



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION



VOLUME XXV

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1932

NUMBER 1

LIVE STOCK ASSNS. ARE BIG ASSETS TO THEIR COMMUNITIES

Are Valuable and Indispensable Outlet for Shippers or Farmers With Less Than Carload to Market

DIRECT SELLING TOLL

Many Associations Now Using Trucks Instead of Trains for Consignments of Livestock, Especially if Near Market

Editor Bill Bernhardt in the current issue of The Co-Operator, ably pleads the case of the livestock shipping associations, and warns against the dire effects that will follow if the associations are allowed to be harnessed to by every farmer in Kansas who has live stock to market. The Kansas Union Farmer is glad to reprint the article from The Co-Operator:

For the past twenty years the live stock shipping association has been an active institution in most farm communities. The association has served, and is serving, a definite purpose. It has saved vast sums of money for its patrons by making it possible for them to market their live stock on the large central markets regardless of number. It has removed those with a few head to market from the clutches of the discriminating local buyer and has forced these buyers to give market value for their purchases or go without. Not only has it saved for its patrons in this manner, but it has been largely responsible for the big success of cooperative marketing agencies which have saved and related to their customers hundreds of thousands of dollars in the way of patronage dividends. It has forwarded the cooperative movement in its community and has banded its members together in a strong alliance under which they have worked to a good advantage. Surely an organization which accomplishes deeds such as these is worthy of the support of every real cooperater.

During the past three years, the newer method of conveyance, that of trucks, has taken the place of shipping association in many communities. This is especially true in the territory one hundred fifty miles around the large central markets; however, there are many associations still operating and rendering an efficient service within this radius. In territories farther removed from the markets, the shipping association is still looked upon by many as the logical method of marketing their live stock. However, even these are suffering and largely at the hands of packer buyers, concentration points, and direct selling of hogs. In fact, many communities are back to the place they were before the association started and farmers with small numbers of hogs are forced to sell direct or truck to a concentration point or packing plant and take what he is offered. In many cases the associations are handling those hogs which the packers and other buyers will not take. Consequently the cut-outs and undesirable kinds are shipped to the open market, where they help to establish the prices paid for the better classes of hogs which are sold direct.

This method of marketing, or selling, is increasing and unless curbed will have a drastic effect on the present successful marketing system, a system which is constantly studied and copied by other countries. In its place we will have local buyers, small stock yards and concentration points and there will be no large central markets to establish and dictate prices. There is no excuse for direct selling, for live stock, regardless of numbers, can reach the large central markets either through shipping as-

sociations or by truck. Hogs must be concentrated at the large central markets and packers forced to fill their orders in competition with one another before producers can be assured of the cost of production.

The past and present history of shipping associations and cooperative marketing agencies proves beyond a doubt the ability of these organizations to render a real service at cost. The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company on the Kansas City Stockyards is a truly cooperative organization which has been built from the ground up. It stands ready at all times to serve you and look after your best interests, regardless of the size of your consignment.

JOBGING ASSN. HANDLES LARGE FALL TWINE BUSINESS

The big rush season on binding twine is over; however, the Jobbing Association is still receiving and filling many orders for this product. The present demand is coming from Western Kansas, where due to dry weather conditions, the trade is ready for twine. In the eastern part of the state most feed crops are still green and it will be a while before there is any demand from this section. At the present time orders are being filled direct from the Prison at Lansing, but in the near future there will be a heavy order from Kansas City to accommodate those who wish to purchase truck loads.

The Jobbing Association has had a very satisfactory season on this product, handling the entire output of the State Prison at Lansing. Through this connection they have given their trade a good quality product at the lowest possible cost. If you will be in need of twine for fall use, get in touch with your local dealer so that he can place his orders with the Jobbing Association.—The Co-Operator.

The Salina branch of the Jobbing Association has been busy taking care of the Farmers Union twine business for that section of the state.

TOM WELLS GOT IN, TOO

The following interesting letter was received recently from Tom Wells, one of the best known Farmers Union leaders in the state. This letter contains news which will be interesting to all readers of The Kansas Union Farmer. Here is Tom's letter:

Mr. Floyd H. Lynn, State Secretary, Salina, Kansas.

I note in The Kansas Union Farmer, just received, that Brother John Frost was nominated for the 19th Senatorial district, on the Republican ticket, at the recent primary.

But you did not know how Charley Day and I came out. Will, I do not know what happened to Charley, but as for my self, the people down here in Chase county just drafted me, and I had no opposition in the primary. I received a very nice vote over the entire county. Will expect to be up at Topeka next winter, to help John Frost, and all the others that want to do what is best for the great common people of Kansas.

I hope Cal is improving and will be in good shape by the time of the Farmers Union State Convention, at Clay Center.

With kind regards,

Tom.

FARMERS UNION INS. AGENT

The name of A. N. Holmberg, Clyde, Kansas, was omitted for some reason from the list of Washington County representatives of the Farmers Union Insurance Co. The omission was purely an oversight. This list of agents which is appearing by counties each week in the advertisement of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co., is one which should be watched closely. You should know your agents are and you should patronize them.

HOT DRY WEATHER CUTS CORN YIELD ESTIMATE FIGURES

Secretary J. C. Mohler of State Board of Agriculture Lowers Guess to Extent of 51,002,000 Bushels in Report

WHEAT PRODUCTION

Sorghums Below Average; Other Small Grain Falling Short of July 1 Estimate; Report on Wheat Held

The estimated yield of the Kansas corn crop, according to the opinion offered by J. C. Mohler, of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, and F. K. Reed of the United States Department of Agriculture, is now named at 131,148,000 bushels. This is a reduction of 51,002,000 bushels from the July 1 estimate, when conditions were considered ideal. Hot dry weather which has prevailed in sections of the state where much of the corn is grown is given as the reason for lowering the figures to such an extent.

Winter wheat production in Kansas, on the other hand, is exceeding the volume predicted on July 1. Other small grains, however, are somewhat lower in production than was estimated in the July 1 crop report. Sorghums in the state are below average condition.

Late cutting of hay will be light. Pasture is badly burned in much of western Kansas but is furnishing fair to good feed in the eastern half of the state. Plowing for fall seeding has progressed slowly due to a hard dry soil condition. A good general rain is needed in most parts of the state to develop late maturing crop.

Corn Production is forecast as 131,148,000 bushels compared with 136,838,000 bushels produced last year and 127,412,000 bushels the five year average. The August 1 condition of 67 per cent indicates an acre yield output of 18.0 bushels against last year's average of 17.5 bushels. The condition last August was 66 per cent. Corn in the eastern third of the state held up fairly well and acre yields promise to be average or better. There is some fair to good corn in central and southern Kansas but most of the crop in the western third of the state and in some northwestern counties was injured beyond recovery and will make only fodder. The crop is rated less than 50 per cent of normal in these latter areas. Early corn suffered the greatest loss. Late fields will develop grain if rains are received soon. The critical stage came

in the August 15th issue of the Oklahoma Union Farmer, under the heading, "Kansas Union and Lambertson."

"On the lower left-hand corner of the back page of the Kansas Union Farmer is a small picture of Congressman Lambertson, vice president of the Farmers Union of Kansas, and a simple statement that he won a hotly contested contest for the Republican nomination in the first district, and says he is vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union. Why is it that the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer has taken the liberty to do this? Did Farmers Union man a little bit more publicity? On the front page of this Kansas paper are many news stories that do not have the reader interest that could be written around the nomination of Brother Lambertson."

Just to be frank about it, we think that the Kansas Union is partially controlled by Farm Board influence. Not as much as some other farm organizations, but enough to where there was no kick in seeing Lambertson win."

Undoubtedly, this editorial was designed to "get under the hide" of the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer—and it did. No editor likes to have another criticize his method or his policy of running a newspaper; yet, we admit that it is unusually a good thing, if received in the proper spirit, for the editor who is criticized. So we will try to receive this criticism in the proper spirit, knowing there is lots of room for improvement as far as we are concerned.

When the editor sat down in front of his typewriter just now, he had in mind a hot retort, but having considered the Irish blood in his veins, he cools off about as quickly as he flares up. So this reply probably will not be so hot. After all, the editor is of the belief that fuses and spats within our own organization are detrimental to the cause of the whole, especially when they become public property. He is also of the belief that such differences are extremely palatable to those who desire that farm organizations shall not succeed. As to the publicity given Mr. Lambertson, that fine gentleman himself has come to the editor personally and thanked him for the publicity received during the past few weeks. As to Mr. Lambertson himself, the editor considers him as one of his best friends. We hope the friendship is mutual. That does not mean, however, that we shall always agree on every

LIVESTOCK ON WIBW

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., of Kansas City will be in charge of the Farmers Union program on Friday evening of this week over the Capper Publications radio station, WIBW, at Topeka. The program will begin at the regular hour, 7:30 p. m. and will continue until 8 o'clock. The live stock firm is one of the outstanding Farmers Union activities and is doing a great cooperative business. Thousands of Kansas farm families are interested in the progress of this great cooperative firm, and all are urged to tune in.

earlier than usual in most parts of the state this year and temperatures were most excessive at the critical time.

Grain Sorghums Production of grain sorghums, is forecast as 17,300,000 bushels against 17,712,000 bushels last year and 17,364,000 bushels the five year average. The condition of 72 per cent of normal indicates an average yield of 12.5 bushels per acre on 1,384,000 acres planted. The acreage this year is 25 per cent larger than the 1,107,000 acres grown last year.

Winter Wheat The preliminary estimate of production is 99,948,000 bushels against 101,510,000 bushels forecast on July 1 and 239,742,000 bushels produced last year. Threshing returns reveal yields per acre higher than expected a month ago being 10.6 bushels against last year's average of 9.0 bushels. Protein content is much above average. Threshing was nearly finished by August 1. Growers continue to hold for higher prices.

Oats The preliminary estimate of oats production is 33,088,000 bushels against 33,858,000 bushels estimated on July 1, 41,085,000 bushels the five year average. Yields average 21.5 bushels this year compared with 27.5 bushels last year. Most of the crop had been threshed by the end of July.

Other Small Grains The barley crop is estimated at 10,248,000 bushels compared with last year's crop of 8,726,000 bushels. The July estimate this year was 10,980,000 bushels. Acre yields average 14.5 bushels this year compared with 15.5 bushels last year. Spring wheat production is estimated at 153,000 bushels against 126,000 bushels last year. The estimate of rye production is 188,000 (continued on page 2)

Let Us Be Charitable Toward Each Other

Here is an editorial which appeared in the August 15th issue of the Oklahoma Union Farmer, under the heading, "Kansas Union and Lambertson."

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point. Such would be unnatural, and we might say that differences of opinion have been a great boost to progress. As between the two of us, Mr. Lambertson is more likely to be right on many questions than the writer; but we do not believe he would want to call in with the editor simply because they are his ideas and without some thought on our own part.

Another thing to be mentioned is the fact that no one can be held responsible for what appears editorially in the Kansas Union Farmer. The editor is in charge of the paper, and it is his duty to keep it in line with the policies adopted at the Farmers Union convention at Beloit, Kansas, last fall. The same delegates or representatives of the Kansas Farmers Union membership which accepted the state Farmers Union policies were kind enough to elect the editor, and by a large majority to the office he now holds. The editor would, in his opinion, be violating a trust if he failed to stick to those policies. The committee on resolutions at that convention presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Since we believe that the Agricultural Marketing Act offers an opportunity for cooperatives to advance their interests, we believe every cooperative should make the most of every opportunity offered."

In connection with the state convention, the Kansas Farmers Union Managerial Association held its annual meeting. That Association is representative of a large and influential group of active Farmers Union leaders, and saw fit to adopt the following resolution:

"Because of the fact that the grain trade and other enemies of the cooperative movement are distributing so much propaganda in the way of mis-stated and exaggerated literature condemning the Marketing Act, the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and the Farm Board; therefore be it resolved that the Managerial Association use every effort to overcome such propaganda, and build, instead of tear down, the only legislation ever passed to help cooperative marketing."

The national Farmers Union convention, while criticizing the administration of the Marketing Act, and pointing out improvements to be made in the work of the Farm Board, did not ask for the repeal of the Act nor the abolition of the Board. Rather, it would seem that the national body, because of laying down a suggested program for the Farm Board to follow, and because of suggestions relative to future administration of the Marketing Act, expected both to continue.

Your secretary - treasurer - editor feels that he is the servant of the Kansas Farmers Union, and simply wants to serve the membership as best he can.

Must All Work Together Enough of that. We believe there (continued on page 2)

SIMPSON EXPLAINS A MARKETING PLAN OF FARMERS UNION

National Farmers Union President Spoke Friday Evening Over Henry Fields Radio Station in Shenandoah

NEED ORGANIZATION

Says Farmers Union Allotment Plan Will Insure Cost of Production for American Farmers; Gives Reasons

"Farmers Union Allotment and Government-Regulation Marketing Plan" was the title of an address delivered by National Farmers Union President John A. Simpson, over radio station KFNE, Shenandoah, Iowa, on the evening of August 12. In this address, Mr. Simpson pointed out the fact that if farmers as a group are to take advantage of opportunities, they must be thoroughly organized. His talk follows:

Talk by John A. Simpson over Henry Fields Station, Shenandoah, Iowa, 8:00 p. m., August 12.

Farmers Unorganized If farmers were organized to the extent that they could control the marketing of their products then government regulation would not be necessary. The facts are farmers are not organized to that extent. I could qualify in a court of record as an expert in the work of organizing farmers. Out of all my experiences it is my opinion there is no time in the near future when we have a right to hope that farmers will organize to the extent necessary to take over the marketing of their products.

Tariff is of little value to an unorganized group. Controlling the surplus by way of controlling production is of little value to an unorganized group.

An illustration of these two statements is the case of wool. Wool has a 30 cent tariff, yet the farmers are receiving about 8 to 15 cents per pound for it. Census figures show we import millions of pounds of wool every year more than we export so there is no surplus, yet the price farmers receive for wool is not more than one-fourth cost of production.

This means farmers might reduce production of wheat until there was not enough for home consumption and the price remain as low as it is now. There are many agricultural products besides wool in which there is no surplus and the prices just as much below cost as there is in wheat and cotton where there is a surplus.

An organized group can benefit out of a tariff and name the price peo-

ple shall pay for their products, especially, where there is no surplus.

Other Set Prices In the farmers' present condition he has nothing to do with the price his products bring. Somebody else sets the price. They set the price on a basis of making a profit for themselves. They do not take into consideration the question of getting cost of production to the farmers. Departments of Government at various times have made investigations of the grain and cotton exchanges. In every instance they have reported that a very small number of men set the price of farm products each day. A report of the Federal Trade Commission stated that five men on the Chicago Grain Exchange set the price of wheat each day.

The Farmers Union Plan Knowing the things we have just stated to be true the Farmers Union, taking such facts as a basis, has worked out a marketing plan that will get cost of production for that portion of farm crops consumed in this country.

In working out our plan we recognize certain fundamental principles. First, we recognize the fact that no legislation can regulate the marketing of that portion of a product known as the exportable surplus.

Second, we know from many precedents, covering years of experience, that it is an easy matter to regulate the marketing of that portion of a product consumed in a country.

Third, we recognize the fact that it is utterly folly to attempt to control production by acreage control.

Fourth, we recognize as a fundamental principle that any regulation must be on as simple a basis as possible.

Therefore, our plan provides for regulating the buyer instead of the producer. In our plan the government does not deal with the farmer at all, it deals entirely with the purchaser of the farmer's products.

Our Bill Originally, our bill was known as the Swank-Thomas Bill. Congressman F. B. Swank introduced it in the House of Representatives and Senator Elmer Thomas introduced it in the senate.

This bill provided that the proper department of government must determine each year the part of each of the major farm crops needed for home consumption and the part of each of major farm crops not needed for home consumption, the latter to be designated the exportable surplus. The bill, further, provided that the proper department of government should ascertain the cost of producing the average unit of each of the major farm crops. After determining these two facts then this department

DRIVE FOR INCOME TAX AMENDMENT UNDER WAY

Supporters of Measure have Opened an Office in Topeka, and are Ready for the Campaign

The Kansas Income Tax Association has recently opened headquarters in Topeka and are prepared to open the campaign for votes for the amendment that would allow Kansas to enact a graduated income tax law. The association is prepared to make a publicity drive for support of the amendment and it also has arranged for a large number of speakers who will appear at any gathering that saves to hear a discussion of the amendment.

Ralph Snyder of Manhattan is president of the association. Other officers are W. E. Archer, Hiawatha, vice-president; W. W. Finney, Emporia, secretary-treasurer; Harry Wright, Topeka, chairman of the speakers' bureau, and W. L. White, Emporia, publicity chairman. Whitely Austin of Emporia is in charge of the Topeka office.

District vice-chairmen are: John Frost, Blue Rapids, first district; John O. Morse, Mound City, second; Simeon Webb, Pittsburg, third; Senator A. K. Barnes, Alma, fourth; E. J. Hill, Logan, sixth, and Robert Ackley, Garden City, seventh.

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chaser of all controlled farm crops to secure government license. It would be illegal for anyone to buy these products without first securing a license. As soon as licenses were issued then this department of government would issue the same regulations under which the licensees could buy, among which would be a price for the part needed for home consumption of not less than the ascertained average cost of production including interest on investment and pay for all work used in producing the crop, and the world price for the portion not needed for use in this country.

Illustration To give you an illustration I will use the 1931 wheat crop. In round numbers we produced 900,000,000 bushels of wheat that year. The average price the farmers received for that crop of wheat was 30 cents per bushel or a total of \$270,000,000 for the entire crop. If this bill had been a law, the proper department of government would have divided that crop into 600,000,000 bushels for home consumption and 300,000,000 for export. The Department of Agriculture, in their cost accounting department, (continued on page 2)

F. U. JOBBING ASSN. HANDLING BIG SHARE K. C. GRAIN RECEIPTS

Shippers Asked to Bear in Mind Fact that Shipments are to Continue to be Billed to Jobbing Association

1932 RECEIPTS LIGHT

But Farmers Union Firm, Operating through Hall-Baker Facilities, is Getting its Share of Business

"Grain receipts at Kansas City have been much lighter this year than 1931," says the August issue of The Co-Operator. Just published. Continuing, The Co-Operator says:

"Much of this is due, of course, to short crops in many of the good wheat areas. Acreage was decreased in many communities and adverse weather conditions had a bad effect on the crop in many places where the yield would have been heavy. Then, too, reports coming from many of the country elevators state that many growers are not marketing their grain and are holding it hoping that the market will advance and allow them cost of better. These conditions have naturally cut down the business of the grain marketing agencies, however the Farmers Union Jobbing Association is handling a good volume and is receiving its share of grain coming to the K. C. Market.

"All of the consignments to the Farmers Union Jobbing Association are handled through the facilities of the Hall-Baker Grain Company. The merger of the grain department of the Jobbing Association and the Hall-Baker Company has had time to prove to those interested that the move is working satisfactorily and to the advantage of everyone concerned. The cars consigned to the Farmers Union Jobbing Association are being handled by men familiar with these accounts and are assured of the best of attention at the hands of the Farmers Union salesman, Mr. Jack Stevens and Mr. Roy Crawford. We wish again to inform those who consign shipments to the Farmers Union in Kansas City to continue billing them to the Jobbing Association as they did before the merger.

"Wheat prices have been showing some advance during the past few weeks and prospects are encouraging. Oats have been scarce on the Kansas City market and price quotations have remained unchanged due to the lack of supply to test them."

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Charging Less Commission

George W. Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, at Kansas City, offers in the August 11 issue of The Co-Operator an explanation of the fact that the Farmers Union firm and the other cooperative, the Producers Association, are operating on a lower commission rate than are the old line firms on that market. This is of vital interest to the live stock men and farmers of Kansas, and the Kansas Union Farmer takes pleasure in reprinting Mr. Hobbs' statement, which is as follows:

About two years ago the authorities in charge of the Department of Agriculture came to the decision that the commission men, on the Kansas City Stock Yards, were charging too much for their services. A decision of this nature naturally necessitated a complete audit of every firm's books in the building. Your own firm, the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, was included in this audit, regardless of the fact that practically every dollar of the earnings over and above actual operating costs is paid back in a patronage dividend to stockholder customers at the close of the year. After the necessary data was compiled, a hearing before the Department of Agriculture, was called at Kansas City, Missouri. This hearing started on December 3rd, 1930, and ended February 10th, 1931. I personally testified at that hearing for the greater part of two days. I requested a copy of my testimony and obtained one hundred-forty-eight type-written pages of information relative to commission charges etc.

(continued on page 2)

Farmers' Holiday Movement

Declaring that "it will be only a question of time, if conditions continue as they now are, until all professions and business depend upon Agriculture for profit, will be reduced to the same low level price for their commodities as is the case with Agriculture at the present time," H. P. Anderson of Neosho Falls, president of the Kansas Farmers Holiday Association calls on business men and industry in Kansas to support a farmers' holiday movement in this state. While the Kansas Farmers Union is not connected in any way with a Kansas farmers' holiday movement, yet several members have expressed themselves as favoring a strike which would include the feature of selling Kansas farm products only direct to consumers, or through cooperative institutions. Just what the movement in Kansas will develop into it being watched with considerable interest over the state. The Kansas Union Farmer is in receipt of letters favoring the movement.

The quotation in the first paragraph of this article was taken from a letter which was written by Mr. Anderson, and addressed "To the People of Kansas." It is dated August 6, 1932. Mr. Anderson's letter follows: "To the People of Kansas:

"The Kansas Farmers Holiday Association of Kansas has been organized for the purpose of getting 'Cost of Production' for Agricultural products. The State organization is affiliated with the National Farmers Holiday Association, with headquarters at Des Moines, Iowa.

"It is evident the Farmer will not get legislative relief for some time. Therefore, we believe, it is the duty of the Farmers of Kansas and the Farmers of other States to organize on the Holiday Plan for the purpose of solving our economic problem. We believe there can be no general prosperity in this country until Agricultural products receive 'Cost of Production', based on a fair compensation for the farmer's labor and the money invested.

"We respectfully ask all business men and industry depending upon Agriculture for profits, to pledge themselves to the support of this program. It will be only a question of time, if conditions continue as they now are, until all professions and business and industry depending upon Agriculture for profit, will be reduced to the same low level price for their commodities as is the case with Agriculture at the present time. This would not bring the Farmer relief. The only solution to our problem is to restore the buying power to Agriculture. There is only one way this can be done, that is, give Agriculture 'Cost of Production' for its products.

"If the buying power of Agriculture is restored, it will put a majority of the jobs to work, thereby maintaining the American Standard of Living for the American people, and restore confidence in business. We will all enjoy prosperity.

"Nearly a half million farmers of the Middle Western States have pledged themselves to the Holiday Plan, that is, to refrain from selling (continued on page 2)

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. E. 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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F. C. Gerstenberger, Blue Mound, Kans.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—1140 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kans.; 1004 Corby Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colon and Wakeeney, Kansas. A. W. Seaman, Manager.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. W. Hobbs, General Manager.

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

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 205, Farmers Union Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kans.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 208 Farmers Union Bldg.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kans.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 215, Farmers Union Building, Salina, Kans., G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERS ASSOCIATION
C. B. Thove, President
T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1932

FINDING OUT ABOUT "JUST ANOTHER TAX"

The three proposed amendments to the constitution of the state of Kansas are now being published in the Kansas Union Farmer. They appeared for the first time in last week's issue, and will appear for thirteen consecutive weeks, or until and including the issue of November 3.

Readers of the Kansas Union Farmer are urged to study these proposed amendments, so when election time comes, the vote will be representative of a well informed electorate. In fact the state goes to the expense of having such amendments published in a large number of newspapers over the state for no other reason than to see that the people who vote on them have an opportunity to inform themselves thoroughly.

However, merely reading the proposed amendments will not be sufficient research work on the part of any individual to qualify him or her as a student of the problems or questions involved. Copies of the amendments themselves do not, of course, go into the question of why such amendments are desirable or undesirable. Proponents and opponents of the amendments have arguments which should be studied and analyzed. From these arguments for and against, the voters should draw their conclusions as to how to vote in November.

Kansas people are fortunate in that certain organized Tax Study Clubs have been active during the past few months in the state. People have been given an opportunity, through these units of people who take their government seriously, to go into the question of why these amendments are desirable or undesirable. These Tax Study Clubs, and the courses of lessons which they have followed and studied, have not attempted to sell any particular amendment to the voters. Instead, the citizens studying the tax lessons have attempted to study every phase of taxation, thus to become informed on a subject which has been sadly neglected among a large percentage of our population.

Readers of the Kansas Union Farmer have had the added advantage of being privileged each week to read and study the article written by Mr. John Frost, prominent farmer and tax student living near Blue Rapids, Kansas. Mr. Frost has the happy faculty of making his point without the use of an excess volume of words. Any one who has missed reading Mr. Frost's weekly contributions, which appear on the editorial page under the heading, "Tax Relief Department," should make an effort to get all the back numbers and read these articles.

Any study of the tax question uncovers a preponderance of evidence to the effect that the present system of taxation does not fit present economic conditions. We find, without the necessity of much research work, that the tax base does not coincide with the ownership of wealth in Kansas, nor with the ability to pay. We find that half of the wealth of Kansas citizens is in intangibles. It is only a step further to discover that intangibles pay but one per cent of the taxes which go to the unkeeping of the government of the state, county, city, town, township or school district. Therefore, under the present system, one half of the wealth of the state is virtually escaping taxation; while the other half of the wealth is paying practically all the taxation or governmental expense. The half which is called upon to pay the whole tax burden, with slight exception, is that half represented by property—tangible property, including farms, live stock, homes, farm equipment, store stocks and other forms of property, which do not always represent assets or earning power.

Individuals, firms and institutions owning large holdings of intangible wealth, or with large incomes from any source, are fighting to retain the old system, which has been kind to them in allowing them to escape paying their share of the government expense. They do not attempt seriously to justify the old system; rather, they prefer to attack any change or proposed change which would cause them to pay their share of taxes. They seek to turn our minds from the justice of the proposed amendment which would give us the income tax, and their method is to attempt to frighten us by their cry of "It's just another tax." What they seek to imply, of course, is that with the addition of an income tax, we would have two separate taxes to pay whereas we now have but one. If that were all there is to it, they would have a good point. They, however, well know that there is something more to it. They have to rely on the cry "Just another tax" to frighten the voters into voting against the graduated income tax measure. They do not want the voter to stop and reason this thing out.

Instead of being afraid of having "another tax" these enemies of the new and proposed graduated income tax amendment are afraid—know, in fact—that if the amendment carries, their wealth will be added. "Just another taxpayer." The added taxpayer will be the owner of intangible wealth perhaps in the form of an income, now escaping taxation.

Instead of having two taxes to pay where now we have one, the adoption of the graduated income tax method of tax collection will furnish us with two FORMS of taxation. The employment of the second form of tax will tap a new supply of support for the government—one which up until the present has not been helping with the expense of operating our state and local government, except in an inconsequential way.

As proof of the futility of their argument, we point to the fact that after all the effort they have spent in an attempt to defeat the proposed graduated income tax amendment, the enemies of the measure have produced nothing better than their slogan, which they blindly cry: "Just another tax." It's just a slogan, with no facts to support it. Thinking Kansas people will not allow a catchy, senseless slogan to divert their minds from the support of a sensible improvement of our tax laws.

Those who hold up the picture of the proposed amendment and label it "Just another tax" have the thing upside down. Turn it right-side-up and you see an entirely different picture. You see: "Just another class of wealth helping to pay its share of government expense."

In the resolution published in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, relating to the proposed amendment, it is well to notice the words, "graduated and progressive." The tax proposed on incomes is not a flat tax requiring that the small wage earner pay the same rate of taxation as the man or firm who receives a large income. The man with the small income needs all he gets to take care of his home and family. The recipient of a large income can afford to pay more, out of each dollar received, for the running expenses of state and local government. The proposed law, which you will have an opportunity to put into effect in Kansas, makes allowances for the above mentioned condition, with reference to the small wage earner and the earner of a large income. The tax will be graduated, with the larger incomes paying not only the larger amounts of taxes, but the larger proportions according to their size.

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By John Frost

Blue Rapids, Kansas

Number 48

ANOTHER INCOME TAX WORRY

A professor has thrown another scare over the income tax. He has found after much thought and research that it would never do to abolish the general property tax on land, and rely wholly on the income tax.

The exemption of land from taxation could result in whole townships and even counties being bought up and held as hunting and pleasure parks at no expense to the owners, beyond fencing and hiring guards.

Sure, why haven't we thought of that before. As soon as our farmers hear about it they will all line up for the income tax and put it over with a rush. Then the next mad rush will be to turn their farms into hunting preserves so they will not have any income, and so will not have any income tax to pay. But why wait so long? Most of us farmers already have no net income. Expenses are greater than income. So why not put the old homestead into cold storage as a mere piece of landscape without income and without taxes? Hands up, every farmer willing to nail up the sign: "Closed to save taxes," and notify the County Treasurer of our new found freedom from taxpaying.

Wait a minute. There's some more to this theory. Haven't we been having a heck of a time with our surplus of farm products? If the professor's scare comes true, it will solve the surplus problem along with the tax problem. A lot of farmers will put their farms into hibernation to save paying income taxes. Then the surplus will disappear. Then the rest of the farmers will get a good price for their products, and all will be happy. Just so? Those who are willing to make their farms over into hunting parks without income and without taxes, while their neighbors sell farm products at fancy prices, please send me a night letter P. D. Q. to be filed with the Commission on Lunacy.

Says the professor, "The cities of Scranton and Pittsburgh tax land at full rate (the professor has no land), fixed improvements at the one-half rate (the professor has none of these either), and movable property in exempted altogether." Autos, household goods, stocks, bonds, securities—these are movable property—the kind the professor possesses, and that he exempts from taxation. The professor winds up, with the assurance that, "the Pittsburgh-Scranton plan would offer real relief." So it would to the professor.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS!



The Lost Atlantis
A few clouds all the increase
From ocean soil and air,
Precious stones and gems and metals
Flocks and grain and fruitage rare.

And the toilers starved and perished
On the highway and the shore,
And the wolves of want went prowling
Round the cabins of the poor.

And a voice I heard proclaiming
Down the solemn aisles of space,
"He who strikes a starving brother
Smites his Maker in the face."
—Clark,
(From Congressional Record)

The long hoped for rise in farm prices seems at last to have started, but very slow and halting. A letter from a prominent Kansas City grain dealer answering an inquiry as to future grain prices characterized the matter as a "political price" raise and to not depend too much on it.

I'm not sure that I can agree with that commission firm. My Republican neighbors and I have been holding regular consultations on the matter and have unanimously concluded that a decided raise in price levels is all that will save the present administration. That they have the power to produce such a rise in the price of grain, and the fact that they are so badly frightened by the word to the wise should be sufficient.

This is a confession that we have not been very much enthused over co-operation as a means of solving the farm problem. A recent experience has changed my mind somewhat. I shipped a car of wheat to the Hall Baker grain commission company, Kansas City. The transaction was so satisfactory that I am shipping them another car. The tests for weight and protein and grade were materially higher than offered by the home dealer and price better. The 4 cents a bushel extra is quite an item these hard times. The Hall Baker Company is the selling agency for our Kansas cooperatives and is co-operating with the Farmers Cooperative Corporation at Chicago. Josh Billings said, "Hit 'em in the pocket-book and you'll find their heart every time."

We've just read every word of Hoover's speech of acceptance. If he might be persuaded to act as he talks he might yet redeem himself, but "fair promises but no pawns." He vetoed in advance or later every bill of consequence advocated by the united farm organization leaders.

Hoover went extensively into what had been done for farmers. We have watched such legislation carefully and outside of assisting to build up cooperation I find nothing that reaches the average farmer. The land loan banks are still foreclosing and crowding their borrowers. To get anything worth while credit corporations have to be set up requiring considerable capital, a thing farmers haven't got—or only the very few.

Our "Honest money" bill was vetoed in advance and denounced as "unsound and undemocratic price-fixing." All that was asked in that bill was to expand of currency and to restore the price level of 1926 and keep it there. The trouble was it was mandatory, and the bankers object to being commanded. They want to be free to bring on panics or booms as their interests may indicate.

The Norbeck Rainey bill, a simple affair, took cotton, pork and wheat and levied a tax on the processors of same to make up to the producers the amount of the tariff and to be in force only one year. It managed to slip through in the closing hours of the Senate, but suffered a pocket veto. A considerable sum was provided to enable exporters a means of selling our surplus abroad on time payments, but no one was particularly charged with its execution. If the Farm Board had been empowered to use this fund much good would have resulted. So far it is a dead letter.

All attempts to increase currency and credit by anything but regular bank methods were set upon and denounced as "unsound." We farmers are the clutch of the big money interests and it will take some fight for us to get loose. Both political parties in their platforms were too cowardly to take a stand against the "big rich."

Both parties declared for "sound money." That means the gold standard. Can it be sound when a million farmers have been driven off their farms for want of money to carry on, or have to give up to the producers of farm products to get a dollar as formerly. It is robber money, not sound, honest dollars. It's time for people to get over being scared by deceitful catch phrases.

I fear some of our readers will consider it heresy to discuss the gold standard. I have just recently got it through my old dull head what it is all about, and I just must tell about it.

All in the world the moneyed interests stick so tenaciously to the gold standard is that it puts a limit to the amount of money that can be issued. Gold is scarce, hence limited in quantity and if a certain per cent of it is required back of each paper dollar there you have it—the brutal limitation. There is neither sense nor reason to it. It is just a blind obstruction to people having sufficient money to do business with.

It may be of interest to know that when gold was discovered in California in 1849 a majority of European countries, fearing too much money, demonetized gold. Later the same fear as to silver production caused its demonetization. The "sound money" policy is to keep people in debt and sitting on the gold safety valve to see that they never get out.

LET'S BE CHARITABLE TOWARD EACH OTHER

(continued from page 1)
is one thing that transcends, in importance to the Farmers Union in general, the question of Marketing Act, Farm Board, Lambertson, Editor Simpson of the Kansas City Union, or any other policies of Farmers Union publications, or anything of like nature or extent. That thing which is of most importance to the farmer and to the membership is sticking together for the achievement of our own class, with reference to our relationship to every other class of people in this nation.

We must all work toward the same common goal. We must expect petty differences of opinion, just as such differences exist between Presbyterians, Catholics, Methodists, and those of other religious faiths. We must not pay more attention to our own differences of opinions than to the fact that we have obstacles in common to overcome. We must be charitable with the beliefs and opinions of our brothers, and must keep our faces turned toward our ultimate goal, and state our own policies, together, toward that goal. We, in Kansas, want the Oklahoma Farmer to succeed. We know that they in Oklahoma, want the Kansas Farmers Union to go forward. Each state organization is interested in the progress of all other farm organizations, and in the progress and well being of the national organization. By the same token, each farm organization is interested in the progress of every other farm organization, and the fact that all farm organizations are working together is hailed as a real advancement in the interests of organized Agriculture.

We all want the Farmers Union to make progress and go forward. Then let us quit looking at each other out of suspicious eyes. Let us place first things first, and all boost for our own class organization, the Farmers Union. Each of us may retain his own ideas on certain questions within our organization, but each must be charitable and must realize that our brothers who may differ with us are honest in their opinions.

Only by organization can we reach our goal. Get in your organization, believe as you please about the various disputed questions, and help us all to go forward as one essentially organized group; for as such, and only as such, will we gain the power and recognition needed to place Agriculture on its proper plane with reference to all society.

CHARGING LESS COMMISSION

(continued from page 1)
which is being used by "your own firm" show an approximate reduction of seventeen to twenty per cent.

On the date June 18th, when the reduction as agreed by the Department of Agriculture, was to go into effect, they extended the time for thirty days and gave the Kansas City Livestock Exchange until July 18th to accept their schedule. Then on July 18th, I received advice from the Department to the effect that a supplemental hearing had been set for October 6th, 1932, before an examiner designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. So it will be necessary to go to the expense of another hearing in order to adopt a commission rate, which will be entirely acceptable to every firm operating on the Kansas City Stock Yards.

The thought I have in mind at this time, is to get the facts to the public regarding commission charges. I want our patrons to know that we are endeavoring to give the same efficient service we have always given and want you to realize that it will be more to your advantage now, than ever before, to support the Farmers Union interests at heart. Not only because we are operating on a schedule of commission charges that has the endorsement of the Department of Agriculture, but because you are dealing with your own firm and to supporting it with volume means that you operate at a profit and another nice patronage dividend can be paid on the business done in 1932. Your firm is practically \$1000.00 in net profits ahead of last year. In conclusion, I want to ask you to keep in mind all the times that when better deals are made, the Farmers Union will make them.

FARMERS' HOLIDAY MOVEMENT

(continued from page 1)
their products, beginning August 15, to continue for thirty days or until such time as the price of farm products reach "Cost of Production."

"Cost of Production" figures are being determined by the Executive Committee and should be obtainable in a short time. In the meantime, we hope, the Farmers of Kansas will refrain from marketing their wheat for less than \$1.00 per bushel.

"We hope the Editors of the Kansas papers will pledge themselves to this Holiday program. We believe the Editors realize there can be no prosperity in this country until Agricultural Products have received 'Cost of Production.'"

Sincerely submitted,
H. P. Anderson, President
Kansas Farmers Holiday Assn.

SIMPSON EXPLAINS MARKETING PLAN OF FARMERS UNION

(continued from page 1)
found that the cost of an average bushel of wheat, of the 1931 crop, was \$1.10. The buyers would have been licensed and they would have been told to pay for every load of wheat delivered on a basis of \$1.10 per bushel for two-thirds of the load and the world price at the day of delivery for the other third of the load. On this basis 600,000,000 bushels, at \$1.10 per bushel, would have brought the farmers \$660,000,000 and the 300,000,000 bushels of exportable wheat would have brought the avg. world price of 30 cents per bushel or a total of \$90,000,000. \$660,000,000 plus \$90,000,000 is \$750,000,000. This is nearly three times what the farmers did receive under the Farm Board plan.

Let me give you further concrete of 60 bushels under the Farm Board plan received 30 cents a bushel or \$18 for the entire load.

If our plan had been in effect the buyer would have paid \$1.10 a bushel for two-thirds of the load which would be 40 bushels or \$44 and would have paid 30 cents a bushel for one-third of the load which was 20 bushels or \$6. The farmer, under our plan would have received \$50 for his load of wheat instead of the \$18 he did receive.

Tariff
Our bill gives to the proper department of government authority to control the tariff on any of the government regulated farm products both as to the products and substitutes for the products. For instance, to enforce a price for that portion of the cotton crop used in this country of not less than cost of production the department of government in place a tariff on cotton and its substitutes that would amount to an embargo. In the case of cotton the substitutes would be jute and silk. If all bagging and other things made of jute were made of cotton and if all garments and other things made of silk were made of cotton, the surplus of cotton in the country would be reduced to a minimum.

Precedents
Our Farmers' Union Government Controlled Marketing Plan is not a new thing, neither is it a wild or socialistic scheme. If it is wild and socialistic then this government has been practicing wild and socialistic schemes for years.

Every state regulates the marketing of electricity, gas and telephone service and some of the states many other things. Each state has a department of government that regulates the marketing of such products. The states do not buy or sell electricity or telephone service, but they regulate the marketing and make those who do buy pay for the service they receive, cost of production including interest on investment. The producer has nothing to say about the price, neither does what it should be.

The Federal Government, a long time ago, established a department of government known as the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Interstate Commerce Commission does not buy or sell transportation, but it fixes the price that the buyer must pay when he ships his products. The Interstate Commerce Commission fixes the freight rate of every pound of freight between any two points in the United States. Likewise, they fix the fares a passenger must pay between any two points.

All the Farmers' Union proposes in their plan of marketing is for the government to do for farm products what it does for transportation. We believe that agriculture is of as much importance to the welfare of this Nation as transportation. It should be given equal consideration.

All rate making for transportation companies is based on getting cost for production including interest on the investment.

We have other precedents. Congress passed a bill in March, 1919 that fixed a minimum price on the 1919 crop of wheat of \$2.26 per bushel, number 1 wheat, Chicago basis. Congress appropriated \$3,000,000,000 to be used in maintaining this set minimum price. In thirty days after this bill went into effect the Chicago Wheat Exchange had pushed the price of wheat up to \$3.00 per bushel and it remained around that price for a year. The nice thing about this, it did not cost the government a penny, except a little administration expense. Also, in spite of the fact that wheat was 75 cents a bushel higher than during the two years we were in the war, bread sold to the consumer at the same price, hence, the raise in cost of wheat did not cost the consumer anything. And last, the most thing about the whole business was that wheat farmers were the most prosperous who had ever been in their lives and that prosperity reached into every business in the country.

France, Italy and Germany have practiced regulating the marketing of wheat ever since the war. England has just commenced to do that this year. Last year, wife and I visited most of the European countries. In France we visited cousins of hers who are farmers. They were selling wheat, in April, 1931, under a minimum government guarantee of \$1.71 a bushel, and they were getting \$1.80. In Germany wheat was selling at \$1.85 a bushel and they were getting \$1.80. In Germany many with a government guarantee of \$1.50 per bushel the farmers were receiving \$1.88 per bushel. At that time farmers in this country were getting about 50 cents per bushel. It is our contention that if the government of these countries can get such prices for their farmers, then the government of this country can do the same for its farmers.

Wheat Prices and Bread Prices
Right now, in this country, farmers are getting 1-2 cent per pound for the wheat and a pound of bread sells for 8 cents. A pound of wheat makes a pound loaf of bread. This means a farmer in this country gets 1-2 cent of the 8 cents the consumer pays for a pound of his wheat made into bread. In France a farmer gets a little over 3 cents for a pound of his wheat yet the consumer only pays 4 cents for a pound loaf of bread.

The big bakers of the country testified before a Senate investigating committee that the price of wheat was not reflected in the price of bread. They testified that if you gave them the flour it would not make more than a penny's difference in the price of a pound loaf of bread. They testified that wheat could have been \$2.00 a bushel for the last twelve years and the price of bread remained the same.

Objections Not in Point
Many times uniform persons confuse our plan with what Brazil attempted to do with coffee, England with rubber and Cuba with sugar. These cases are not in point at all. In every instance the attempt was made to regulate the marketing of the exportable surplus. Brazil made a failure because she tried to say what we, in this country, should say for their coffee. Brazil could make a success of pricing that part of their coffee used in their own country.

If a railroad crosses the line into Canada the government of the United States can not regulate the freight rates over on the Canadian side, but it can regulate that part of the freight used in this country.

Our plan recognizes this principle and does not attempt to control the marketing of the exportable surplus.

Conclusion
No business operating at less than cost of production can last longer than its capital lasts. Many farmers of this nation have been operating for years at less than cost of production. Increase in the local value of their land has enabled them to continue production, but the limit in loan value has been reached. Unable to borrow further, and with prices below cost of production, thousands of farmers in the last few years have lost their farms through foreclosures and tax sales.

Farmers, like any other group, are entitled to cost of production. The slogan of our organization is, "Anything less than cost of production for that part of farm crops used in this country is not a remedy."

It is our position that no good American citizen wants to eat a farmer's bread and butter at less than it cost the farmer to produce it. It is our position that there is no way for farmers to get cost for that portion of their crops used in this country, except through market regulation.

Without making any comparisons with other plans for improving the condition of agriculture, the Marketing Plan, with its minimum prices and licensing of buyers, is the one that goes most directly to the heart of the trouble. It bases everything on the essential point, that cost of production tends to eliminate surplus, because prices are guaranteed only on the production necessary for our own support in this country.

HOT, DRY WEATHER CUTS CORN YIELD ESTIMATE FIGURES

(continued from page 1)

bushels this year; last year 300,000 bushels.

Hay Crops
All time hay promises a crop of 1,669,000 tons compared with last year's short crop of 1,545,000 tons and the 1926-30 five year average of 2,213,000 tons. Pasture and alfalfa (included above) is estimated at 1,269,000 tons compared with 1,441,000 tons produced last year. Acre yields are expected to average 1.80 tons for the season. The first cutting of hay while the third is expected to be very light. Much of the third crop had been taken in southern Kansas by the first week in August. The wild hay crop is expected to total 778,000 tons this year against 758,000 tons last year. Pasture is dry and badly burned in western Kansas and there may be a shortage of winter feed unless late rains develop a crop of rough feed. Blue Stem pastures are furnishing fair to good feed.

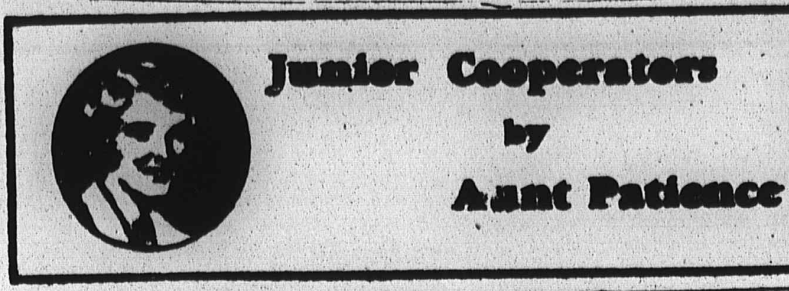
The preliminary estimate of flax production is 318,000 bushels the same as a month ago which compares with 336,000 bushels last year. Oil content is expected to be higher than last year. The crop of alfalfa is estimated at 4,830,000 bushels somewhat lower than a month ago. Some potatoes were rotted in the ground by the extreme heat of mid-July. Production last year totaled 3,634,000 bushels. The Kansas Valley crop is estimated at 2,516,000 bushels the same as last month. Digging has been slow due to a draggy market and low prices. Only 1,944 cars had moved to August 8th. Total shipments are expected to approximate 4,000 cars.

Fruit Crops
Production of fruit crops this year and last is as follows: Total apples 546,000 and 1,910,000 bushels; commercial apples 120,000 and 420,000 barrels; peaches 40,000 and 330,000 bushels; pears 35,000 and 220,000 bushels; grapes 4,200 and 4,800 tons.

Held At County Points
A total of 27,911,000 bushels of old wheat were held at county points in Kansas on July 1, 1932 compared with 49,878,000 bushels on April 1, 1932 and 3,997,000 bushels on July 1, 1931. Of these quantities country elevators held 6,434,000 on July 1, 1932, 9,100,000 on April 1, 1932, and 2,330,000 bushels on July 1, 1931. Farm holdings on these same dates were 21,588,000 bushels, 40,548,000 bushels, and 1,667,000 bushels respectively. These figures indicate that the carryover of old wheat at Kansas country points on July 1, 1932 was 23,914,000 bushels larger than a year earlier and also that the disappearance of old wheat from country points in Kansas during the three months period August to July 1 this year was 21,914,000 bushels.

Stocks of old wheat in all positions in the United States on July 1, 1932 totaled 31,905,000 bushels compared with 51,040,000 bushels on April 1, 1932 and 2,985,000 bushels on July 1, 1931. These figures indicate a carryover on July 1, 1932, 53,104,000 bushels larger than a year earlier and also that disappearance of wheat during the quarter ended August 1, 1932 was 166,499,000 bushels.

T. E. Howard, chairman of the board of directors of the National Farmers' Union, will broadcast over NBC during Farmers' Union hour, August 27, 11:30 to 12:30 Central Standard Time. His subject will be "Remonetization of Silver."



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. In order to receive a book, he must signify his intentions to study the lessons and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send their lessons. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Tipton, Kans., July 29, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. I am nine years old and am going to be ten September 17th. My sister, Caroline, asked me to join. Have I a twin. I read the Junior page every week. I would like to have a red book, and a pin. I would like to have it as soon as possible. My brother is a Farmers Union member and I will watch the lessons each week.

Yours truly,
Mary M. Schmidt.

Bison, Kans., July 29, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I received my book and pin and sure think it is nice. I was 12 years old November 9.
Please help me find my twin. I am well yet, and hope this letter will find you the same. I help mama in the house. We had a good rain last night and now everything looks so nice and green.
I guess this is enough for today.

—Leone Stegman.

Bison, Kans., July 29, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I received my book and pin. I sure like them. I am well and hope you are the same. I have three sisters and three brothers. We are very busy canning and making jelly, and preserves. I have not found my twin so far. I am very glad every time we can read the letters. I like to play with my little brother, Norbert, and my little sister, Isabella. My letter is getting long, so I will close for today.

From your niece
Lydia Stegman.

Gove, Kansas, July 26, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
My sister Betty got me interested in this club, so I joined under her name. I want you to find me a twin. If you can, send me a red book. With love,
George Mendenhall.

P. S.—I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. My birthday is March the 6th.

Gove, Kansas

Dear Aunt Patience:
I am 10 years old and passed into the sixth grade.

My birthday is April 3. Please send me my book and pin soon.

Yours truly,
Marjorie Mendenhall

P. S.—Please help me find my twin.

Levan, Kansas, July 26, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sending in my lesson for June. My brother and I took the spring wagon and made a covered wagon.

Our little chickens are running all over the yard. I have no more to say, so goodbye.

Your member
Glenn Fields.

P. S.—I have not found my twin yet.

Bern, Kansas, June 21, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I will try and answer my June lesson for it's been so long. Sorry I haven't had it in sooner, but my brother has been ill in the hospital and I haven't had time, but will try my next lesson on time. This is my first lesson, so I don't know whether

Yours truly,
Maria Shaw.

Ottawa, Kansas, July 22, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. I will be nine years old the 29th of August and I will be in the fifth grade. Please send me a book and pin and I will try to study the lessons.

Yours truly,
Homer Kissinger.

Boicourt, Kansas, July 22, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. My father don't belong to the Farmers Union, but my uncle does and I stay with him through the summer.

Maurine Carroll told me to join your club, so she will get a star.

If you will let me join I would like to have a blue book and a pin.

Your niece,
Mary Lee Carroll.

Boicourt, Kansas, July 22, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. I am 10 years old but will be 11 in October on the 4th. My father does not belong to the Farmers Union, but my uncle does, and I stay there in the summer. I would like to have a green book and a pin. Mary Lee Carroll is asking me to join so she will get a star.

Your niece,
Maurine Carroll.

McCracken, Kansas, July 21, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. I am 10 years old but will be 11 in October on the 4th. My father does not belong to the Farmers Union, but my uncle does, and I stay there in the summer. I would like to have a green book and a pin. Mary Lee Carroll is asking me to join so she will get a star.

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Your niece,
Maurine Carroll.

Well here it is the last of July already. It will soon be school again. I sure will be glad when school starts. I get so lonesome. I do not have any small sisters or brothers, but I have a sister, Hazel, who is married, and a big brother, Keith, who is 21. Aunt Patience, I have very good news for you. I have found my twin. Her name and address is Seraphine Urban, Antoinette, Kansas.

I believe she said in a letter she wrote to you, that her birthday is September 6, and this year she will be 11. I will be 11 September 6. I hope if Seraphine sees this, she will write to me. Well, my letter is getting long. Your member,
Betty Oelkers.

P. S. I am just going to save the paper dolls and give them names. I lost my pin and would like to know how to secure a new one. There are not any farmers around here that take the Farmers Union, so if it takes members I am out of luck. But I won't give up.

Of Interest to Women

HOMEMAKERS' HELPFUL HINTS

Lawrence, Kans., August 12—
"When we sing together we learn to work together. And then life is easier for everyone."
Such is the reaction of women members of the farm bureau of Douglas County to their women's chorus. And there are 35 or 40 homemakers taking part in the chorus.

Besides making life more pleasant for each other, these homemakers use their talents in pleasing others. They sing at their regular meetings, on achievement days, state meetings, the farm and home week, over the radio, and at numerous other places. And the money which is used in financing their chorus is raised by the women members serving sale dinners at the public auction. These auctions are held every two weeks.

"To my idea of thinking, this women's chorus is one of the most interesting groups I direct," reports Byron C. Donmyer, whom the homemakers have secured to direct them in this chorus work. "These homemakers who come into Lawrence to rehearse, the interest they show, and their willingness are all an inspiration to any director."

Some of the songs they include in their appearances are: Lightly Floats Our Bonnie Boat; Hark, Hark, the Lark; The Old Refrain; By the Waters of Minnetonka; Soldiers' Chorus; Mighty Lak' a Rose; and others.

STARTING LATE SUMMER VEGETABLES

Late cabbage, cauliflower, Cos lettuce, Chinese cabbage or celery, and head lettuce make valuable additions to any home garden, says Henry L. Lobenstein, Extension Horticulturist, Kansas State College. The seeds should be planted about July 15. Frequently, during dry weather, it is necessary to water the seed after planting to obtain good germination, and for this reason it is best to

extension nutritionist at South Dakota State college.

Q. What advantage has the steam pressure cooker over the hot water bath method of canning?

A. The products are processed at a higher temperature over a shorter period of time, reducing the chances of spoilage. The steam pressure cooker saves both fuel and time. It is most satisfactory for non-acid vegetables such as peas, beans, asparagus, beets, corn, and meat.

Q. When do you begin to count time?

A. When the desired pressure has been obtained.

Q. How full should a jar be packed for processing?

A. This depends upon the product. If it is rich in starch like corn, one-half inch from the top. The pack must not be solid. A good pack of corn is one-half corn and one-half water by weight.

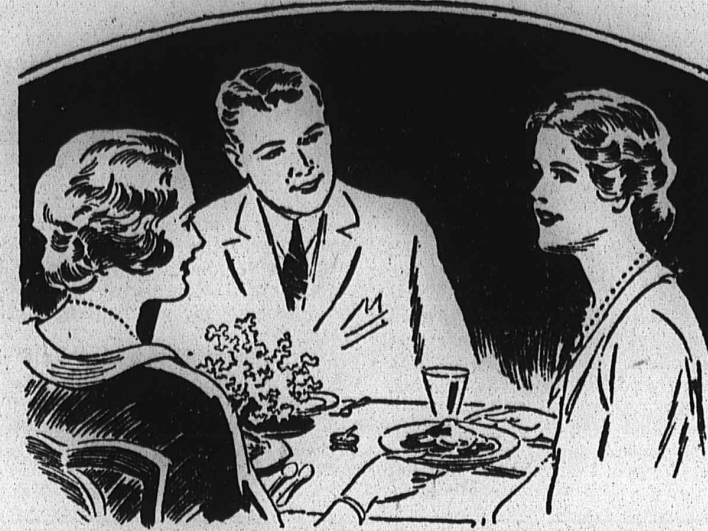
Q. What is the result if cans are filled too full?

A. The liquid will be forced out during processing. Rubber rings may be pushed out of position or covers sprung.

Q. Will the product spoil if the jar is not full when the processing is finished and the jar sealed?

A. No. The inside of the jar is

Sunday Night Supper



SUNDAY night supper is usually pretty cold sort of comfort. Nine times out of ten, it is a meal of leftovers, left as they are. And people are hungry for this meal. Most folks go for a ride Sunday afternoon, or bartering that, a good brisk walk—even a concert or a movie or a pleasant visit with friends gives one an appetite.

Real Food for Sunday Night

Why not some real food for Sunday night instead of a little of this and a little of that? Keep the leftovers until Monday and make something nice out of them—you can. If you will put a little time to it. For Sunday night choose something that is easy to prepare and good and substantial.

Salad of Canned Sauerkraut with Sliced Bermuda Onions and French Dressing Cheese Rarebit

With this serve as near beer as the law allows.

Red Rarebit: Melt two table-

spoons butter and two cups grated cheese, one-half teaspoon mustard, salt and paprika; stir till just melted. Add one-half cup milk or cream and one-half cup canned catsup; stir till smooth and hot. Avoid boiling, and serve at once on toasted crackers or toast with strips of bacon. Serves four.

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SALMON FOR SUMMER

THERE was less salmon canned last year than in 1930. But, don't worry. There is enough on hand to make many delicious summer dishes and canned salmon, cold or hot, is a wonderful summer food. Not only has the medical profession approved it (the late Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, for thirty years chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and father of the Pure Food Law, asserted: "For children over six canned salmon is the cheapest and most nutritious animal food that can be had"), but the public has also shown its approval by eating enough of it to bring up the production from 687,010 cases in 1930 to 10,394,428 cases in 1932. Last year this fell off to 9,059,983 cases.

But statistics are dry, while salmon is moist and tasty, and we are more interested in how to serve salmon in summer than in the supply on hand, as long as it is adequate. So here are some succulent salmon recipes calculated to make even the most sizzling summer a delight.

Some Like It Cold

For those who like their salmon cold there is nothing better than Jellied Salmon Sandwich Loaf: Soften two teaspoons gelatin in two tablespoons cold water. Mix in the top of a double boiler one cup chopped celery and two teaspoons chopped onion, and let marinate in the refrigerator for an hour or so. Toss lightly with the contents of a one-pound can of salmon which has also been chilled and left in as large pieces as possible. Moisten with mayonnaise. Season to taste and serve cold. Serves six to eight.

Macaroni and Salmon Salad:

Boil one package of elbow macaroni until tender, drain and cool. Add one-fourth cup French dressing, one-half a green pepper, one cup chopped celery and two teaspoons chopped onion, and let marinate in the refrigerator for an hour or so. Toss lightly with the contents of a one-pound can of salmon which has also been chilled and left in as large pieces as possible. Moisten with mayonnaise. Season to taste and serve cold. Serves six to eight.

Salmon and Rice Salad with Deviled Eggs:

Mix very gently together, so as not to mash, the contents of a one-pound can of salmon, one cup boiled rice and one and one-half cups sliced celery.

slowly, and cook until it coats the spoon, stirring constantly. Add the gelatin, and stir until dissolved. Cool, and divide into three parts. To one part add the flaked salmon from a 7½-ounce flat can. To another add three-fourths cup canned peas, and to the third two hard-cooked chopped eggs and four tablespoons chopped celery. Chill. Pour the salmon mixture into a wet loaf mold and chill. When set, add the pea mixture, and chill again until set. Then add the egg and celery mixture, and let the whole thing chill for several hours. Turn out onto an oblong platter garnished with cream or parsley, lemon wedges and rings of green pepper. Serves eight.

Some Like Sauces

Salmon Bechamel: Flake the contents of one tall can salmon, and put in individual buttered baking dishes. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and a few grains of nutmeg. Make Bechamel sauce by melting two tablespoons butter, sautéing half a small chopped onion in it a few minutes, and then adding two tablespoons flour. Add three-fourths cup white stock (or a chicken bouillon cube) and three-fourths cup cream (or evaporated milk) slowly, stirring until smooth and thick. Season to taste with salt and pepper, pour over fish and cover with buttered crumbs. Brown in oven. Serves six.

Salmon with Egg Sauce:

Steam the contents of one tall can salmon in the can, open and slide out onto a hot platter. Make a white sauce of two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons flour, the contents of a 6-ounce can evaporated milk and three-fourths cup water, season to taste with salt and pepper, and add two hard-cooked chopped eggs. Pour over the salmon. This serves four liberally.

sterilized as well as the food. If the product spoils in a partly filled jar that has been processed, it is due to some leakage or the work was not done right. The product will never spoil because the jar is not full if the work is done right and the seal is perfect.

Q. Should a jar that is only partly filled after sterilization be opened and refilled?

A. No. The contents have been sterilized. If a jar is opened, the contents will spoil unless the processing is repeated.

WE MANUFACTURE—
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Standardized Accounting
Forms

Approved by Farmers Union
Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery, Office Equipment
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GRAIN AND HAY MARKET REVIEW

Wheat Market Slightly Firmer. Feed Grains Barely Steady; Hay Markets Steady to Stronger

Domestic wheat markets were slightly firmer at the close of the week ending August 5 under the strengthening influence of advancing markets, delayed harvests in Europe, uncertainty as to final outturns of American spring wheat and relative light marketing of new crop grain, according to the Weekly Grain Market Review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Feed grains were barely steady under a continued dull demand. Current offerings remained of moderate volume but the season's prospective large supplies of corn, oats and barley were a depressing influence. Rye strengthened with wheat.

Wheat
Crops prospects remained a dominant factor in the general wheat market situation. Winter wheat outturns in the United States are now fairly definitely known but the outcome of the spring wheat crop is still uncertain. Private estimates as of August 1 forecast a crop of spring wheat of 2,750,000 bushels, or about 30,000,000 bushels less than the July 1 official forecast. Such an outturn, if realized, would be about 170,000,000 bushels more than last season's harvest. Private estimates place the Canadian spring wheat crop this season at around 450,000,000 bushels, or about 150,000,000 bushels larger than the 1931 crop. The Canadian crop suffered materially from hot, dry weather during July and August. It is still uncertain in many sections. Wheat harvesting will soon be general in the Prairie Provinces and threshing and combining have already begun.

In Europe crops have suffered severe damage and latest advices indicate an outturn of only 257,203,000 bushels against 367,834,000 bushels produced last year.

Domestic cash wheat markets have mostly reflected the firmer situation

in futures although the unusually high protein of winter wheat offerings has resulted in a sharp reduction in protein premiums. Marketings were relatively light during the week, primary receipts being less than half of a year ago and totaling less than 10,000,000 bushels. Receipts at the principal central and southwestern markets totaled 5,999 cars of which 1,811 cars were received at Kansas City. Elevator stocks at that market have reached a new record of nearly 41,000,000 bushels and storage space is becoming scarce. The protein of the cars tested during July averaged 12.57 per cent, the highest average since records have been available. The protein of the week's receipts averaged 12.99 per cent. Mill demand was fairly active but elevator inquiry was restricted by limited storage. Prices were not greatly changed from a week ago with No. 2 hard winter ordinary protein at 45 1/2-46 1/4, 12 per cent protein at 36 1/2-47, 12 per cent protein at 46 1/2-47, 12 per cent protein at 47 1/4-48 per bushel. Protein premiums were also lowered at Omaha where local mills absorbed most of the arrivals.

Soft winter wheat markets were fairly steady. Mills were competing for the limited offerings at St. Louis while interior mills were buying at country points. Soft wheat was in good demand at Kansas City from local mills and limited daily offerings were readily taken. Prices declined slightly, however, with No. 2 red quoted at 46 1/4-47 per bushel.

Marketings of new crop spring wheat increased materially with 860 cars received during the week at Minneapolis and 241 at Duluth. Of the Minneapolis inspections 148 cars were winter wheat. The protein of the cars tested averaged 13.98 per cent with a high of 19.6 and a low of 10.3 per cent. Growers were marketing only sufficient grain to meet financial needs. Demand was steady both from mills and elevator buyers and prices advanced slightly during the week.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a list of representative sales of live stock handled during the week of August 8th to 12th by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City.

Keith A. Watkins Estate—Sullivan County, Missouri—9 yearlings	1033	\$8.00
Wm. G. White—Ray County, Missouri, 18 steers	884	3.00
W. S. Cole—Renov County, Kansas, 18 steers	886	7.85
Ed. & Leo Bauerle—Lafayette County, Missouri, 25 steers	942	7.75
H. P. Bergmann—Marshall County, Kansas, 12 yearlings	860	7.50
Farmers Union Shipping Assn., Marshall Co., Kans., 14 yearlings	754	7.25
M. D. Logan—Clay County, Missouri, 21 steers	901	7.00
Boone Brothers—Woodson County, Kansas, 20 steers	1165	6.85
F. H. Hageboeck—Henry County, Missouri, 32 steers	1146	6.75
Ross Palenske—Waubunsee County, Kansas, 14 yearlings	525	6.25
C. C. Nord—McPherson County, Kansas, 20 yearlings	1076	6.00
Ralph Perkins—Elk County, Kansas, 21 steers	1052	6.00
H. H. Lehman—Marion County, Kansas, 12 calves	320	5.50
Ross Palenske—Waubunsee County, Kansas, 10 steers	450	5.25
H. H. Lehman—Marion County, Kansas, 11 calves	343	5.25
H. V. DeMurry—Trego County, Kansas, 9 steers	950	5.15
Frank Walker—Morris County, Kansas, 34 heifers	625	4.25
Chas. W. Miller—Johnson County, Missouri, 13 calves	337	4.20
M. B. Weichold—Chase County, Kansas, 30 steers	1098	4.35
Fred J. Hamberg—Ellis County, Kansas, 19 steers	850	4.10
J. H. Carpenter—Trego County, Kansas, 10 steers	613	4.00
Koerperich & Juenneman—Sheridan Co., Kans., 15 steers	703	4.00
Alfred Goggon—Gove County, Kansas, 30 steers	584	3.75
Andrew Jensen—Ellis County, Kansas, 10 steers	751	3.75
Andrew Jensen—Ellis County, Kansas, 22 steers	994	3.25
Chas. W. Miller—Johnson County, Missouri, 8 heifers	587	3.00
J. C. Cook & Son—Phillips County, Kansas, 23 cows	818	2.25

B. H. Badger—Osage County, Kansas, 19 sheep	82	5.25
Joe P. Collins—Osage County, Kansas, 25 sheep	71	5.25
W. McMurtry—Barton County, Missouri, 19 sheep	90	5.25
C. F. Kandt—Dickinson County, Kansas, 23 sheep	90	5.25
John L. Biehler—Dickinson County, Kansas, 22 sheep	101	5.25
Lyndon Ship. Assn.—Osage County, Kansas, 15 sheep	76	5.25
Dee Johns—Lafayette County, Mo., 11 sheep	80	5.25
Mitchell County Farmers Union—Mitchell Co., Kans., 45 sheep	76	5.25
Wm. Lyons—Osage County, Kansas, 11 sheep	77	5.25
R. B. Janke—Geary County, Kansas, 11 sheep	87	5.25
Osgood Shipping Assn.—Sullivan County, Missouri—73 sheep	63	5.25
Ira McRandel—Russell County, Kansas, 43 sheep	70	5.25
C. C. Wyckoff—Russell County, Kansas, 24 sheep	85	5.25
Nick Heitshmidt—Osborne County, Kansas, 22 sheep	82	5.25
Chas. Beach—Cloud County, Kansas, 19 sheep	72	5.25
Clyde Goetz—Miami County, Kansas, 22 sheep	66	5.00
N. H. Hill—Grundy County, Missouri, 24 sheep	66	4.75
Frank Miller—Anderson County, Kansas, 13 sheep	71	4.25
O. J. Biehl—Saline County, Missouri, 10 sheep	82	4.25
Ira McRandel—Russell County, Kansas, 10 sheep	55	3.00
O. J. Biehl—Saline County, Missouri, 17 sheep	130	1.50

Farmers Union Coop Business Assn.—Dickinson Co., Kans., 46 hogs	203	4.60
Vassar L. S. Assn.—Osage County, Kansas, 66 hogs	183	4.60
Osgood Shipping Assn.—Sullivan County, Missouri, 26 hogs	188	4.60
Herbert Danhour—Chase County, Kansas, 10 hogs	200	4.60
Loren J. Long—Dickinson County, Kansas, 39 hogs	191	4.60
Frank Calletaux—Cloud County, Kansas, 14 hogs	207	4.60
Irvin Proctor—Lafayette County, Missouri, 26 hogs	219	4.55
Ray Warnica—Marshall County, Kansas, 20 hogs	209	4.55
H. Pessemier—Pottawatomie County, Kansas, 13 hogs	237	4.55
O. C. Corri—Barton County, Missouri, 12 hogs	233	4.55
Farmers U. Coop. Bus. Assn.—Dickinson Co., Kans., 15 hogs	249	4.50
Wm. Hagen—Russell County, Kansas, 15 hogs	193	4.50
Vassar L. S. Assn.—Osage County, Kansas, 13 hogs	253	4.50
Erwin Kronsheim—Lafayette County, Missouri, 11 hogs	272	4.50
Geo. Retner—Lafayette County, Missouri, 48 hogs	203	4.50
Pete Anderson—Osage County, Kansas, 27 hogs	224	4.50
K. A. Emery—Vernon County, Missouri, 10 hogs	226	4.50
John Romine—Osage County, Kansas, 14 hogs	196	4.50
Everett McCann, Mgr.—Neosho County, Kansas, 14 hogs	173	4.45
Emil Samuelson, Mgr.—Riley County, Kansas, 16 hogs	252	4.45
John Otte—Mitchell County, Kansas, 47 hogs	204	4.45
H. F. Bergmann—Marshall County, Kansas, 36 hogs	171	4.45
John A. Meyer—Nemaha County, Kansas, 14 hogs	157	4.35
Mrs. Flora Walkenhorst—Lafayette County, Missouri, 29 hogs	193	4.35
A. J. Ellett—Sullivan County, Missouri, 37 hogs	244	4.35
Wm. Long—Lafayette County, Missouri, 15 hogs	244	4.35
L. E. Weber—Lafayette County, Missouri, 29 hogs	198	4.35
E. D. Mauch, Mgr.—Ness Co., Kansas, 43 hogs	207	4.35
F. U. Coop. Assn.—Furnas County, Nebraska, 21 hogs	185	4.35
R. H. Stoker—Miami County, Kansas, 19 hogs	193	4.40
W. H. Fishburn—Osage County, Kansas, 26 hogs	220	4.40
W. T. Kelley—Furnas County, Kansas, 27 hogs	259	4.40
G. M. Shook—Lebanon County, Nebraska, 60 hogs	214	4.40
Lawrence G. Neth—Clay County, Missouri, 58 hogs	268	4.30
Geo. E. Smith—Sullivan County, Missouri, 31 hogs	272	4.30
Farmers U. Shipping Assn.—Nuckolls County, Neb., 42 hogs	185	4.30
Dan Jorgenson—Lafayette County, Missouri, 12 hogs	295	4.25
W. R. Stump—Marshall Co., Kansas, 31 hogs	272	4.10
Dan Jorgenson—Lafayette County, Missouri, 30 hogs	198	4.10
H. R. Jefferson—Harrison County, Missouri, 13 hogs	214	4.30
T. A. Leffinghouse—Harrison County, Missouri, 13 hogs	170	4.00
Downs-Cawker Ship. Assn.—Osborne County, Kans., 11 hogs	170	4.00
Farmers U. Coop. Assn.—Furnas Co., Neb., 20 hogs	254	4.00
A. M. Nissen—Nemaha County, Kansas, 19 hogs	425	3.75
Downs-Cawker Ship. Assn.—Osborne County, Kansas, 20 hogs	284	3.65
Emil Samuelson—Lafayette County, Missouri, 10 hogs	340	3.65
Tony Deason—Clay County, Kansas, 22 hogs	113	3.65
J. O. Siemsen—Osage County, Kansas, 18 hogs	109	3.60
Chas. Kunkendall—Osage County, Kansas, 15 hogs	113	3.60
H. R. Jensen—Lyons County, Kansas, 13 sows	303	3.40
W. T. Kelley—Furnas County, Nebraska, 13 sows	303	3.40

Corn

The corn market held barely steady. Prospects for a new crop of nearly 3 billion bushels, together with large stocks still in first hands and a continuing consumer demand, were weakening factors which offset the strengthening influence of the firmer wheat market. Marketings continued of only moderate volume, primary receipts totaling 2,594,000 bushels, making the season's total about 94,000,000 bushels compared with 163,000,000 bushels at the corresponding period last season. Receipts at Chicago were smaller than for the previous week but about twice as large as a year ago. Most of the sales were being applied on previous sales and current offerings were small. Elevators were the principal buyers although industries and feeders took occasional cars. Shipping demand was irregular and the total sales were relatively small. Bookings "to arrive" increased with an advance in price. At the close of the market August 3 Chicago dealers were bidding 30 1/2c for No. 2 mixed and 31 1/4c for No. 2 white or yellow, 20 to 25 days shipment. Bids for new crop "to arrive" during November or to December 15 were at 25 1/4c for No. 4 mixed and 26 1/4c for No. 4 white or yellow. In the cash market No. 2 mixed was quoted at 32 1/2-32 3/4c per bushel.

The Kansas City market declined 1 1/2c during the week, influenced by slow demand. No. 2 white sold August 5 at 31 1/4-32 1/4c, No. 2 yellow at 34-35c and No. 2 mixed at 31-32c per bushel. A fair demand from the West Coast and from local and southwest corn industries held the Omaha market fairly steady but sales were of only moderate volume. No. 2 yellow was quoted at 30 1/2c and No. 2 white at 29 1/4c in that market August 5.

Hay

Hay markets ranged from steady to somewhat stronger during the week. The principal strengthening factor, according to the Weekly Hay Market Review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was the fact that the market was not so much influenced by the low prices of other recent years. Timothy quoted at \$12.10 per ton for the No. 1 grade during July compared with \$17.75 for the corresponding month of last year and \$19.75 per ton compared with \$13.90 for July, 1931 and \$17.50 two years ago. No. 1 prairie hay averaged \$8.50 per ton compared with \$9.15 last year and \$10.25 two years ago.

Prairie markets remained steady with trading and movement of very small volume at all points. The Chicago prairie hay market was again a nominal affair and the situation at Minneapolis-St. Paul was not greatly different with only a slight advance during the week. Demand was not urgent at either market, however, and no great inconvenience was experienced in the dearth of supplies. Dealers at the latter market reported shippers unwilling to consign at current prices and requirements in buying channels remained exceedingly tight. Trading at Omaha and St. Louis was also of very small volume.

The week's arrivals at Kansas City totaled but 70 cars, a considerable portion of which were of the medium and lower grades as a result of recent rains in producing sections of Kansas and Oklahoma. Local stockyard buyers offered a ready outlet for the best lots offered at that market.

Shippers and retail dealers were also offered the benefit of the better quality of hay but low grade hay was decidedly slow sale and generally moved only at substantial concessions.

ITEMS ABOUT SHIPPERS

Following are a number of short clippings from the August 11th issue of The Co-Operator, which give an idea of the business being done by the Farmers Union firm on the Kansas City live stock market:

Western Kansas Grassers Coming
The western Kansas grass cattle movement is in full swing. During the month of July the Farmers Union handled a good many loads from this district. Many of the consignments belonged to individuals, however, a big part of them, although they were shipped in one owner's name, were made up of cattle belonging to several farmers. Some of the shipments from that territory during the month are as follows:

Solomon and George Mai, Wakeeney, Kas.; F. Kezabek, Sylvan Grove, Kas.; Ed. Mauch, Manager, Ness City, Kas.; J. J. Schmidt, Walker, Kas.; M. G. Vonferber, Victoria, Kas.; L. Katzenmeier, Lorraine, Kas.; F. Kingston, Hoisington, Kas.; Susank Shipping Assn., Hoisington, Kas.; G. Zeigler, Codell, Kas.; P. Schurz, Logan, Kas.; W. M. Lutz, Ellis, Kas.; F. Pohoralek, Timken, Kas.; G. Dorland, Gorham, Kas.

Osage County Cattle At \$8.75
The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company on July 28th sold for the account of Mr. Pete Anderson, Scranton, Kansas, 25 head of long yearling Hereford steers. These cattle were well finished, weighing 977 pounds and selling at \$8.75 per cwt.

Trucked Cattle at High Prices
On July 27, D. Martin & Son topped the yearling market with nine head of choice quality Angus yearlings weighing 700 pounds. These cattle sold at \$8.00 per cwt.

On July 12th, W. R. Moehamer, Osage City, Kansas, consigned 12 head of well finished whiteface steers through the Farmers Union. These cattle averaged 950 pounds and sold at \$9.00 per cwt. The following day, John Grother, Fontana, Kansas, was on the market with 12 head of steers, 10 head of which sold at \$8.65 and weighed 886 pounds.

You can depend on the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company to obtain every dollar the market affords on your live stock regardless of the size of your consignment.

Danbury, Nebr., Steers Bring \$8.50
Thirty-one head of well finished mixed breed steers weighing 995 pounds sold through the Farmers Union

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

PLAN FOR PICNIC AT WATERVILLE

Liberty Local held another one of their usual meetings on Wednesday evening, July 27. We were pleased to have with us that evening, Mr. and Mrs. John Frost of Blue Rapids. Mr. Frost and Mr. Giffert both gave interesting talks.

It was decided that we are to have a Farmers Union picnic on Wednesday, August 17, in the city park at Waterville.

All members of the Blue Valley Local and of the Cottage Hill Local are cordially invited to attend this picnic and take part in the program.

We will have a basket dinner at noon. At the July 27th meeting Mrs. Joe Tommer sponsored two clever corn contests, Mr. Rietzel and Imogene Tommer winning first prize. Our picnic will be a couple of short talks by little Miss Catherine Tommer.

Liberty Local holds their meetings on the fourth Wednesday evening of each month. Visitors are always welcome. Mrs. John Tommer.

NOTICE OF RILEY CO. QUARTERLY F. U. PICNIC

The quarterly meeting and picnic of the Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Swede Creek camp grounds Friday, August 19. This will be an all-day picnic with basket dinner at noon.

Hon. W. P. Lamberton, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will speak during the afternoon. There will be election of delegate to the state convention and transaction of any other business.

Everybody welcome. —Gust Larson, Secretary.

LAMBERTSON SPEAKER AT ALLEN CO. UNION PICNIC

The Allen County Farmers Union Picnic will be held at Riverside Park, Iola, Kansas, on August 24. All Farmers Union members and their friends of adjoining counties are cordially invited to this picnic.

The Allen County Farm Bureau and the Grange have also been invited to attend and take part.

Congressman W. P. Lamberton will be the principal speaker. Band music, amusements, and other entertainment is being planned for the day. A general basket dinner will be enjoyed at noon. Every one is asked to bring to or help with table service.

Mr. H. Dreher, County president. Mrs. Jno. Page, County secretary.

HIS PLATFORM ENDORSED

Cawker City, Kansas, Aug. 13, 1932. The Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir: Since the primary elections are over and Brother Lamberton won out in the first district and in the sixth it will be a three cornered fight.

As I am the independent candidate in the Sixth district I wish to notify the readers of the Kansas Union Farmer that my platform is endorsed by the highest progressive authority in the house and also by what is said to be the greatest economist in the United States.

Senator Borah came out in this week's paper and said there couldn't be any prosperity until these debts were forgiven.

It surely is an easy matter for all of us to see that is the absolute truth. Respectfully yours, J. V. Boggs.

THE NEW UNDERWOOD PORTABLE

is here—new in features... new in colors... new in design. It's a wonderful typewriter—quick as thought itself, quiet in use, with the basic features that have helped to make Underwood the preferred typewriter throughout the world. No increase in price! It is \$60, or \$65.50 monthly on an easy payment plan. See the NEW Underwood Portable.

See the New Underwood at our office in the Farmers Union Building. Call us for—RENTALS, REPAIRS, and SUPPLIES.

UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER COMPANY. Typewriters, Accounting Machines, Adding Machines.

SALINA, KANSAS
419 Farmers Union Bldg.

Mr. N. H. Neilson, Dunlap, Kansas, was on the market with two loads of cattle on July 18. Included in these two loads were 11 head of steers which sold at \$8.00 and 32 head of heifers at \$7.25. These cattle were of the Hereford breed and carried plenty of quality and finish.

LEGAL NOTICES
HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 24. (L. 1931, Ch. 301.)

A proposal to amend article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas by adding a section thereto. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two thirds of the members elected to each house concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following position to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection: That article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas be amended by adding a new section thereto following section 8, which new section shall be numbered section 9, and shall read as follows: "Sec. 9. No property, taxed according to value, shall be so taxed in excess of two per centum of its true value in money for all state and local purposes where lying within the limits of any city or within the limits of any school district of which more than one-half the area lies within the limits of any city or more than one-half per

centum, when lying without the limits of such city or school district. Taxes may be levied in excess of said limitation, however, for the payment of indebtedness which shall have been contracted prior to July 1, 1933, and interest thereon and for the payment of the cost of improvements by special assessments. The legislature shall prescribe the manner by which the rate of taxation shall be prorated to the several taxing units. Additional emergency levies for two years periods may be authorized by the vote of a majority of the qualified electors of any taxing district."

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the general election in the year 1932 for their approval or rejection. The amendment hereby proposed shall be designated on the ballot by the following title: "The Tax Limitation Amendment to the Constitution," and shall be voted for or against as provided by law under such title.

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original House Concurrent Resolution No. 24, now on file in my office.

E. A. CORNELL, Secretary of State (SEAL)

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 21. (L. 1931, Ch. 300.)

A proposition to amend article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas by eliminating therefrom the words "sheriff or county treasurer."

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to the House of Representatives and two-thirds of the members elected to the Senate concurring there-

in: SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of said state for their approval or rejection, to wit:

Amend article 4, section 2, so as to read as follows: "Sec. 2. General elections and township elections shall be held biennially on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in the years bearing even numbers. All county and township officers shall hold their offices for a term of two years and until their successors are qualified: Provided, One county commissioner shall be elected from each of three districts, numbered 1, 2 and 3, by the voters of the district, and the legislature shall fix the time of election and the term of

office of such commissioners; such election to be at a general election, and no term of office to exceed six years. All officers whose successors would, under the law as it existed at the time of their election, be elected in an odd-numbered year shall hold office for an additional year and until their successors are qualified."

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election to be held in the year 1932 for their approval or rejection. The amendment hereby proposed shall be designated on the ballot by the following title: "Amendment to permit a sheriff and treasurer to hold office more than two consecutive terms."

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original House Concurrent Resolution No. 21, now on file in my office.

E. A. CORNELL, Secretary of State (SEAL)

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 14. (L. 1931, Ch. 155.)

A proposition to amend section 2 of article 4 of the constitution of the state of Kansas by eliminating therefrom the words "sheriff or county treasurer."

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to the House of Representatives and two-thirds of the members elected to the Senate concurring there-

in: SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of said state for their approval or rejection, to wit:

Amend article 4, section 2, so as to read as follows: "Sec. 2. General elections and township elections shall be held biennially on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in the years bearing even numbers. All county and township officers shall hold their offices for a term of two years and until their successors are qualified: Provided, One county commissioner shall be elected from each of three districts, numbered 1, 2 and 3, by the voters of the district, and the legislature shall fix the time of election and the term of

office of such commissioners; such election to be at a general election, and no term of office to exceed six years. All officers whose successors would, under the law as it existed at the time of their election, be elected in an odd-numbered year shall hold office for an additional year and until their successors are qualified."

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election to be held in the year 1932 for their approval or rejection. The amendment hereby proposed shall be designated on the ballot by the following title: "Amendment to permit a sheriff and treasurer to hold office more than two consecutive terms."

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original House Concurrent Resolution No. 14, now on file in my office.

E. A. CORNELL, Secretary of State (SEAL)