associations, cotton and peanut growers demanded a heavy tax on coconut oil of all claims, etc.

The President did not The Frazier-Len want a tax on coconut oil because he claimed that the Philippine independence act contemplates that no restrictions to be placed on imports of Philippine products into the United States until the commonwealth gov-ernment is established.

A five cent tax was proposed by the House in an amendment to the House evenue bill. The Senate finance committee reduced it to 3 cents. The President wanted no tax. An amendment by Senator Clark to strike out the tax was rejected by the Senate turned to the Philippine treasury. The act was passed.

The administration bill on tariffs grants power to the President to raise or lower existing import duties by 50 per cent without reference to the Congress or the Tariff commission. The bill as passed limits the authority of the President to three years. Several important amendments were voted down, one by Senator Johnson of California to prohibit reductions in agricultural tariffs. This was defeated 35-54. Senator Long of ouisiana introduced an amendment to prohibit reductions, in agricultural tariffs below the amounts necessary to equalize costs of production. This was defeated 40-46 and others. The bill was passed by the Senate 57-33 and by the House 274-111.

INCOME TAXES Loopholes were closed to stop tax evasion if possible in the general revenue bill passed by the House 388-7. A single normal income tax rate 484 million bushels.

of 4 per cent on incomes of \$4000 and the remainder of the taxpayer's income and a suhtax of 4 per cent of the amount between \$4000 and \$6000 and so forth, and ranging up to 50 per cent with a supertax of 10 per cent of the amounts due under these rates for one year was fixed. The latter amendment was adopted in the Secreta 42 22 Senate 43-36.

Estimates will pay from 45 per cent in the higher brackets up to 60 cent in the higher brackets up to 60 per cent on estates of more than \$10,000,000, estates of \$50,000 are exempt. Gift taxes are 75 per cent of the estate tax rates. This was a La-Follette amendment and passed 64-14. Another LaFollette amendment was that income tax returns are public records and that anyone may receive a certified copy upon payment. reive a certified copy upon payment of a fee. With each income tax re-turn a separate statement must be of a fee. With each income tax return a separate statement must be filed showing the taxpayer's gross income, total credits against net income, total credits against net income and tax payable. These statements are to be kept on file at collectors' offices subject to public inspection for fices, subject to public inspection for a period of three years.

NAVAL BUILDING AIRCRAFT

The Vinson Naval bill is a blanket authorization to build the Navy up to the limits of the Washington and London treaties, at a cost of from 475 to 750 million dollars. This is in addition to the 22 ships now under construction and the 30 ships being Yea PF Yea Yea Yea Yea Yea Yea Yea Onstruction and the 30 snips being built with PWA funds. Also 1100 planes at a cost of 95 million dollars in addition to the 7½ million dollars prevously allotted from the PWA funds. There was no roll-call in the House on the bill, the Senate passed

TUGWELL NOMINATION

The Senate was asked to confirm the Tugwell nomination as under sec-Yea Yea Nay Nay Nay Yea Yea Yea Nay the lugwen nominator as and retary of Agriculture. The vote after stormy debate was 53-23 for the appointment of Rexford Guy Tug-

> UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS
> The Lozier (Mo.) bill was introduced in the House and provided for Nay Nay Nay Nay Nay Nay Nay Nay a census of unemployment. An emendment to include a census on mortgage indebtedness by Congress-Nay Nay Yea Yea Yea Nay man Truax was rejected. The House pasesd this bill 216-146. It was intended as an employment measure as it would employ some 100,000 persons at a cost of \$7,500,000. The census was to be taken Nov. 12th, 1984, immediately after the fall elections. Charges were made that this was a bill to pay off Democratic campaign workers with taxpayers' money. The bill did not reach the Senate.

> > THE GAG-RULE OF JUNE 1st,

Virtually complete control of legislation in the House was voted by the Democratic majority on June 1st to the Speaker and the majority lead-

BANKRUPTCY BILLS The senate passed the Municipal

ity Bankruptcy bill by a vote of 45-28 on May 1st and bankruptcy bill on May 4th both without a record vote. Both these measures were passed the House during the first session.

The municipal bankruptcy bill provides that during a two year emergency period cities and local taxing units may petition federal courts for approval of debt composition plans that have received the endorsement of holders of 51 per cent of their outstanding obligation. The last day President Hoover was

in office he signed a bill to prevent a minority of creditors from blocking the reorganization of railroad companies in receivership or threatened by it when such action was desired by a large majority. A section including corporations other than railroads was stricken out at that time.

The corporate bankruptcy bill now passed permits corporations that are in difficulty to apply to the Courts for re-adjustment of their debts without actual bankruptcy proceedings, if consent is obtained from 25 per cent in amount of any class of cre whose claims would be affected and 10 per cent in amount of the holders

The Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage oratorium amendment to the same Bankruptcy Act permits farmers who have debts for more than their property is worth at this time or who are unable to meet their present obliga-tions to obtain a scaling down of heir liabilities and be protected in the possession and use of their prop-erty for a period of five years. This law was passed by the House 133-18 without a recorded vote and finally by the Senate by a vote of 60-16. The President signed the bill on June 28th,

SIGNERS OF THE FRAZIER-LEMKE PETITION

The Congressmen whose names appeared on the petition to discharge the committee from further consideration of the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill are indicated in the table. This completes the partial report of the votes of your Congressmen and Senators during the two sessions of the 73rd Congress. I prepared both of them, although one already was a matter of history when the National Convention pledged to furnish the record hereby submitted, because the two are intervoyen, and should be two are interwoven and should be studied toigether.

Respectfully submitted. Edward E. Kennedy, National Secretary.

The United States faces prospects of the smallest corn crop since 1901, when 1,522 million bushels were produced. The crop report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on August 10 estimates a 1934 crop of 1,607 million bushels. the five years of 1929 to 1933 was 2



*Dear Junior Cooperators:

I think all of you have sung the song and played the game "London Poils". Bridge." As nearly as I can remember them, the words were these:

"London bridge is falling down, Falling down, falling down, London bridge is falling down, My Fair lady!

"Take some stones and build it up, Build it up, build it up, Take some stones and build it up My Fair Lady."

It is rather interesting to know that this childish song dates from the fif-teenth century—from 1437, to be ex-act, when one of the piers of the bridge did actually collapse and drag-ged down with it a great many of the houses which had been built upon its surface. For London bridge, unlike I a twin? Would you send me a pin. any other, has its walls composed of shops and houses In all, there were at this period over one hundred and thirty houses, not counting those in its gates. The structure itself was over nine hundred feet long and twenty feet wide; toward the center it rose slightly and there, at low tide, its St. Thomas Becket, who had been chosen as patron saint-for in those days every bridge must have a protecting influence. One of its gates— the Drawbridge—was decorated with the heads of traitors against Englong poles and must have presented a fearsome and powerful object les-

son to those observing their presence. I can remember singing this song when I was a child, and wondering about whether the bridge had really fallen down and it occurred to me that perhaps you'd like to know

Remember, that I'll expect to hear from those of you who have not written about what vou've been doing this summer. And we're going to start the lessons this month so watch for the first one.

Aunt Patience.

JUNIOR LETTERS

Jamestown, Kans., Aug. 2, 1934. Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I haven't written for so long. Rover, our dog is pretty big. He weighs nearly 100 pounds.

I will be eight in December 1934. I will be in the second grade this

Your friend, Martha Low.

a lot. Your letter wasn't very long, but I enjoyed it-please do write ence. again.-Aunt Patience.

Jamestown, Kans., Aug. 3, 1934 Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am just fine. I have ear ache today. It is three more weeks until school starts. I will be in the fifth grade this year. I have found my twin. It is Mary Camilla

My birthday is February 18. Hers is June 17. We are both 9. Can we be twins? Yours truly

Care of H. P. Hanson.

OFF TO SCHOOL

Barbara Hanson,



8315. Chic Clenderizing Ensemble
Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 46, 42,
44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 44 requires 5 7-8 yards of 35 inch material and ¾ yard contrasting. If made with long sleeves 6 5-8 yards of 39 inch fabric is required plus ¾ yard of 35 inch contrast. Price 15c.
8107. Practical School Frock
Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2 1-8 yards of 35 inch fabric for the dress and 1-3 yard for the collar, belt and sleevebands in contrasting material.

sleevebands in contrasting material.

Price 15c.

NOTICE Book of Fashions, 1934 Send 15c in coin or money order for our new and fascinating Pattern Book, showing the way to a complete wardrobe of new things, simple and inexpensive to make, also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.

Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farme.
Selina, Kansas...

Dear Barbara: I think you are very clever to be able to type a letter so nicely—who taught you? And I'm so glad that you've found your twin—Yes, I think that you and Mary Camilla can be twins, for often it's very difficult to find someone with exactly the same birth date. I hope your ear ache did not last long—for I know how pain-ful they can be.—Aunt Patience. 6 cups vinegar

MUSTARD PICKLES

RED PEPPER JELLY

cook until thick as marmalade. Serve

....PLAIN PEACH PRESERVES

and dip them in boiling water a few

seconds or until the skin slips. Test

by raising the fruit out of the water

halves. Boil the sugar and water un-

and the syrup thick. Turn into hot

SLICED CUCUMBER PICKLES

Two dozen large cucumbers, sliced

and boiled in vinegar enough to cover them, for one hour. Set aside

in hot vinegar. The amount of vine-

gar to be used will depend upon the

bulk of the sliced cucumbers; there

must be more than enough to cover

them. To each gallon of vinegar, al-

1 pound of sugar 1 tablespoon of cinnamon, ginger,

black pepper, celery seed, tumeric, horseradish, scraped garlic, sliced, 1 teaspoon of mace, allspice, cloves,

cayenne pepper.
Put the cucumber into the vinegar,

spiced as above, and cook for one hour. May be served as soon as cold.

PRESERVED ORANGE SLICES

One and one-half cups water One and one-half cups sugar

Two tablespoons lemon juice

Sixteen slices oranges

1 pound peaches

clean jars. Seal tight.

1 cup water

1 qt. vinegar 1 pint (2 cups) water

Argonia, Kans., Aug 6, 1934. Seed 12 sweet red peppers and put through food chopped. Cover with cold water; bring to boil. Drain, cov-er with vinegar, add 2 lemons, quar-tered, cook slowly 30 minutes. Re-move lemons, add 1½ pounds sugar, Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am all right. Has it been hot there. It sure has been hot here.

My birthday is January 29. I am 14 years old. My father works at the Farmers Union oil station at Conway Springs, Kansas. He is the manager there. Well I will close.

> Your friend, Jennie Mae Pillsbury.

Dear Jennie: Yes, it has been very hot in Salina, too. I'm glad that you are to be a and rubbing the skin between the fingers. Dip the peaches into cold water. Peel and cut the peaches in member of our club and I'll send your height was more than thirty feet. In the middle of the bridge there had been built a chapel to the memory of that you have earned a star for your til the syrup coats a spoon. Add the peaches and cook until they are clear, brother's membership.—Aunt Pati-

> Argonia, Kansas, Aug 6, 1934. Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am all right. My I have six brothers and 5 sisters. My sister, Jennic Mae asked me to join. Will she get a star? For pets we have two dogs.

Your pal, Junior Pillsbury.

Dear Junior: I'm glad that Jennie asked you to join our Club and I'll send your pin soon, too. Yes, she'll have a star because she asked you to join. I am sure we can find your twin soon—your birthday is just a few days after mine.-Aunt Patience.

Mentor, Kansas. Dear Aunt Patience: May I join your club? Will you

please send the club pin? I will work the lessons. I will be twelve January 11, I have four little chickens and a big cat. It's name is Tabby. Will you please find me a twin?

Of Interest to Women

GRAPE JELLY FROM BOTTLED

2 cups (1 lb.) grape juice 3 cups (1 l-4 lbs.) sugar ½ bottle fruit pectin Measure sugar and juice into large

CREAD-AND-BUTTER PICKLES

2-3 cup salt
Wipe off 6-inch cucumbers with

6 cups sliced cucumbers

1-4 cup bark cinnamon

4 cups vinegar

2 tablespoons whole cloves 1 tablespoon allspice

2-3 cup sliced onion

2 quarts cold water

mixture.

One tablespoon bark cinnamon Eight cloves Wash good-sized oranges and cut I remain, into 1-inch slices, cutting crossways. Lenora Heglund. Discard seeds. Boil sugar with water and spices 4 minutes, add orange Dear Martha:

I am very well, thank you and it has been a long time since I have heard from you. Your dog surely must be alrge—I imagine he eats a lot. Your letter wasn't very long,

BEET AND CABBAGE PICKLE

1 quart cooked beets quart raw cabbage 1 tablespoon salt pound (2 cups) sugar teaspoonful pepper pint (1 cup) grated horseradish

% bottle fruit pectin

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Vinegar

CHILI SAUCE

over nottest fire and at once add bot-tled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard ½ minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Pariffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 5 glasses (6 fluid ounces each.) 12 medium sized ripe tomatoes 1 pepper finely chopped onion finely chopped cups vinegar 3 tablespoons sugar 1 tablespoon salt 2 teaspoons cloves 2 teaspoons cinnamon 2 teaspoons allspice 2 teaspoons grated nutmeg Peel tomatoes and slice, then put in the preserving kettle with the re-maining ingredients. Heat gradually damp cloth. Cut into slices. Add rest of ingredients and let stand over night. Drain well. Add to vinegar

to boiling point and cook slowly for two and one-half hours. PICKLED TOMATOES

Chop onions and only one clove

garlic and cook them in vinegar with

the spices for fifteen minutes, add the tomatoes which have been rinsed and dried, and when cold,

cover and tie down securely. Leave for three weeks before using.

WATERMELON PICKLE

I tablespoon whole cloves
Remove outer green and inner pink
from melon. Cut into 1½ inch
pieces. Add water and salt and let
stand overnight. Drain, rinse and
cover with cold water for three
hours. Drain and cover by three
inches with water. Slowly bring to
boiling point. Simmer until rind is
very tender when tested with fork.
Drain, mix rest ingredients and boil

Drain, mix rest ingredients and boil one minute.. Add melon and simmer until very soft and well glazed, pour

into jar and when cool, seal.

6 cups melon rind 2 quarts cold water

tablespoons salt

cup water (boiling) 3 tablespoons cinnamon bark 1 tablespoon whole cloves

2 cups sugar

2 tablespoons white mustard seed 2 tablespoons celery seed 48 ripe tomatoes 2 quarts vinegar Salt 1 clove garlic

1½ cups sugar Loosely tie cinnamon and cloves in small bag. Add to rest of ingredients and boil two minutes. Add drained vegetable mixture and boil ten min-4 onions tablespoon white pepper 1 tablespoon cloves 2 tablespoons mustard 1 tablespoon mace utes. Pour into sterilized jars and tablespoon celery seeds 1 tablespoon cinnamon stick Choose small, perfectly ripe toma-toes, prick them and lay them in an

seal at once. BAKED DES MOINES SQUASH

Cut Des Moines squash in halves lengthwise, prick all over with a fork, sprinkle with salt, fill with heavy earthenware jar, sprinkling salt be-tween layers, and leave them for three days covered down, draining sprinkle with sait, ill with neavy cream and bake 1 hour or until soft in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F. Scrape up squash and mix lightly with the cream, sprinkle with grated cheese and return to oven for 30 minutes or until cheese is melted. away the juice into another jar.

BEETS IN SOUR CREAM

Beets in sour cream are quite different from others. Cook four to six medium-sized beets, peel and chop them coarsely and place them a saucepan, sprinkling with 1½ table-spoonfuls of sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of vinegar, 1 tablespoonful of butter, ½ teaspoonful of salt and a dash or two of pepper. Simmer for five min-utes, then add ½ cupful of sour cream blended with 1 tablespoonful of flour. Cook until thick, and serve.

CABBAGE AND PEPPER RELISH

(Uncooked) 8 cups chopped cabbage 4 cups chopped red peppers 2 cups chopped green peppers 1½ tablespoons salt 3 tablespoons white mustard seed tablespoons celery seed

SWEET PICKLED CARROTS One-fourth peck carrots One cup vinegar One cup water One cup brown sugar

Mix vinegar and sugar; heat until sugar has dissolved. Pour while hot over rest of ingredients, pour sterilized jars and seal at once. Two tablespoons mixed

spices Wash and scrape the carrots, cut into rounds, cover with boiling water and boil 10 minutes; drain. Put the gallon white wax or green beans vinegar, water, sugar and spice to-gether; boil 10 minutes; pour over the drained carrots and boil 15 minpound (1 cup) sugar tablespoons mixed whole spices utes, covered! remove the cover and boil slowly until the carrots are ten-der. Leave the whole spice among the carrots. The pickling spices are stick cinnamon, cloves and allspice. 1 tablespoon salt 2 qts. boiling water String the beans but do not break them. Boil them in the boiling water and salt until tender, then drain well. Put the vinegar, fresh water, sugar

100 PER CENT LOCALS

and spices tied in a muslin bag, into a saucepan, then bring to the boiling point and boil for 15 minutes. Add the beans and cook for 10 minutes. Below are listed the Farmers Union Locals in Kansas which have sent in paid-up 1934 memberships for all who were paid up in 1933, or more. Put your Local on the list by paying YOUR dues. Allen County

Fairvew 2154. Silver Leaf 2156. Anderson County Emerald, 2137 Brown County Carson 1035. Chase County Bazaar 1926. Clay Counity Broughton 2173 Olive Hill, 1120. Pleasant View 592. % pound sugar Put the peaches in a wire basket

Ross 1124. Swanson 1191. Wheeler 1082. Graham County Hill City 2174. Cloud County Carmel 1056.

Wilcox, 2203 Crawford County Monmouth 1714. Walnut Grove 1308. Coffey County Independent 2145. Junny Side 2144.

Wolf Creek 1878. Cherokee County Melrose 2059 (reorganized) Stony 2066. Cowley County South Bend, 1561 Tisdale Busy Bee 1986.

Douglas County Pleasant Valley C52. Dickinson County Herington 1063. Ellsworth County Burmeister 943. Cass Ridge 1038. Excelsior 975. Franklin 1301.

Ellis County Excelsior 606. Munjor 881. Pfeifer 1777. Smoky Hill (reorganized) 890 Stock Range 1057. Sunny Knoll 2131.

Victoria 1584. Franklin County Columbia 1233. Sand Creek 1220. Geary County Goose Creek 1391. Moss Springs 1901. Greenwood County

Harmony 1830. Lyon County Admire 1255. Lincoln County Dew Drop 454. Linn County Goodrich 2090. Marshall County

Barrett 1071 Corinth 261. Marshall Center 1349 (reorganized) Miami County

Bellv ew 1192. Block 1768 (reorganized) Jingo 1737. Washington, 1680
McPherson County Castle Hill 1344. Groveland 1688. Northside 1061.

Pioneer 656 (reorganized) Smoky Valley 830. Smoky Hill 882. South Diamond 1567. Marion County Harmony 196. Lincolnville 404.

Prairie View 2105.

Mitchell Ccunty Labon Creek 479. Prairie Gen., 540. Nemaha County Downy 1127.

Hunt 1107. Kelly 1253. Summitt 2111. Stringtown 2198 (new) Triumph, 1027. Norton County Mt. Pleasant 956.

Ness County Nevada 1782 (reorganized) Pride 1780. Osborne County Portis 348. Ottawa County Grover 108.

Osage County Plum Creek 1484. Union, 1412.
Pottawatomie County Arispie 2197 (new). Lone Tree 2196 (new). Pleasant View 1843 (reorganized) Moodyville, 2204

Reno, 2205. Phillips County Gretna 634. Townline 569. Republic County Agenda 2202 (new). Highland 717. Wayne 2200 (new).

Rice County Pleasant Hill, 1387 Russell County

Center 766. Pioneer 250. Prairie Dale 870. Three Corners 769. Rush County

Illinois 794. La Crosse 795. Lone Star 917. Sunflower 1237. Riley County Crooked Creek, 1205 Fairview, 1207. Lee, 1549 Myersdale 1164 Pleasant Hill 1202. Rock Island 1199. Walsburg 1198. Rooks County

Stone 792. Sunny Slope, 532 Saline County Glendale 2171.
Stafford County
Eureka 2199 (new).
Lamoreux 1961 (reorganized)

Corn Valley 2201 (new). Scott County Modoc 2006. Smith County
Twelve Mile 2002 (reorganized).

Trego County Dist 28, 753. Happy 1006. Prairie Glen 665. Prairie Knoll 729. Silver Lake 679.

Collyer, 941.
Thomas County Prairie Bell 1305. Washington County
Blue Valley 574.
Herynk 1427. Logan 582. Liberty 1142

Pleasant Vew 833. Sunnyside 1100. Wabaunsee County Excelsior, 959 Riverside 2025. Spring Glen, 1976 Templin 1891.

FARMERS RESORT TO UNUSUAL WAYS TO GET FEED FOR LIVESTOCK

(continued from page 1) A farmer in northwestern Missouri has some 20 acres of waste land, too low and swampy to cultivate, which has grown up to willows.

Leaves and tender branches of these trees are relished by cattle. Several

We Manufacture-Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

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CLASSIFIED ADS

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DEAD ANIMALS again removed free. Tell Central charge call to us if animals good condition. SALINA RENDERING WORKS, Phone 360.

THE FARMERS UNION LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY has open territory in Kansas for a few Full-Time Agents. Write to Rex Lear, State Mgr., Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE—140 acres irrigated.—
Good location, soil, crops—\$4,500.Terms—J. M. Wildboor, Delta

FARMERS WANTED—to qualify for Government Meat Inspector and other positions; Commence \$135 per month. Common education; age 18 to 45. Write today for valuable free information. Instruction Bureau, 388, St.

OLD AGE PENSION INFORMA-TION—Send stamp. Judge Lehman, Humboldt, Kansas 11-34p

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c Credential blanks 10 for 5c Demit blanks15 for 10c Local Secy's Receipt Books .. 25c

F. U. Song Leaflets 20c Secretary's Minute Books50c Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each 5c Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c Ladies Auxiliary Pins50c per dozen

Farmers Union Buttons 25e Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor

WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

Throughout the drought states, waste and along streams is being pastured. Most of this land is too rough to cultivate and of such small and irregular areas that it is not worth fencing for regular pastures.

In rivers with wide, sandy beds, such as the Kaw and Republican in Kansas and the Platte in Nebraska, are thousands of small islands covered with occasional legumes such as sweet clover, underbrush, willows and cot-tonwoods. These islands, ranging from a few acres down to a fraction

with care. . . . It is not news that cat- helped themselves."

willows a day furnish about all the feed this man's cows receive.

Throughout the drought states

Reports of wheat straw stacks sold or held for "exhorbitant prices"; of Russian thistles—the tumbleweed of the plains—being stacked for hay, or parched crops of corn and grain sorghums, weeds and other green vegetation made into silage, of aroused public sentiment against shipping hay out of communities which are " urned out of communities which are " urned out," prove that drought-ridden farmers have taken the first step in a nationwide conservation of roughage. Dr. A. J. Pieters of the U. S. De-

from a few acres down to a fraction of an acre in size are not ordinarily pastured or cultivated because of inaccessibility.

Now, with pastures parched, these islands are actually and figuratively oases in a desert land. With river beds containing at best only a trickle of water between deeper pools, valley farmers are making full use of these islands. Together with the river banks, they are green long after vegetation has perished on adjoining land. Not only is there feed for cattle and horses, but water as well.

A Nebraska farmer writes "We lived through lean years by their resourcefulness and ingenuity. Today their sons and daughters, realizing the impossibility of shipping in A Nebraska farmer writes, "We have cut and stacked what might be termed succotash—wild cane, cat tails, bulrushes, weeds and what not. Cat- using this same ingenuity by saving tle eat these even when old and dry. for winter feed that which would be Surely they will not discriminate waste in the flush years. They beagainst them when they have been come deserving of such outside help cut young and tender and stacked as may be needed by having first

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Kansas City, Me. G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. (Read list of Sales in This Issue)

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Light Lights-130-170 Lbs A W Meinershagen-Saline Co Mo-26 165 .. U N Ogle-Sullivan Co Mo-7 157 Geo Votaw-Pouglas Co Ks-5 142 Aug Klussman-Lafayette Co Mo-14 151 Geo Homrighausen-Miami Co Ks-7 132 Jess E. Cox-Linn Co Ks-6 146

A W Meinershagen-Saline Co Mo-7 390

A F Debrick-Miami Co Ks-5 378 Penckee Farmers Union-Graham Co Ks-19 274 6.50

Mrs. Elizabeth Peel-Cass Co Mo-13 96 Anton Voelmeck-Allen Co Ks-14 35

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

IRVING LOCAL JUMPS INTO THE 100 PER CENT LIST Recitation

The Irving Local No. 1288 in Marshall county, had a banner meeting the night of August 21st. Every member was present and two new members were added to the list of membership. We now have a 100 per cent paid up local and we hope to be able to add two more members at our able to add two more members at our other meeting Sept. 18th. next meeting to be held Sept. 18th. We try to make our meetings both interesting and beneficial to the Local and to the community. We invite all of those who are interested in the Farmers Union and its work. The program consisted of:

Edwin Holly and Jimmy Gray Jos. V. Hobley Leona Nowak .. Junior Forst

Elsie Pisa

John I. Tommer Talk After this splendid program the ladies of the refreshment committee served home-made ice cream and cake. After refreshments was a visother meeting Sept. 18th.

Joseph V. Holly, Sec.-Treas.

MEETING AT GARNETT

The Anderson County Farmers Unisted of:

ion is planning to hold a meeting in
Garnett, Kansas, on Saturday after-Mrs. Geo. Forst noon, September 8. The meeting will Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Tommer ably Cal Ward, president, will be

present from the state office. Other speakers and features of interest will be provided. Every Local in the county should be represented by a large number of members. Francis Kelly, Sec.

MARSHALL COUNTY NOTICE The regular quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held at Marysville on Tuesday, September 11, at the Knights of Columbus hall. We will have a basket dinner at noon as usual. Every

one is invited. O. W. Dam, Secy. SHIPPS REPORTS

Belleville, KaKns., 9-2-34 Dear Cooperators: On August 23, I wrote most of this article, and sickness in my family aused me to delay mailing.

I wish to say those of you who failed to hear Congressman William Lemke of North Dakota last Thursday at Strawberry, missed a wonder-ful talk. Campbell Bros. of Wayne, Kansas, came along and took me oved, where I am pleased to say I met many friends from Washington, Cloud, Clay and my own county.

first annual picnic. Congressman Wm.

many jelly fish, too many cheap pussy footing politicians, who are only check-valves to the return of prosin these matters. I do feel we should have more timely action.

Today we find farm commodity

prices definitely higher, but the bulk of mid-western farmers have sold at lower prices or have nothing to sell.
I think our President could and should have pegged prices on other commodities as he did with cotton.

These matters should be cared for while products are in the hands of

the producer. I feel restrictions should be lifted on fall wheat planting for pasture and early feed next summer. pasture and early feed next summer.
Wheat makes an excellent hog feed and in our section is ready for use several months ahead of corn. A large area has no corn, no hay, and but very sparing on corn fodder.
Whether we like to hear it or not, until something happens, we are face

fundamental principles that we have gotten ourselves into this depression and we can no more lift ourselves out of it by continuing to ignore them than we can fly to the moon.

Our first patriotic duty, as I see it, is to look after the welfare of our own people right here in the United States.

to face with a domestic consumption market, and we should insist on American grown first. Therefore farmers are entitled to cost of production plus a reasonable profit for all pro-ducts consumed within the United States.

Much money is being spent in the form of relief work. I find many men with families are allowed from 6 to days per month at \$2.40 per day. No one can get by on that. Some holding positions in administrating such relief seem to lorget that, were to another year of low imports, says it not for the necessity of relief they would not enjoy the soft job they have. I have never questioned the inhance. I have never questioned the inhance of the soft that the soft such relief seem to forget that, were tentions of our President F. D. R. but as in former times men creep into responsible positions who know but little if anything about the job ing for better prices, says Dawson. confronting them. I maintain that unless a man is a practical dirt farmless a man is a practical dirt farm-er, he knows nothing about farming. Of the drought was an important facmany now have.

One thing we all note in recent years, men of affairs agree that co-operative marketing is the safeguard o our economic future. It is my opinion our government could spend larger than last year. some money toward educating farmers along this line to an advantage to our entire nation. Once followed by sufficient numbers other forms of relief feasures would pass into obscurity. The farmer can han handle his own, once properly organized, and at the same time help others in all walks

I am strictly against speculation in food or feed products for either human or animal consumption. I would rather be guilty of sponsoring any other type of gambling, for rich men to play with, than to know millions of living beings were suffering, because of such gambling. In other words, we must bring the producer and consumer closer together, the shortest cut from producer to con-sumer has always been the coopera-

Let's strive diligently to that end. Cooperatively, J. E. Shipps.

EVERSON DECLARES
BENEFIT PAYMENTS ARE DOLE SYSTEM

(contnued from page 1) izes prices and the lower the price the more farm product is required to meet expenses and continue in operation, so that low prices just automaticaly forces too rapid marketing of our products and too rapid marketing in turn further reduces prices and this downward spiral can only be stopped by withholding these crops from the market until their price would equal an average cost of pro-No processing taxes to be collected from the producer or the consumer or both is necessary in order to make this effective. These processing taxes reduce buying pow-er, rather than increase it. It is like this extra weight. And this is the usual method practiced by politicians in giving farmers relief. We have certainly had an over-production of such Farm Relief schemes.

There are only two ways to restore agriculture. One is to remove from our backs the excess burden that has been placed upon us. The that has been placed upon us. The other is to give us more power to pull the load by way of increased prices. The Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill does reduce the burden and our cost of production bill gives us more power to pull the load. When this program is insurgurated we will this program is inaugurated we will begis to recover, because this loan will start to move, and its effect will be reflected in every line of business and trade. Surely, the people must have learned by this time through these painful and costly experiments the absolute futility of looking to these so-called brain trusters to solve our problems. Surely we must have learned by this time that the tremendous weight of an ever increasing bureaucracy will, if permitted to grow, break down the very foundation of our civilization. Surely by this time, we must have learned that trying to adjust farm production to con-sumption with the Good Lord only many friends from Washington, Cloud, Clay and my own county. Congressman Lemke spoke my sentiments in most questions. Wish we could induce him to spend more time in Kansas. I know he would help a lot of farmers get their hearts back where they belong. So many have had theirs tourn from their breasts.

The Frazier-Lemke refinance bill has been one of my hobbies ever since I heard of it. It is by far the most to any Congress—more far reaching in effect. I cangratulate Washington County Farmers Union officials on being able to have such talent at their first annual picnic. Congressman Wm.

Lambertson, Congressman Carpenter,
Cal Ward, Floyd Lynn, each spoke
briefly in order that the visiting
piece of dynamite from North Dakota could have time for his discusion.

We have and always have had too many jelly fish, too many cheap pusheck-valves to the return of prosults. The control of the cost of the undertaking to pay the cost of the undertaking.

We have been inventing so much laborating machinery and that with perity. President Roosevelt said a mouthfull, when he stated to home folks that unless everyone who could, helped those who are going down, eventually they would pull the rest down with them. I like his frankness in these matters I do fool we about 100 members is being reduced at an our machines and that with-out providing re-employment for those displaced, at productive employment, that would enable them to purchase the products of the machine that the market for the products of the machine that the market for the products of the machine that the market for the products of the machine that the market for the productive employment. our machines is being reduced at an alarming rate. This proves the inter-dependence of our various industries and the different elements of society

upon each other. We must then have a common un derstanding of each other's problems. A willingness to cooperate in mutual helpfuness and a willingness to share

in the fruits of our labor equitably in proportion to service rendered.

I say to you, my friends, it is because we have ignored these basic fundamental principles that we have fundamental principles that we have

CHINA IMPORTS LESS WHEAT

(continued from page 2)
Both the 1931 and 1932 wheat Both the 1931 and 1932 wheat crops in China were below average. The 1933 crop, however, was estimated at 10 per cent above the 1932 crop and the 1934 crop at 5 per cent above that of 1933. The larger crop in 1934 and the continuities of the in 1934 and the continuation of the tariff on wheat and flour together with the low purchasing power in many sections of China and advancing world market prices for wheat and flour, are all factors that point

season have been less than for the corresponding period last year be-cause interior buyers have been hold-How many of these have we had for tor in the tendency of interior buyers Secretary of Agricuture? I do not to hold wheat for better prices. Howquestion Mr. Wallace's intentions, but he has much to learn about keeping the mortgage off the farm by farmng alone, or paying off the one so This has somewhat lessened the effect of the drought and has limited the rise of prices. The domestic wheat is now arriving at Shanghai mills in good volume and millers believe that the total quantity forwarded to Shanghai from the interior will be

> Stocks of wheat and flour at marketing centers on July 1 this year were comparatively small. It is expected that the total consumption of Shanghai-made flour in Chinese marets will be somewhat larger in 1934-35 than in 1933-34, says Dawson. The Shanghai flour production in 1933-34 amounted to 8,100,000 barrels compared with 9,100,000 barrels in 1932-33. These mills in 1933-34 used 18,-667,000 bushels of foreign wheat and 19,111,000 bushels of domestic wheat, as compared with 34,222,000 bushels of foreign and 7,111,000 bushels of domestic in 1932-33.

LEMKE MEETING AT STRAWBERRY, KANSAS

Following is the report of the Washington county meeting which was addressed by William Lemke, congressman from North Dakota who wrote the two famous Frazier-Lemke bills. This report was sent in by Anton Peterson, of Greenleaf:

August 30 will long be remember ed in Washington county, because of the third quarterly meeting of the Washington County Farmers Union, and picnic. I haven't words at my command to do it justice, but you can say to the membership it was a most wonderful gathering with about 5, 000, more or less, present from seven

getting acquainted, and by a short business session to select a meeting place for our next quarterly meeting which will be Hanover, some time in December; and to elect a delegate to our state meeting. A. C. Hansen, our county president, is the delegate, and C. B. Ingam of Barnes, is the alter-

Well, the noon hour was spent eatputting a bag of sand on the back of a little mule to help him pull a load which he could not even pull without thing from the looks of that table 32 feet long that there was a depression in the land.

All right. After dinner, the loud speaker man from Hanover set up his machine. By this time the speakers had arrived. And there was one thrown in for good measure. Speakers were Cal Ward, president of the state Union; Congressman W. P. Lambertson of the First District Congressman, Randolph Carpenter of the Fourth District, and last but not least, Congressman Wm. Lemke of

Did he say anything? I say he did. For two hours he kept that vast au-dience in a trance. I heard one old lady say she could listen two hours more. We got a \$500 speech for \$15. I say without fear of contradiction that it was by far the biggest treat the people of Strawberry, Washing-

ton county, ever had. We learned more about the mone tary system, and the workings of Congress than we ever heard before. We had a few specials that were not to be sneezed at. The orchestra from Greenleaf was composed of Joe Wurtz, Fred Armstrong and Profes-sor Perkins. Mrs. Alma Hogan of Greenleaf gave a reading. Floyd Lynn was the last speaker. These

Now with these few remarks, I'll let Brother Lynn tell the rest.—An-

There isn't much more to tell. This was the kind of meeting you have to see and hear to appreciate it. I might add that the Strawberry mem-bers who cooperated with John Keidy and others have a right to feel mighty proud of their efforts. The resolu-tions passed at the meeting were not received, but undoubtedly will be published later.—Floyd Lynn.



HESSIAN FLY THREATENS 1935 CROP IN KANSAS

The Hessian fly, the most devastating of wheat insect pests, is return-ing to prominence. During the five years following the disastrous invasion of 1925, when fly damage reached the appalling figure of some 60 million bushels, farmers throughout the wheat belt used the best known methods of fly control. However, during the last four years the price of wheat has been so low that most armers have forgotten the existence of the fly. As a result, the insects | numbers.

may constitute a menace to the 1935

wheat crop.
The insect is one of the most difficult for the farmer to follow from year to year because it is very tiny and its damage, unless great, is like-ly to go unobserved. This year, for example, there are few "flaxseeds" in nearly every wheat field in central and eastern Kansas, but so few in each place as to be hardly noticeable. The danger lies in the amazing rate at which the fly reproduces, a factor which might enable it to return to Kansas fields in devastating

His voice went to town for him

A FARMER near Pryor, Oklahoma, was in the midst of threshing. Crew and everything on hand and the work going along in good shape. Then, suddenly, a breakdown. It looked as if the balance of the day would be lost.

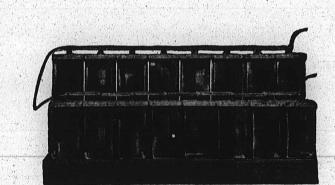
But a hurried telephone call was made to the nearest implement dealer. Yes, he had the part and would send it out as quickly as possible. In less than an hour, the grain was rolling out of the machine again.

By way of the telephone, your voice can do an errand miles away in a few minutes—can save important hours and miles of travel. Can represent you at the market in a business deal. And can summon doctor, veterinarian, neighbor at any moment in the middle of the night when the need is urgent.

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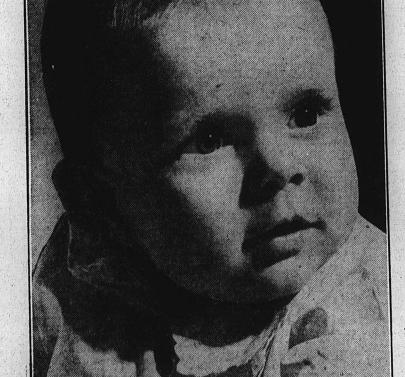
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Kansas Baby Vies at Fair

Bruce Willard Given, o. Manhattan, Kansas, has been adjudged the most beautiful baby in Kansas and is now one of the 49 finalists who have their pictures on display at the Sears-Roebuck building at the Century of Progress in Chicago. Visitors to the fair are each allowed one vote for their choice. Sears, sponsors of the contest, received more than \$14,000 entries from all parts of the country. A total of \$40,000 in prizes Wil be awarded. Winners will be announced about October 5.