



The Kansas Union Farmer

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EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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VOLUME XXV

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1933

STATES HOLIDAY STAND

President Ward of Kansas Farmers Union Gives Views in Statement Prepared for Publication in Kansas Union Farmer

Must Represent Membership

Recognizes that Worthwhile Progress in America Always Made after Period of Crusading; Has in Mind Farmers Union Welfare

Below is printed the statement prepared by Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, for publication in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. The statement sets forth the stand to be taken by the officials of the Kansas Farmers Union, with reference to the Farmers Holiday Association.

National Farmers Holiday Association

The writer accepted the courteous invitation of several prominent national Farmers Union leaders and last Sunday and Monday attended conferences and meetings of the national Farmers Holiday Association held at Des Moines.

The Farmers Holiday is not a new movement to the most of our leaders. It came into existence because of an urgent need to meet an emergency. It was never intended by its leaders to supplant farm organizations, but rather to supplement them.

The Farmers Holiday's purposes and intents are wholesome. The apparent downfall and collapse of a national economic system included a prostrate agriculture. Organized agriculture has declared for the past four years that agriculture representing one-fourth of our national population must be restored.

Farm leaders have declared that all attempts will fail unless agriculture is put on its feet. This theory is being more generally accepted at this time than at any time during the past ten or fifteen years.

The National Farmers Holiday association anticipates crystallizing immediate action, and expects to call for attention to the needs of American agriculture. This must be done and done at an early date. The Farmers Holiday program demands action on the part of our state and national government.

The movement has been classified by some as radical and revolutionary, but worthwhile progress in our American leadership has always been achieved after a period of crusading. The law makers of our country perform most effectively when power is applied.

Power is the result of numbers—numbers which have come about because of a condition. This condition is a picture before every American at this time. Farmers by the thousands are losing their homes because of foreclosure. Farmers' equities are being absorbed and wiped out because of selfish avaricious graft on the part of a comparatively small number of our citizens who now control more than 90 per cent of the nation's wealth.

Twelve or more million men and women are out of work. All of these are patriotic and want an opportunity to work that they might furnish food and raw materials for the nation. At present millions are deprived of these privileges. Can these conditions be

Wallace Submits Statement

Concluding their deliberations on a farm relief program, the fifty farm leaders called into conference by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace submitted to the Secretary the following memorandum:

"Report of a Special Committee of Farm Organization leaders authorized at a general conference called by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Friday, March 10, 1933.

"Your committee recommends the enactment of an emergency law, as hereinafter outlined:

"That following the preamble setting forth the condition that exists in Agriculture, the measure shall declare that an emergency exists and that the powers granted to the President under this Act shall continue for such period of time as in the judgment of the president the emergency continues.

"It shall be the purpose of this legislation to establish the principle of parity of prices between agricultural and industrial commodities on the basis of their pre-war relationship and to approach this parity of prices by stages at as rapid a ratio as seems feasible in the circumstances.

"Powers to be conferred upon the President as follows:

"One—To lease agricultural lands and or enter into contractual agreements for the control of agricultural production.

"Two—To take such action and to make such settlements as are necessary in order to acquire full legal title to all cotton or other farm commodities on or advances, upon such terms as may seem fair and just, and to exchange such cotton or other pro-

ducts with growers for acreage reduction.

"Three—To regulate and supervise the marketing and processing of agricultural and competing products in domestic and foreign commerce.

"Four—To levy such charges on agricultural products or products manufactured from them as seems necessary to accomplish the purpose of the Act.

"Five—In the drafting of a bill to carry out these recommendations, all powers necessary to the successful carrying out of the purpose to be achieved shall be included.

"The Secretary of Agriculture shall in his discretion apply the provisions of this Act to the following farm commodities: Wheat, Cotton, Corn, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Rice, Tobacco Milk and its products."

The special committee which drew up the memorandum had the following membership: Chairman, W. R. Ronald, editor, Evening Republican, Mitchell, South Dakota; Charles Ewing, National Livestock Marketing Association; U. B. Blaylock, president, American Cotton Cooperative Association; C. V. Gregory, editor, Prairie Farmer, Chicago; C. W. Holman, National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, Washington, D. C.; L. J. Tabor, Master National Grange; C. E. Huff, president, Farmers' National Grain Corporation; E. A. O'Neal, president, American Farm Bureau Federation; Ralph Snyder, chairman, Committee of National Farm Organizations, Manhattan, Kan.; W. P. Lamberton, Congressman, representing Farmers' Union; M. S. Windor, Secretary, American Farm Bureau Federation.

What Shall be the Attitude of the Kansas Farmers Union?

Your Farmers Union leaders have given this subject careful thought. We have spent long and tedious hours considering its possibilities and advantages. Your leaders want to represent you in the most practical, constructive way. We want to preserve the good name and purposes of the Kansas Farmers Union. We want the Kansas Farmers Union to be the outstanding farm organization in our state when the mists have cleared away and the cloud has passed over.

That is our wish and our responsibility. We have no desire to block or handicap this or any other constructive program, that will lead our people out of the wilderness of despair. We believe with an eternal faith that the security of the republic rests in the ownership and possession of farm homes.

The leaders of the National Farmers Holiday Association desire quick action in Kansas. The movement is already in the root in several of our communities. Your state leaders have been asked to give their approval. We are doing this now. Our only reservation is that we need the support of each and every one of our members in order that this movement may be directed sanely and wisely within our state so that our organization will not be left weaker when the National Farmers Holiday movement has passed on, but that we will be stronger by the support of thousands of our Kansas farmers who have not yet seen fit to align themselves with our organization.

Elsewhere in the columns of this paper you will see a report of the resolutions adopted by the Holiday association at Des Moines. We want you to study them and we want your comment. Your state leaders are militant and courageous. They are ready for action. Our conduct must conform to a program of sanity and safety by leaders and those who may lead, but we must go together—Cal A. Ward.

Some radical changes are due to be made and are being made in the Federal Farm Board set-up. All the former members of the Board are resigning, and they are to be replaced by a smaller number of men. James C. Stone of Kentucky resigned a few days ago, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr. of New York, is the new chairman in his stead. Mr. Morgenthau has announced that his first objective is to "take the government out of the stabilization business."

Government agricultural credit activities will be overhauled, and Mr. Morgenthau will have an organization of four divisions with responsibility of each checked up to one man. The functions of the farm board in making loans to farm cooperatives are to be centered in one division under a man to be appointed by the President, who will replace the membership of the present board.

The reorganization, soon to be effected, necessitates resignation of six board members, C. B. Demman of Missouri, Carl Williams of Oklahoma, William F. Schilling of Minnesota, Charles S. Wilson of New York, Sam H. Thompson of Illinois and Frank Evans of Utah.

Administration of the farm loan board and the intermediate credit boards, now under the direction of boards, will be centered in one individual who will be responsible to Morgenthau.

Another division will be formed by consolidation of the crop production loan agency, now a bureau of the department of agriculture, and the agricultural credit corporation set up by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Functions of the fourth division remain undetermined, but it will be established in expectancy of farm mortgage credit relief legislation by Congress.

To Prevent Overlapping Morgenthau tentatively has styled the new plan to continue the activity of the farm board, and its functions, he said, would be to prevent any overlapping with the department of agriculture. He said he already had worked out some of the details with Henry A. Wallace, the new secretary of agriculture.

"We will move as fast as the law will permit to bring about this reorganization," he said, explaining that to effect a part of the plan special legislation would be necessary.

Still Loan to Cooperatives He plans to continue the activity of the farm board to making loans to cooperatives, which he said "are badly in need of funds in many cases."

Present agricultural loan agencies were described as "inefficient," in that there was considerable duplication of effort.

When farmers in the future apply for federal loans, it is Morgenthau's idea that their applications may be passed upon by the examining division instead of being checked separately by various organizations.

Saying that at present there was no working relationship among the farm board, the federal land banks, the crop production loan agency and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which makes credit information available to all of them, he added that the result is a large amount of money is wasted in administration.

He said this might be saved and reflect itself in lower interest rates.

I have the feeling that present interest rates to farmers are too high," said Morgenthau. "By consolidating these agencies we will do something to lower them and other things may be necessary to complete their reduction so that interest rates are reasonable."

KEEPS IN TOUCH

The following letter comes from one of the old stand-bys of the Nebraska Farmers Union. If each state organization had more Frank Roths, the Union would be stronger.

Tekamah, Neb., March 11, 1933

Mr. Floyd H. Lynn, Editor, Kansas Union Farmer.

My Dear Sir and Brother:

I am enclosing a self-addressed card on which please send me the time of my subscription expiration. I do not wish to miss a single copy. You people in Kansas have my hearty praise for your enterprise and advancement.

I am enclosing a folder showing that we in Nebraska are also on the move. My warmest regards to all of you Kansas sisters and brothers. Believe me, our great militant organization has got better things in sight. I am,

Fraternally and sincerely yours, FRANK ROTH.

WHOSE PROPERTY

Those depositors, victims of bank mortgagee laws who always thought bankers stood for the sanctity of private property, must be wondering now, "whose property?"—Salina Sun.

ADMINISTRATION BRINGS CHANGES IN FARM BOARD SET-UP

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., of New York, Replaces James Stone of Kentucky, and Six Other Members Slated to Resign

STILL LOAN TO CO-OPS

New Chairman of Board Says Cooperatives are in Need of Funds, and that Farmers are Now Paying Too High Rates

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HOW THE SENATE VOTED

Many of our readers have asked us to print the names of legislators who voted for and against important measures. Here are the roll-calls on the income tax and the sales tax taken from the journal of the senate:

For the property off-set scheme, an amendment proposed to cripple the income tax: Bateman, Bradney, Conkey, Dale, Delaney Denious, Dodge, Fishman, Friend, Hansen, Knapp, Logan, McDonald, Nelson, Resood, Russell, Taggart, Todd Warren.

Against the property off-set: Baird, Beckett, Bender, Benson, Carter, Coffman, Cox, Finley, Frost, Harlan, House, McCarthy, Miller Nelson, Oylor, Rees, Rust, Schoen, Skovgard, Stauffer, and Webb.

Senators voting in the committee of the whole to recommend the sales tax bill for passage: Bateman, Beckett, Benson, Cox, Dale, Delaney, Denious, Finley, Fishman, Hansen, Krouse, McCarthy, Miller, Nelson, Oylor, Ralston, Rexroad, Russell, Schoen, Stauffer, Taggart, Todd.

Senators voting against the sales tax: Carter, Coffman, Conkey, Dodge, Friend, Frost, Harlan, Knapp, Logan, Rees, Skovgard, Warren and Webb.

Senators absent or not voting: Baird, Bender, Bradney, McDonald and Rust.

NATIONAL UNION HAS PROGRAM FOR DEFINITE ACTION

Representations from 14 States Met in Omaha at Call of President Simpson to Consider Course of Action to Follow

COMMEND ROOSEVELT

Insist that Interest Bearing Government Bonds Shall Not be Made Basis for Issue of New Currency; again Endorse Frazier Bill

Meeting at the call of John A. Simpson, national Farmers Union president, representatives from four states gathered at Omaha, Nebraska, on Saturday, March 11, and adopted principles for the guidance of the organization relative to national farm relief and financial legislation.

The meeting was held at the Castle hotel. Mr. Simpson, together with Mrs. Simpson and their daughter, Miss Mildred Simpson, hurried to Omaha from Washington, where the national Farmers Union president had been attending the welfare of farm legislation.

A meeting of the national Farmers Union board was held in the morning, and was followed by a forenoon meeting of all Farmers Union representatives. Mr. Simpson addressed the meeting and laid before it his recommendations for action. A committee was appointed, composed of representatives from each state. Cal Ward was Kansas' representative on the committee.

Telegrams, endorsed by the entire meeting, were sent to President Roosevelt and to secretary of agriculture Henry Wallace. These messages urged support of cost-of-production legislation, and commended President Roosevelt for his courageous stand in this national crisis.

Mr. Simpson, in his address, said it is imperative that the full strength of Farmers Union membership should be exerted for the following program:

1. To insist upon remonetization of silver as the process for national relief of the currency and to fight against proposals for issuing new currency based on government bonds or "any plan involving payment by the people of more interest to bankers."

2. To oppose vigorously the program now under discussion in Washington for controlling farm prices through the "rental" plan of agricultural production by government purchase or lease.

3. To insist upon the Farmers Union basic program of governmental regulation of farm prices to assure fair returns to the farmer.

The resolutions committee included these points in the resolutions which were presented and adopted. The resolutions also endorsed the Frazier bill providing financial aid for farmers, and asked for a moratorium exempting the payment of chattel debts until such time as "our financial house can be placed in order."

Freight rate revisions were urged in another resolution and passage of the Wheeler bill for remonetization of silver was advocated.

Officers of state Farmers Union organizations of Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Illinois, Arkansas, Texas, Montana and Colorado were in attendance as the conference opened at 9 a. m.

National officers present included (continued on page 4)

EAST MAY SUFFER BUT AMERICA WILL FIND ITS WAY OUT

Cal Ward Says Eastern Money Capital Brought Present Crisis on America, and it is Only Justice that They Should Suffer

DAWN OF NEW DAY

Denounced Kansas Senate for Its Attempt to Render Income Tax Bill Ineffective by Cleverly Worded Amendments

"Events have moved rapidly during the past week. A money panic has overtaken us and we have reached a national crisis. As swiftly as the panic descended upon us, however, President Roosevelt has moved just as swiftly, to save this nation."

said Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, in his weekly address Thursday evening over radio station WIBW, Topeka.

Speaking of the intention of President Roosevelt to liberalize and expand the currency, Mr. Ward said: "An expanded currency will go a long way toward recovery from the present crisis. It will start the recovery of Agriculture and of industry along all lines. In fact, this is the very thing that has been advocated by the Farmers Union since the beginning of the depression. The Farmers Union has long advocated a liberalized currency as a means of bringing about a cheaper dollar and resultant higher prices for farm products and commodities. We have predicted that a controlled evaluation of the dollar would have to come, but the big bankers paid no attention to us."

Bankers See It Now "Now, however, the big bankers—and the government—see that a controlled inflation of our currency is inevitable and must precede substantial recovery."

"Currency expansion is the first thing on the President's program, as outlined in his message to Congress today, delivered to both houses soon after they were convened in special session. New currency will be issued by the Federal Reserve Banks, backed by government obligations and gold, and distributed throughout the nation. Instead of standing idle with notes and bonds in their vaults, the banks of the country will be able to go ahead in a normal discharge of business."

"President Roosevelt has launched a drive to bring two billions of dollars of gold out of hiding. He has threatened to publish the names of those who have made large hoardings. The gold is coming back to where it is available, and will continue to come back."

Relief More Important Than Eastern Bankers "This process of beating back and of cheapening the dollar and bringing commodity prices and dollars prices back together, may ripple or break some of the large banks of the east. This, of course, is nothing to rejoice over; however, it is only justice that these big banks should feel the bitterness of a condition which they have helped to create, and which has been felt tremendously in the agricultural West for many years."

"There is no doubt but the big international bankers of the East are responsible for this crisis. They have brought it on. Now we expect to get well squared with them. If we have reopened, and business is going ahead as usual."

All banks which opened for business are known to be in good condition, for no bank in bad condition was allowed to open for unrestricted operations."

Millions of dollars of new currency has been issued in order to take care of the emergency. The currency was expanded—just as the Farmers Union has said it would have to be. However, the expansion is not along Farmers Union principles, inasmuch as the new currency is based on securities which involve interest payment by the government to international bankers."

The fact remains, however, that an inflation of the currency—"expansion" is the word preferred by the big bankers—is the measure that met the present emergency.

The quick action taken by President Roosevelt, the courage with which he met this serious emergency, and the loyalty of those on whom he had to depend, have averted what might have developed into riot.

People have been made to see that our real wealth—which comes from the soil—has not been impaired. Since our real wealth is still with us, and intact, we are now looking around more intently than ever to find the way to eliminate the causes of such national emergencies."

As a result, our present banking system and money system stands indicted. Something better will be offered, and the mistakes of the past will serve to guide us away from treacherous systems. Therein lies the opportunity of the Farmers Union."

All Farmers Must Help The Farmers Union is the guardian of the welfare of Agriculture. As an organization, we have pointed the way. We have seen our predictions come true. The advice of our leaders is being sought by the leaders of the nation. Our leaders, in turn, are advised by the membership.

Therefore, a good sound membership, representing as large a proportion of the farmers as possible, is the basis for the whole thing."

WHY WE'RE LATE

This issue of the Kansas Union Farmer is going into the mails considerably later than usual, due to the fact that the editor, together with Cal Ward, state Farmers Union president, attended the Farmers Union and Holiday meetings in Omaha and Des Moines, as mentioned elsewhere in this issue.

own selfish interests first. But we, as representatives of the farmers of Kansas, are here to do our best to secure a good income tax law. Such a law will not produce as much revenue now as it will in better times. But better times are coming.

"An income tax should produce enough revenue to relieve property owners in the state of some of their staggering tax burdens." It is a radical change, but will be brought about. People will have to have patience, and we will finally win out.

Things Look Brighter "Now, in closing, I want to say that for the first time in many months, my friends, we see the people possessed with hope and good cheer. As we look at this picture today, it seems we have reached bottom. And now we are ready to go on the upward grade. Events are moving swiftly. Things are changing rapidly for the better. The next few weeks will see the making or the breaking of America. People must have faith in our national and state leaders."

"Our country will not only survive, but will soon begin to mend and get better. We will again become a happy and prosperous nation."

RADIO SCHEDULE

According to the Kansas Farmers Union radio schedule, the state office will have charge on Thursday evening March 23, and the Farmers Union Creamery will be responsible for the regular program Thursday evening, March 30. These Farmers Union programs over WIBW, Topeka, begin at 7:30 p. m.

FARM COMMODITY PRICES AT A NEW LOW POINT

The general level of prices paid producers for agricultural commodities was, on February 15, at a new low point in the twenty-year record of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The mid-February index was 49 per cent of the 1909-1914 average, compared with 51 per cent on January 15, and 60 per cent on February 15, 1932.

The bureau says that seasonal declines in farm prices of dairy and poultry products were primarily responsible for the lower February index. Slight declines were registered in prices of cotton, small grains, flax, seed, hay and potatoes. Moderate price advances were registered for corn, meat animals, and horses. Farm prices of barley, hay and eggs were at the lowest point in twenty-three years.

The United States average farm price of hogs was \$2.94 per hundred—continued on page 2)

MILITANT FARM ORGANIZATIONS IN BIG MEETING

Adopt Resolutions in Meeting Attended by 400 People from 16 States and from District of Columbia

HELD IN DES MOINES

Farmers Holiday Threatens Strike on May 3, Unless Given Legislative Justice by that Date

Militant farmers met Sunday in Des Moines, Iowa, and formulated a program which was set forth in a series of resolutions. The resolutions contain a threat that the association, now grown to national proportions, will call another farm strike unless their legislative demands are met and approved by congress on or before May 3, 1933. The resolutions were read and adopted at this Sunday meeting, which preceded a much larger meeting, in point of numbers, held on Monday.

R. A. Wright of Neosho Falls, Kansas, was chairman of the resolution committee. Mr. Wright is an active Farmers Union member. Approximately 400 people from 16 states and the District of Columbia, were present. The preamble to the resolutions follows, in part:

"The National Farmers Holiday Association in convention assembled in Des Moines March 11, 1933 is organized by and for the farmers of the United States, regardless of creed, race, color or economic interests."

"Although confronted by bankruptcy, we remain unchanged and uncompromising in our determination to protect our homes and means of livelihood. Our economic power as a group performing an essential economic function remains unshaken."

"We are met to formulate the program which is essential for the salvation of the farmers. Our demands for legislative and economic justice have repeatedly been denied."

The resolutions went on to point out the fact that a universal bankers' holiday had been declared for the protection of banks. This statement preceded the statement that "Unless we receive legislative justice by May 3, 1933, we shall withhold our support from the farmers' holiday."

Other resolutions follow: "We demand that a national moratorium on foreclosures, on farms and city dwellers' homes and property, our interest and unpaid taxes be granted by executive order."

"We pledge anew our wholehearted support of the Frazier Bill and demand its speedy enactment."

"We demand that the Federal Government take over the farm bank and credit system as a public utility to be operated for the benefit and protection of all people."

"We demand the enactment of legislation as embodied in the Swank-Thomas Bill which will insure cost of production for the farmer, and that portions of his products which are consumed on the domestic market."

"We demand a steeply graduated (continued on page 4)

Avert Panic--More to Do

Thanks to the refusal of the American people to become panic-stricken, virtually all Kansas banks, as well as banks in other states, have reopened, and business is going ahead as usual.

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Therefore, a good sound membership, representing as large a proportion of the farmers as possible, is the basis for the whole thing."

Now the session of the Kansas legislators is drawing to a close. But that does not mean that the work of the Kansas Farmers Union is coming to a close. We still have much to do in a national way. A new Congress is now meeting. A new President is in power, and both President and Congress need the right kind of advice. Only through the complete cooperation of the Farmers Union membership can this right kind of advice be given.

The United States has reached the point where this advice coming from the Farmers Union to Washington is not irksome to most of the men in power in Washington

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1933

THE HOLIDAY MOVEMENT AND ITS PURPOSE

The Holiday movement is here. It has been given impetus by holidays authorized and instigated by the government, for other classes. It is a movement which has gained such headway that it is not going to de-our around Kansas. It seems to be sweeping on toward its objective, and has become national in character to such an extent that state lines will mean little to it.

The National Farmers Holiday Association is here, not to stay; but to do a lot before it leaves. Just how soon it will leave will be determined by how soon its one particular purpose will have been accomplished. Therein the movement differs largely from the Farmers Union.

The Farmers Holiday Association has been born of need. The condition of need which has given birth to the Holiday Association is, in turn, the child of greed—greed on the part of the international bankers of Wall Street who have sought to hold a mortgage on this entire nation. Wall Street, then, will now have to reckon with its own grandchild. The Farmers Holiday Association could have been called any other name. It just happens that this inevitable condition or organization is going under this name.

The Farmers Holiday Association will be here only until the greed of Wall Street and the resultant national ills have been attended to. We hope this will be done in the near future. Those money lords who have taken over the powers which rightfully belong to the government—and who regulate the value of our trading, buying and selling medium, have now been forced out into the open. The ugliness of these money lords is now in full view of the masses.

The Farmers Holiday movement is not pleasing to behold. Some refer to it as an evil—a necessary evil. It is the result of Wall Street's greed. It is the handiwork of our money lords, created unwittingly by them, and it will turn on them and destroy them. It is natural that this movement would be of unpleasant aspect, because its forebears, need and greed, both are ugly. It is an ugly thing to have dire need prevalent in a country rich in natural resources.

The Farmers Holiday Association is more than an organization; it is a national state of mind—an ominous national state of mind. The longer it is required to remain in existence, the more drastic will have to be its work. It may have to do some ugly things, and this can only be avoided by the removal of the Association from the picture. But its removal can only come about by the consum-

mation of its purpose. This purpose is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary; so the work of the Association is worthy of support. The purpose of the Holiday Association embraces the destruction of Wall Street greed. What that is done, then we shall see eliminated from this country, three things: need, greed and the Farmers Holiday Association.

The Farmers Union has long served as the guardian of the welfare of American farmers. For many years, it has pointed to Wall Street and to the international bankers as a menace to this country. It has called attention to the death grip the money powers have held on us, and to the fact that as long as one class is allowed to regulate our trading with each other by controlling our medium of exchange in such a manner that with each trade transaction they could exact their toll—that just as long as this is allowed to go on, the title to our national collective wealth will naturally flow into the possession of the money powers.

The Farmers Union has sounded warnings. It has shouted that unless the international bankers were stripped of their illegitimate powers, the United States would sooner or later face a most serious crisis.

Now that crisis is here. The future, the welfare, the very question of continued existence of our beloved America hangs in the balance. Wall Street is in possession of our gold. The money powers, given the right to regulate the value of our money, placed certain amounts out to circulate among us. It was manipulated in such a way that it always came back to Wall Street—accompanied by equities in our lands and properties. These equities represented the interest—the price we paid—for the opportunity to use this money.

Now they have accumulated the capital and the title to our national wealth. We have the power to produce more wealth.

For whom? For them, or for us? We can decide what shall be the answer to that question. The time for this decision is here with this crisis.

The Farmers Union has sought to avert this crisis. It has done its duty splendidly. It has warned us of our danger. It has done much more than that, for it has pointed out the right way, and has insisted that America follow that way. But America was hoodwinked by the money powers, and was led the wrong way. The Farmers Union is militant, and will continue to fight. However, it is not so constituted that it can do the ugly things which now seem inevitable, now that we find ourselves as a nation in this dire, repulsive position. What must be done must be done by this organization, the existence of

which is due to the ugly manipulations of Wall Street. The Farmers Union will be close by, and will watch the proceedings with interest and satisfaction.

It may be that the job will not be so hard to accomplish as has been feared, now that Wall Street is fully exposed to view and discredited thoroughly—thanks to the Farmers Union, and to the Farmers Holiday Association. All that is necessary is for our government, through congress and through President Roosevelt, to wrest the control of United States money and money values from the clutches of Wall Street. That, of course, will clear the way for cost of production for those who produce our actual wealth. It will mean the restoration of our property and of our wealth to us.

As soon as President Roosevelt and Congress do this, then the Farmers Holiday Association will have seen its purpose accomplished, and it will pass from the picture. We will remember it henceforth as having accomplished a wholesome purpose by doing, or being ready to do, some necessarily ugly things.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD
President Kansas Farmers Union

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM DEVELOPS

This week will see both the climax of Kansas legislation and the beginning of President Roosevelt's "new deal" in the National Congress. These are momentous times, and upon the action of our lawmakers and our executives depends much of the future of this state and nation. As I write this column, our fate is in the making.

Farm leaders, meeting in Washington, have formulated a plan for agriculture that will have an important place in the special session. It proposes to make President Roosevelt, through Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, virtual dictator of the farm program.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to establish the principle of parity of prices between agricultural and industrial commodities on the basis of their pre-war relationship. In other words, it would give the farmer an equal chance with the industrialist. He would receive a price for his products that would give him a fair return on his labor and investment and a profit equal to that realized on manufactured goods. It would give the farmer an equal chance at prosperity.

Ask Farm Dictator

To carry this plan out the following powers are proposed for the president:

1. To lease agricultural land.
2. To acquire by purchase cotton and other farm commodities upon which the government has made loans or advances, upon fair and just terms, and to exchange such cotton or other products with growers for acreage production.
3. To regulate and supervise the marketing and processing of agricultural and competing products in domestic and foreign commerce.
4. To levy such charges on agricultural products or products manufactured from them as seems necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act.

It will be seen that this is a composite of both the domestic allotment and the farm leasing plans which have been advocated by the Farmers Union and other farm organizations.

Announced for the first time Sunday, this program is too new for me to give my final opinion upon it. It must be given careful consideration by all farm leaders. For, once a plan is developed that will bring actual relief to the farmer, we must all get behind it and work for its passage. Only by co-operation can we succeed. Whether or not this is that plan I do not know. From first reports it seems to be an excellent one, worthy of our study.

Bank Situation Eases

By the time you read this column most of the banks of Kansas probably will be open. Withdrawals will be permitted to enable ordinary business to be transacted, although checking out of currency for hoarding will be frowned upon if not prohibited. No gold, nor even gold and silver certificates will be released.

Credit should be given to Governor Landon and his advisors for the intelligent and sane manner in which they handled the banking crisis. Credit also should be given the people who watched their banks close and their business dwindle under the panic without grumbling or resentment. They understood that drastic measures were necessary to save the deposits of the people and they smiled at the difficulties caused by the lack of ready cash.

President Roosevelt and Congress are embarked on a program of liberalizing the currency. Controlled expansion, actually a safe and mild form

of revaluing the dollar, has been authorized. Currency will be issued by Federal Reserve banks to other banks in return for bonds, notes and drafts of a suitable nature. This currency will be secured by government obligations which are redeemable in gold.

I am willing to predict that if intelligent inflation continues, farm commodity prices will increase, business will pick up and we will be back on our way to prosperity. It is time that the farmer had the benefit of an honest dollar, based on commodity prices. The whole nation would be rewarded.

Kansas Saves Millions

Following Governor Landon's program of tax relief, the legislature is in the process of cutting 10% million dollars from the taxpayers' load in the next two years. While the tax reducing laws are not all passed, there is little likelihood that there will be a hitch in the Governor's program.

In addition to this saving, millions of dollars will be sliced from local levies through limitations placed upon them and the example set by the legislature. This reduction is a tribute to the Governor and indicates that he meant what he said during the campaign.

Incidentally, Kansas is a bright and shining light alongside of Missouri whose legislature has failed to pass any tax-relief measures whatever.

The big scrap of the session has been over the income tax, which, planned to bring proper distribution of the tax burden, is also part of Governor Landon's program. A well thought out law was drafted by the taxation committee and passed the house. Then, last week it went to the Senate where corporation dominated lawyers promptly shot it full of holes. By a narrow margin they made good their boast that the farm organizations would not know their bill when the senate finished with it. How the senators voted on this is given elsewhere in this paper.

A property off-set was included, rates were lowered and a number of minor troublesome amendments were injected into the measure. On the specious plea that Missouri has a two per cent corporation rate the proposed Kansas rate was lowered to that figure. The senators failed to notice that Missouri with its high property tax will offer less inducement to industry than Kansas, even if corporations making a large profit do have to pay one per cent more on their net earnings here.

However, the income tax is not lost yet. The house has refused to concur in the senate amendments and a conference committee has been appointed consisting of Senators Coffman and Russell and Representatives Morse, Doerschlag and McDaniel, to work out a compromise. Undoubtedly the off-set scheme will come out and the rates will be raised to approximately their original figure. The triumph of the high-financed lobby working for some corporations and the selfish rich will be short lived.

A comedy note is the sales tax introduced by Senator Oyler. Intended as a back fire for the income tax and no more, it was caught up by members of the senate and passed. Some of the income-tax haters, who had supported the off-set out of spite, were forced to vote against their own arguments in the final poll. Big business does not want a sales tax either. The measure is before the house and the very men who sponsored the sales tax are now scared that it will pass. Their fire got slightly out of hand. Of course the farm organizations are opposed to any sales tax which would throw an additional burden on the farmer.

Some of the other important legislation either enacted or about to be passed includes the law to permit redemption of tax delinquent property without back interest and penalties and allowing a discount to taxpayers who pay on time; the law giving judges unquestioned authority to fix an equitable upset price on property sold to satisfy mortgages; and the mortgage moratorium bill.

The house has passed and sent to the senate a moratorium resolution introduced by the committee on agriculture and but slightly different in principle from the Wood-Benson bill killed earlier in the session. The new resolution would halt foreclosure proceedings for a period of six months from the end of the present bank stringency. It is intended to save from forced sale mortgaged farms where the owner is unable to raise money because of the present crisis.

With the continued cooperation of our friends and membership the Farmers Union and the farm organizations will be able to help the legislature complete its economy program, to readjust the tax burden and to protect the home owner from the ravages of the depression. Nationally and in the state we are moving forward, gradually but surely. I have hopes for the future.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS



Put away your geggaws, Forget your childish fears, Learn to think of higher laws A social plan with fewer flaws To fit our present years.

Long have we groveled blindly Our social state to plan It's time to build more kindly A state that will sublimely Be just by man to man.

Our birthday just passed again— 83 of them now. Time of course isn't anything. The earth has circled the sun 83 times since we were born. That's all. The process of organic life seems to be to use all our functions in a normal way and to gain wisdom. To become more and more conscious of the where and whereof of all things.

A wise American author has said, "Heaven and hell is all one place. If we're prepared for it it's heaven; if not it's hell." That sounds reasonable. If we manage so that our life runs parallel to that great progressive life process, we will have done well. If to the contrary we have been over selfish, greedy or heedless of the welfare of others, we will have done ill. The future will take care of things as they should be.

We do not feel like writing of present economic conditions. Since the new Administration came into power things have moved so swiftly that we are somewhat bewildered. What we may say today will be stale and out of date a few weeks hence.

Personally we feel quite comfortable over the sudden turn of events, "I might say vindicated. There is a general feeling of relief that at last something definite is being done to start business on the up-grade.

The collapse came just on the eve of the inauguration. Bank runs in the cities (that the papers covered up) brought the final denouement that Roosevelt had to meet. Bank credit gone, money withdrawn through fear of banks and hoarded. Extra cautious people lacking faith in Government demanded gold. The very foundation of our financial system was undermined and further progress impossible.

Roosevelt's heroic action, closing all banks, forbidding gold exports or withdrawals. Prompt action by cities and states to issue certificates to serve as money, superseded by presidential order to issue Federal Reserve Bank notes and plenty of them, to be furnished as needed, has had a salutary effect.

Government printing presses running night and day printing new money based on Government bonds or other good security is causing a general feeling that prices will rise. Confidence is being restored. The promptness of Congress to give the President all the power needed to deal with the situation is encouraging. Severe slashing of Government expenses is on the way to enactment.

Some sort of Government guarantee of bank deposits is sure to be enacted. It is proposed to cut salaries proportionate to the general fall of prices—in other words, lower cost of living. Some day, when we come to our senses, all payments, including debts and taxes will be made on the basis of the cost of living—that is, the general price level as indicated by the price index number.

Our farm leaders are now in Washington, called by the new Secretary of Agriculture to agree to and formulate plans to bring agriculture up to the level of other industries. Being personally acquainted with Secretary Henry A. Wallace, I know that farmers have at least one staunch friend in the President's cabinet. Mr. Wallace will not be satisfied with the usual pumpkin routine. He will be a fighter for the general economic prosperity of agriculture.

I feel free to say that farmers can confidently look forward to better prices and better times in the not distant future.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

W. P. Lambertson
March 11, 1933

The outcome of the bankers' holiday is epoch-making; may the result for the holiday farmers be no less so. T. R. never had anything on this man F. D. when it comes to initiative and the stuff that fiddle strings are made of.

The financial capital has been moved the last week from New York to Washington. Wall Street now is the one between the White House and the Treasury.

For practical purposes we went off the gold standard when the embargo was imposed and we are expanding the currency two billion. Three billion shifts at the Bureau of Engraving look as if we had come to our own.

Has our capitalistic system broken down? At least it is experiencing a new deal.

The great inaugural crowd responded approvingly to the President when he said something about the money-changers speculating on other people's funds.

State bankers should not belittle Sen. Huey Long. He held their banner high through the withering fire. In a small conference I heard Sen. McAdoo say that if President Wilson's original plan for the Federal Reserve Act had not been curtailed by the bankers, we should not be in this fix today. The speaker was the Secretary of the Treasury at that time.

At noon today fourteen of us from a larger farm group are going with Secretary Wallace to the White House to ask the President to seek from Congress war powers. The primary wealth of the nation is in agriculture and its existence should not be allowed to sink deeper. Further, this is the best guarantee to small banks. Can it be possible we will win this time!

COOPERATIVE MARKETING NEWS

(Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of reports which we hope will be a regular feature in this paper. J. W. Cummins, the writer of these notes and reports, was formerly the editor of the Wheat Growers' Journal, published in Kansas City prior to the merging of the "Wheat Pool" with the Farmers National Grain Corporation.)

A lease on the million-bushel elevator of the Chicago and Alton railroad, henceforth to be known as the National elevator, was taken early this month by the Kansas City branch of Farmers National Grain Corporation, Chicago. This brings its total terminal storage in the Kansas City market to 9,000,000 bushels. It already has under lease the 5,500,000-bushel Kansas-Missouri elevator, owned by the Missouri-Pacific, and the 2,500,000-bushel Burlington elevator. Hall-Baker Grain Company, which is the Kansas City branch of Farmers National, has been known for years as a dependable source of supply for good milling wheat, and its increased facilities for mixing and blending grain puts it in even better position to serve the milling trade. The profits that accrue to the organization through terminal operation are reflected to the grower as an added price on his wheat.

The cooperatives and the general farm organizations of Kansas will discuss their marketing and other economic problems at Kansas State College, Manhattan, April 6 and 7. How members can be obtained and retained will be the central theme of the two-day meeting, although general conditions affecting agriculture will come in for a share of the time of the conference. An important feature will be the analysis of figures from farmer-elevator surveys by the extension division of the college. Where such a survey is requested, the business of the local cooperative elevator is gone over and a thorough diagnosis is made, together with recommendations for improvements here and there that will not only increase the business and service it can give to its members but the profits as well.

A farmers' cooperative elevator, if it is truly cooperative under the federal law known as the Capper-Volstead Act, has several distinct advantages. If it lives up to the requirements of the act it will be doing more business with members than with outsiders; it can affiliate easily with a regional of Farmers

National Grain Corporation, and it will be in position to gain any benefits under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929. There are four essentials in the Capper-Volstead Act. The association must be by and for producers; no man can have more than one vote; the business volume with outsiders must not exceed that done with members, and no more than 8 per cent interest per year can be paid on capital stock. A letter to the extension division of Kansas State College, Manhattan, or any regional, will bring information about making an elevator association a cooperative under the Capper-Volstead Act.

Although the Federal Farm Board is being reorganized under the Roosevelt administration, there is no reason to believe there will be a change in the friendly attitude toward the cooperatives on the part of the new head of the federal agency, whose job it is to administer the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is a farmer and the publisher of a farm paper in New York state. He and his paper both have been friendly to the cooperatives for many years, and many times have gone to bat for the Dairymen's League of New York, the cooperative that supplies New York City and surrounding cities with milk. He will reorganize and centralize under four divisions the various agencies that are loaning federal funds to agriculture but that, no doubt, will be welcomed by farmers, many of whom are confused just now as to where to go for loans of various kinds. All in all it is fairly certain the cooperatives will be dealt with kindly.

FARM COMMODITY PRICES AT A NEW LOW POINT

(continued from page 1)

weight on February 15, or 10 per cent above the January 15 price. The advance, says the bureau, was partly a reflection of an apparent increase in consumer demand for pork products, but chiefly the result of decreased marketings. The smaller marketings are attributed to severe winter weather throughout the greater part of the Corn Belt.

The hog-corn feeding ratio averaged 15.2 on February 15, compared with 14.0 in mid-January and 10.9 a year ago. The ratio on February 15 was the highest since last November, and is attributed to the failure of local market corn prices to recover appreciably from the seasonal low point reached on December 15, 1932.

The average price of corn rose slightly at local farm markets during the month ended February 15, on account of an increase in feed requirements due to earlier weather, higher hog prices, and a seasonal advance outside the Corn Belt, says the bureau.

A slight decline in the average farm price of wheat from January 15 to February 15 is attributed to dull domestic demand and lack of an export outlet, despite the strengthening influence of the poor condition of the winter wheat crop.

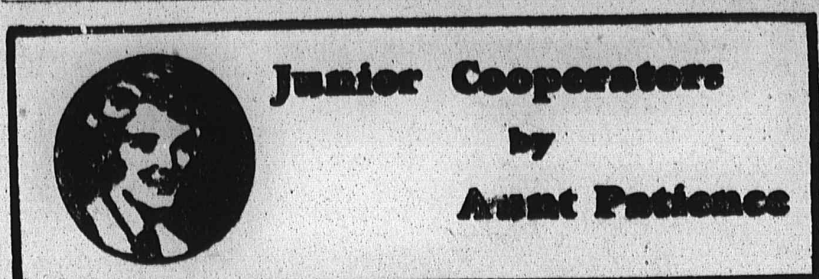
Cotton prices declined during the month largely because of a decline in export demand.

The farm price of eggs averaged 11 cents per dozen on February 15, compared with 21.4 cents on January 15. The sharp drop, according to the bureau, "may be accounted for largely by the seasonal increase in production early in February and a pre-seasonal rise in storage holdings."

100 Per Cent Locals

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

Local	County
Swanson—1191	Clay county
Lone Willow—1083	Thomas county
Cottonwood—317	Cloud county
Champion Hill—705	Phillips county
Dist. No. 28—753	Trego county
Lincolnville—404	Marion county
So. Verdigris—1498	Greenwood county
Lena Valley—1538	Greenwood county
Cottonwood Grove—1604	Wabunsee county
Lone Cedar—1864	Wabunsee county
Axtell—1792	Marshall county
Scrubby—1021	Washington county
Ark. Valley—2195	Sedgewick county
Obendorf—1275	Nemaha county
Sunflower—1151	Thomas county
Crooked Creek—1205	Riley county
Liberty—1988	Stafford county
Sand Creek—804	Rush county
Bethel—1969	Cowley county
Ross—1124	Clay county
Sunny Slope—1861	Wabunsee county
Richland—968	Marshall county
Heart of America—2164	Wyandotte county
Admiral—1255	Lyon county
Three Corners—769	Russell county
Fairmont—967	Marshall county
Barrett—1071	Marshall county
Pleasant Hill—1175	Nemaha county
Pleasant View—833	Washington county
Antioch—1121	Marshall county
Little Wolf—1376	Ellsworth county
Livingston—1984	Stafford county
Fairdale—927 (195 paid up members)	Thomas county
Fairview—2154	Allen county
Sunny Knoll—1377	Nemaha county
Redman—1624	Sumner county
Sunrise—1238	Marshall county
Kelly—1263	Nemaha county
Johnston—749	McPherson county
Prairie Dale—370	Russell county
Allen Center—2155	Allen county
Fairlaw—2658	Nemaha county
Silver Leaf—2156	Allen county
Hopewell—809	Marshall county
Pleasant Hill—1202	Riley county
Osage Valley—1683	Miami county
Cummings—1837	Atchison county
Dew Drop—454	Lincoln county
Rural Rest—2182	Saline county
Hustlers—691	Gove county
Collyer—941	Trego county
St. Joe—2182	Cloud county
Spring Valley—1725	Miami county
Brightside—1655	Jackson county
Trivoli—1001	Ellsworth county
Liberty—883	Nemaha county
Stone—792	Rooks county



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

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

LaCrosse, March 4, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
My name is Blanche Schaffer. My birthday is October 18th. I like my father. My mother's name is Albertine Kreutzer. I have 3 sisters and 3 brothers too. One of my sisters died. Our baby's name is Dorothy. Please send me a book and pin too. I want a red book. I want to make all the lessons.

Your friend,
Blanche Schaffer.

Dear Blanche:
We are all glad that you are going to be one of our Juniors—your pin will reach you very soon, but we have no more books just at present. We hope that we'll be able to send them again, sometime. I am so sorry about the sister you lost—please write me again soon.—Aunt Patience.

LaCrosse, Kans., Box 109
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. My two sisters are going to join. My teacher's name is Albertine Kreutzer. I like my teacher and I like to go to school. I have high grades. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. My birthday is January 23. How is the weather in Salina. The weather is nice here. Please send me a red book and a pin.

I will close.
John Schaffer.

In care of Alex Schaffer.
P. S. I am twelve years old.

Dear John:
We're glad that you're joining the Club, too—and we hope you'll like us. I'm glad to know about your grades—the weather here today is just like spring—I believe that most of our cold weather is over, for this winter.—Aunt Patience.

Carlton, Kans. Mar. 9, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join the club. Please send me a pin and note book. I will try to get my lessons. My daddy belongs to the Farmers Union at Carlton. I am 11 years old. My birthday is August 10. I have a dog and horse and cat that we drive instead of an automobile. I have 2 brothers, Emil and Levi.

Yours truly,
Leonard Carlson.

Dear Leonard:
Welcome—I'm glad to know that you wish to become a member of our Club. Your pin will be sent at once—but please read my answer to Blanche Schaffer's letter—in regard to the notebook. We hope to have a lesson soon—so watch for it.—Aunt Patience

Marysville, Kans., Mar. 7, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am a little girl 7 years old and am in the second grade. My birthday is April 15. Please send me a pin and book. I am joining for my sister, Jeanne Tarvin. For pets I have four cats, one dog and a pony. My teacher's name is Mr. Miller. There are eight pupils in our school. I am feeling fine. I like to go to school. I will close.

Your niece,
Carol Tarvin

Account Fay Tarvin.

Dear Carol:
Tell Jeanne that, we all want to congratulate her on winning a star so soon—and we are glad that you're joining. You have quite a few pets,



7492. Child's Rompers
Designed in Sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. Size 1 if made as shown in the large view, requires 1 1/2 yard of 29 inch material together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

7492. Ladies' Dress
Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 bust. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 35 inch material, with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS FOR THE FALL OF 1932

Order patterns from Aunt Patience, care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

don't you? A friend gave me an awfully cute little black puppy last week. Your pin will be sent very soon—don't forget to let us hear from you again.—Aunt Patience.

Wakeeney, Kans. Mar. 3, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join the club. My uncle is a reader of the Farmers Union. We like the paper. I have read many of the letters in the paper, so thought I would write. My birthday is the first of June. Please send me the pin and book when possible. I'll be 12 years old.

Yours truly,
Anne Kenyon.

Dear Anne:
We're glad that you like our letters—and that you have decided to join. I'll help you find your twin—don't forget to watch for our next lesson.—Aunt Patience.

LaCrosse, Kans., 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am fine. I hope you are the same. I am ten years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Albertine Kreutzer. I like to go to school and I like my teacher. I think your picture is nice in the paper.

My birthday is March 14. I am reading the letters every time when we get the paper, so I thought I would too, so many are joining.

I have three sisters and three brothers—one sister died, her name was Alice. Our baby's name is Dorothy. I think I will leave room for the other letters, so I will close. With love.

Yours truly,
Ida Schaffer.

Care of Alex Schaffer.

Dear Ida:
I'm fine, too, thank you—and I'm glad that you like the picture at the top of the Junior page. I think it's fine that you and Blanche and John all decided to join at once—you can help each other with the lessons. How old is the baby? I'll put her name on our Cradle Roll.—Aunt Patience.

Wakeeney, Kans. Mar. 9, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine and hope you are the same. I thank you for the pin. It surely is nice. My birthday is December 25, on Christmas day. I have not found a twin yet. We walk to school if it is nice. We live 1 1/2 miles from school. I have a brother that is not in school. How is the weather in Salina. It is a little cool out here now, but it was fine a while back. We sure need rain. I hope it will get nice again. I sure like my

teacher. Her name is Miss Elizabeth A. Ries. There are 22 pupils in our school. It is about the same as in Theodore Schlick's school. The nearest twin that I can find is January 24. His name is Oral C. Bullard, Vassas, Kansas. We are moving this summer. We will only live five miles from town. Now we live ten miles from town. My brother that is going to school is nine years old and my sister is 7. The other brother is 4 years old—his birthday is January 7. Well, my letter is getting pretty long, so I guess I'll close.

Frances McKinley.

Dear Frances:
I'm so glad that you liked your pin—I think they're pretty, too. So you were a Christmas present, weren't you? No, we have no other Christmas birthdays so far but perhaps we will have a member with one soon. Until we do, write to some member about your age, whom you think you'd like to know better. I know Opal would like to hear from you—and that he'd answer your letter. You have two prospects in your family for membership then, don't you? Congratulations on winning a star for Catherine's membership.—Aunt Patience.

MORE LIVESTOCK—LESS VALUE
Livestock on farms in the United States increased 2 per cent in numbers last year, but its value shrank 17 per cent last year, amounting to a shrinkage of about half billion dollars. This constitutes a serious write-down of capital values, because meat animals on many farms represent a large part of the working capital and are the principal security for short-term loans, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in its March 1 report on the agricultural situation.

The number of all cattle increased about 4 per cent last year, and reached the largest since cattle numbers began to increase in 1923. Nearly half of the increase in the last five years has been in milk cows and heifers, and the remainder in beef cows and young stock. The number of steers has not changed appreciably.

Hogs increased about 3 per cent over the number on farms a year ago. The largest rate of increase has been in the South. The average value of hogs at beginning of this year was \$4.21 a head—the lowest value in thirty-six years. There was a decrease of 3 per cent in the number of sheep last year, the bulk of it in lambs and sheep on feed for market.

"Late February found fruit and vegetable markets again abundantly supplied following the temporary shortage of some products caused by the extremely low temperatures earlier in the month," says the report. Potato growers and local dealers and buyers in the thirty-seven late and intermediate States are estimated to have had 109,948,000 bushels of merchantable potatoes on hand January 1, 1933, and available for sale after that date, compared with 109,932,000 bushels on hand January 1 a year ago.

"The sharp downward movement of egg prices, which began early in January, was checked for a few days early in February. Prices later dropped to the lowest points reached at any time since 1921, but strengthened towards the close of the month." Some elements of support are noted in the current dairy market situation, but these, says the bureau, "are offset by certain weakening factors, with the result that again this month, the general tone of markets is more or less unsettled and nervous."

White Vegetables
White vegetables are kept red by adding acid to the water in which they are cooked. In the case of red cabbage, two tablespoons of lemon juice, vinegar, or two tart apples may be added to the two cups of cabbage. Red cabbage can be steamed or cooked in a small amount of water in a covered kettle. Beets contain enough vegetable acid to keep them from losing their red color if they are not peeled. They can be steamed, cooked in a covered kettle in a large amount of water, or in a steam pressure cooker, without losing color or flavor.

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Yellow Vegetables
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Green Vegetables
Green vegetables gain their color from a substance known as chlorophyll. If green vegetables are cooked a long time at high temperature such as in a steam pressure cooker, the cell walls are broken down and acid is liberated which destroys the color. Green vegetables should be cooked in an open kettle in a large amount of boiling water to weaken the effect of the acid. Spinach however is one green vegetable that may be steamed for it cooks so quickly that a large amount of acid does not accumulate. Asparagus should be cooked with the stem ends only in the water at first, then the tips. This is done in order to retain the color and keep the tips white since they are very tender and cannot stand too much cooking. Brussels sprouts, asparagus, and most greens belong to the green vegetable group.

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flavor and color. They should never be cooked in a steamer or in a steam pressure cooker.
Onions lose their strong flavor in cooking. The unpleasant flavor appearing in cooked onions is sometimes due to cooking them in a closed kettle. They should never be cooked in a steam-pressure cooker. All other vegetables should be cooked in a small amount of water in a steamer or covered kettle, or in a steam pressure cooker.

SPICE FROSTING
Two teaspoons hot coffee.
2 tablespoons butter.
One-quarter teaspoon cloves.
One-half teaspoon cinnamon.
One teaspoon vanilla.
One-eighth teaspoon salt.
One and one-third cups sifted confectioner's sugar.
Mix ingredients and beat two minutes. Mix well and frost cake.

BROWN BREAD
One cup molasses.
Two teaspoons soda.
One cup flour.
Two cups sour milk.
One teaspoon salt.
Two cups graham flour.
Mix molasses and milk together. Add sifted dry ingredients and pour into low, well-buttered pan. Bake in

CHOCOLATE CUSTARD PIE
Six tablespoons sifted flour.
Three-fourths cup sugar.
One-half teaspoon salt.
Three ounces chocolate, broken.
Two cups milk.
Two eggs.
One cup coconut.
One teaspoon vanilla.
One baked shell.
Combine flour, sugar and chocolate. Add milk, gradually, and set over boiling water. Cook, stirring constantly about fifteen minutes. Pour a small amount of mixture over egg yolks, then combine with rest. Return to double boiler and cook for about two minutes. Add coconut, cool and add salt and vanilla. Pour into baked crust and cover top with meringue made with egg whites and sugar. Bake in slow oven until meringue is lightly browned.

TOASTED ENGLISH MUFFINS
Three tablespoons melted butter.
One quart of flour.
One teaspoon salt.
One egg.
One-half cake yeast.
One teaspoon sugar.
Two and one-half cups warm milk.
Dissolve the yeast in one-fourth cup of the milk. Then add, with the rest of the milk, to the dry ingredients. Beat this mixture well. Add the beaten egg and the melted butter. Beat again for about ten minutes. Cover and let stand in a warm place to rise.
When mixture is light, have a hot griddle, on which there are well greased muffin rings, ready. Fill each ring half full and cook until brown on one side. Turn over and let brown on the other side.
When done, slice in two and toast. May be served either with butter or with syrup and butter.

APPLE COBBLER
3 cups apples, sliced.
1 cup sugar.
1 tablespoon flour.
1 teaspoon cinnamon.
1-2 teaspoon vanilla.
1-4 teaspoon salt.
1 cup water
3 tablespoons butter.
Mix ingredients and pour into shallow baked pan. Cover with crust.
2 cups flour.
4 teaspoons baking powder.
2 tablespoons sugar.
1-4 teaspoon salt.
5 tablespoons fat.
2-3 cup milk.
Mix dry ingredients. Cut in fat and add milk slowly. When soft dough forms, pat out on floured board, fit over apple mixture. Make four holes in top to allow steam to escape during cooking. Bake 20 minutes in moderate oven. Serve warm or cold.

SPANISH RICE
Four pounds rice.
Three pounds pork sausage.
One-half pound onions.
One small can pimientos.
Two green peppers, diced.
Salt to taste.
Six quarts tomatoes.
Wash rice and cook in salted water. Cook sausage, then cool and slice. Fry onions, pepper and pimientos in a little of the sausage fat, then combine with sausage, rice and tomatoes, seasoning to taste. Pour into baking pans and bake until set and thoroughly heated.

It is interesting to sprinkle with buttered crumbs after it has been placed by spoonfuls onto the hot serving plate.

ONE RATE FOR ALL ROOMS
\$2.00 SINGLE
\$3.00 DOUBLE
\$4.00 TRIPLE
\$5.00 QUADRUPLE
\$6.00 FIVE
\$7.00 SIX
\$8.00 SEVEN
\$9.00 EIGHT
\$10.00 NINE
\$11.00 TEN
\$12.00 ELEVEN
\$13.00 TWELVE
\$14.00 THIRTEEN
\$15.00 FOURTEEN
\$16.00 FIFTEEN
\$17.00 SIXTEEN
\$18.00 SEVENTEEN
\$19.00 EIGHTEEN
\$20.00 NINETEEN
\$21.00 TWENTY
\$22.00 TWENTY-ONE
\$23.00 TWENTY-TWO
\$24.00 TWENTY-THREE
\$25.00 TWENTY-FOUR
\$26.00 TWENTY-FIVE
\$27.00 TWENTY-SIX
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\$100.00 HUNDRED



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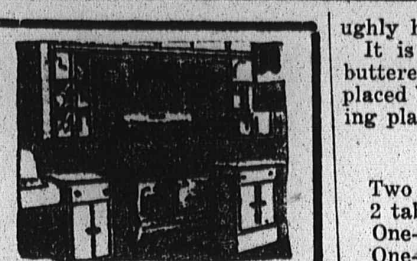
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