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STOCKYARDS BILL OUT OF COMMITTEE FAVORABLE REPORT

Senator Capper Writes Report which Says Direct Buying Ruins Markets for Live Stock: Says Packers Discriminate

ACTION NEXT SESSION

Representative Hope of Kansas Pushed Bill in House—Measure Provides Government Control of Agencies Now without Regulation

The Capper-Hope bill to regulate private packers' stockyards, known popularly as the direct buying bill, was reported favorably out of the Senate Committee on Agriculture on Saturday, June 16. Senator Arthur Capper made the authorized report for the committee. The report came too late, of course, for action during this session of Congress, but Senator Capper and Congressman Clifford Hope of Garden City, Kansas, who sponsored the bill in the House, expect to push for early action at the next session. It is believed the favorable report from the committee will work in favor of the passage of the bill in the next session.

Senator Capper and Congressman Hope have worked hard on this legislation, which has the backing of the National Farmers Union as well as the Kansas Farmers Union, and many other organizations of farmers. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., of Kansas City and Wichita have had much to do with pushing this legislation, and in placing it before the producers throughout the corn belt.

Senator Capper, in a recent letter to the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer, said, "After a long, hard fight, I got a favorable report from the Senate Committee on Agriculture on our Direct Buying bill. I have given more time to this measure than to anything else before this Congress and feel encouraged over the fact that though we will not be able to pass this bill at this session of Congress we have made real progress in securing a favorable report from the committee. . . . I shall keep up the fight until Congress gives us this legislation."

In his report, Senator Capper makes the following analysis of the reasons for the passage of the bill:

"It is the feeling of the committee that the secretary of agriculture should have the same degree and kind of control over private stockyards which affect the price of livestock as he has over public stockyards. When the Packers and Stockyards act was originally enacted, it did not give the secretary the control over so-called private yards which experience has shown to be necessary. It is not the purpose or intent of S. 3064 to eliminate all direct buying or to compel farmers and livestock shippers to patronize public markets exclusively. It is, however, considered necessary and proper that private yards should be controlled in exactly the same fashion that public yards are regulated. There is no less reason for the necessity of regulation in private yards than there is in public yards. Under the definition of stockyards as proposed in S. 3064, the following yards are exempted from the control of the secretary: 1. Farmers' pens and corrals; 2. Those yards where the purchase and sale of livestock known as stockers and feeders only is engaged in or permitted; 3. Receiving pens at packing plants used exclusively for that purpose; and 4. Those yards where the number of livestock handled in any one month of the calendar year preceding the posting of such stockyard by the secretary is 2,000 head or less. This definition does not bring within the control of the secretary transactions where livestock is contracted on the farm or ranch and later weighed on railroad scales prior to shipment. It is felt that the exemptions are sufficient and that the secretary should have full authority to regulate all yards not exempted."

Public Has Interest
"When Congress passed the packers and stock yards act in 1921 it was the declared intention to regulate and control the flow of livestock in interstate commerce. This intention was recognized and given effect by the supreme court in the case of *Stafford vs. Wallace*, 258 U. S. 495, in which the supreme court held that the marketing of livestock was regulated with a public interest. Since that time we find that approximately 50 per cent of the hogs and a large part of other meat animals are being marketed without any regulation or control whatsoever. This has effectively defeated the declared intention of Congress and one primary purpose of S. 3064 is to reaffirm the policy of Congress to be that all live meat animals should be marketed under the regulation of the secretary of agriculture so that the interest of the producers of live stock and the public at large will be fully protected."

Under the definition originally contained in this packer and stockyards act, the secretary of agriculture was granted jurisdiction only over those stockyards which were operated at public markets for compensation or profit, and which contained more than 20,000 square feet. Immediately following the enactment of the act, a tremendous increase in the so-called direct purchases of livestock developed. Such direct purchases are primarily made through concentration points or through direct buying stations or through the use of receiving or holding pens at packing plants. The animals so purchased do not move through the posted public markets and take no part in the determination of the price of livestock at such markets. The packers so purchasing direct maintain that they pay the same prices for their so-called private yards which obtain for similar grades and quality on the public yards. The evidence before the committee developed conclusively that there has been a remarkable increase in co-called direct buying since the passage of the Packers and Stockyards act, 1921. The percentage of direct purchases of swine increased from 24 per cent in 1923 to 43.85 per cent in 1933. Similarly, direct purchases of cattle in the same decade increased from 10.40 per cent to 16.52 per cent. In the same period direct purchases of calves increased from 13.93 per cent to 26.22 per cent, and the direct purchase of sheep from 14.63 per cent to 21.28 per cent. The number of swine purchased direct in 1932 was 1,001,000 and in 1933 it was 2,070,000. The number of cattle purchased direct had increased from 953,000 to 1,430,000. Similarly the number of calves so purchased had increased from 629,000 to 1,292,000, and the number of sheep so purchased had increased from 1,687,000 to 3,693,000. The evidence brought before the committee showed that the direct effect of large direct purchases is to depress the price of livestock on public markets, for the reason that all packers attempt to purchase their raw material as cheaply as possible, and when a packer has a large percentage of his requirements already purchased direct, he has the opportunity to force the price down on the public market. This in turn depresses the price of livestock bought direct, as the prices of such livestock so bought are measured by the prices of similar grades on the public market."

Packers Discriminate.
"The evidence further showed that it is the custom of certain packers operating direct buying stations to sort out the poorer grades and ship such animals to the public markets, with the effect of decreasing the price established at the public markets, which in turn is reflected in the direct buying stations.
"There seems to be little question but that direct buying when carried on in large volumes has resulted in a general decrease in the price level of livestock, particularly hogs. No witness was able to give any definite figures on the point, but several witnesses estimated the decrease of the price level of hogs which was primarily due to direct buying to be from \$5.00 to \$5.00 per cwt. Unquestionably livestock producers have lost large amounts of money due to the detrimental effect of direct buying.
"If the increase in direct buying is continued at the present rate for another decade, the result will be the destruction of the open competitive livestock markets. This would indeed be disastrous for livestock producers and shippers, as these markets have always furnished the means by which the price of livestock is determined for the entire nation. If the public markets were destroyed, the livestock producers would indeed be at the mercy of the packers who admittedly purchase their raw products as cheaply as possible. For this reason, even the direct buying may be desirable in order to prevent the necessity for regulation and control of private markets becomes absolutely clear and apparent."

Shows How It Hits
"It is significant that as direct buying has increased, the packers have received an increase in their portion of the consumers' meat dollar. This is apparent from the following figures in evidence:
Hogs and Pork
Producer-Packer Retailer Total
1913-56 cts. 23 cts. 16 cts. \$1.00
1932-49 cts. 20 cts. 31 cts. \$1.00
Decrease 25c Increase 19c Increase 6c
Pork represents by far the largest volume of meat consumed by the public, and on this the packers share jumped 100 per cent; the retailers 25 per cent, and the producers share decreased 45 per cent. Hogs also constitute the greatest volume of livestock purchased direct.
Cattle and Beef
Producer-Packer Retailer Total
1913-61 cts. 23 cts. 16 cts. \$1.00
1932-49 cts. 20 cts. 31 cts. \$1.00
Decrease 12c Decrease 3c Increase 15c
Cattle is acquired on competitive markets to a greater degree than any other specie.
Sheep and Mutton
Producer-Packer Retailer Total
1913-7c cts. 14 cts. 13 cts. \$1.00
1932-50 cts. 14 cts. 36 cts. \$1.00
Decrease 23c No change 00c Inc. 23c.
"It is also significant that the charges of market agencies have decreased since the passage of the packers and stock yards act in spite of the decreasing receipts at public markets due to the direct buying. This would indicate that the producers of livestock do not benefit with the increased volume of direct buying. It is of course, self-evident that if a considerable portion of the livestock now being purchased direct should be marketed through the public markets the yardage, feeding and commission charges might be reduced because of the increased volume without a corresponding increase in cost of handling.
Those packers engaged in direct buying seek to defend this method of buying on the ground that those livestock shippers who sell direct are saved the feeding, yardage and commission charges at the public market. The evidence brought to the committee indicates that the costs of operating the private yards are necessarily borne either by the livestock producer or the consumer of meat food products are primarily made through con-

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WITHAM TELLS OF FUTURE PAYMENT GRAIN CONTRACT

Reports on Meeting of State Code Authority in Topeka where Sales Contracts was Principal Topic of Discussion

TO EVADE THE CODE

Witham Says Cooperatives Inclined to Follow Provisions of Code; Discusses Storage Contracts and Applications to Grower

The much-talked-of sales contract for grain received by elevators in Kansas, involving the question of whether or not elevators can evade the code provisions calling for licenses and bonds for the warehouse act, is discussed thoroughly in a communication received by this paper from H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and member of the tentative state code authority. Mr. Witham's views will be read with much interest by readers of the Kansas Union Farmer. They follow:

Witham's Views on Sales Contract.
A state code authority for Kansas, subject to the approval of the National Code Authority and the secretary of agriculture, was set up at Topeka, June 15, and is made up of the following members:
Frank Summers, Hutchinson, representing live elevators; A. R. Dean, Blue Rapids, privately-owned elevators; George Glenn, Dodge City, independent cooperatives; H. E. Witham, Kansas City, for the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and Claud M. Cave, Dodge City, member-at-large and chairman.

The sales contract, or the future payment contract, as it is sometimes called, was the principal topic of discussion at the Topeka meeting. There are many forms of sales contracts extant now, although, in principle, they are very much alike. In most of these contracts the elevator or warehouseman agrees to sell the grain to the elevator manager when he signs the contract. In other words, the sale is immediate, with only the payment being deferred. There is no storage charge as such in the contract, although the regular rate of storage, or one thirtieth of a cent a bushel a day, is deducted from the final price of the grain to the grower for every day between the date of the contract and the date when payment is made to the grower. Should the grower ask payment in less than 15 days from the date the contract is signed, a deduction of 1/2 cent per bushel usually is provided for.

It is generally agreed by those using sales contracts that it is an instrument designed primarily as a way around the state warehouse act. The grower who stores grain under such a contract has no bonded protection, such as is offered him in the state warehouse act. The only protection he has from loss is the financial integrity of the elevator firm with which he stores the grain. The grower who signs a contract may believe he is storing his grain, and the grain may, in fact, be stored in the elevator and not shipped out; although there is nothing to prevent the elevator manager from shipping out such grain and selling it, since the grower surrendered title to it when the latter signed the sales contract. Payment to the grower then depends entirely on the financial integrity of the elevator firm.

In 1923, Charles B. Griffith, then attorney general of Kansas, wrote an opinion on the type of sales contract which held that the contract was signed; that only the payment was deferred, and that the elevator using such contract need not comply with the provisions of the state warehouse act then on the statute book. This opinion, however, was repealed in 1931, and was succeeded by the present act.

On June 11, 1934, Roland Boynton, attorney general of Kansas, held that a sales contract now being used by certain mill constituted a sale of grain and not the storage of grain. Both these opinions are being circulated widely, and the impression is given, although it is not definitely stated, that these rulings apply to all sales contracts now in use. This is not true. The opinion of Griffith dealt with one sales contract. The opinion of Boynton deals with one sales contract. Moreover, these opinions make the use of these contracts permissible, but they do not make these contracts valid. Only a court decision can make these contracts valid, and no court decision on these contracts has been given in Kansas. All we have on the subject is the opinion of two attorneys that the contract is a sales contract and not a storage contract.

There is little doubt, however, but that the sales contract will be used by a good many elevators this season, in spite of the fact that to do so is a plain violation of the intent of the code. The intent of the code for country elevators is that the grower storing grain shall have every protection afforded by either the state or federal warehouse act.

Cooperatives Stick to Code.
The cooperatives are inclined to follow out the intent of the code and, where the elevators have capacity enough to justify it, to bond them under the state warehouse act. In most cases, perhaps, the elevators will issue non-negotiable receipts. However, where there is a general demand from growers to borrow money on warehouse receipts, they can be issued as negotiable instruments and (continued on page 4)

CONGRESS ADJOURNS

Ending a final night session at 11:45 o'clock Monday evening, June 18, Congress adjourned. The last act was the adoption of the administration's housing bill, which had followed adoption of the Dill railway labor disputes adjustment act.

Among the eleventh hour legislation passed was the Frazier bill to allow farmers to scale down their indebtedness and to have a 6-year moratorium if the creditors would not agree to the scale down to the present values. This is not to be confused with the Frazier-Lemke bill to refinance farmers at 1-1/2 per cent interest, with a like amount to be paid annually on the principal. The Frazier-Lemke bill did not come to a vote.

AMENDMENTS HIKE PARITY PRICE OF FARMER PRODUCTS

Farmers Union Jobbing Association Praises Rep. Clifford Hope for Work in Securing Amendments to Raise Prices

INCLUDE TAXES

The following telegram was sent to Clifford Hope, Washington, congressman from the seventh Kansas congressional district, by H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, under date of June 19:

"Hon. Clifford Hope, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

"The Farmers Union Jobbing Association greatly appreciates your valuable work with parity price amendments. Copy of this letter appears in this week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Signed: Farmers Union Jobbing Assn. H. E. Witham, Manager.

The amendments referred to have to do with raising the parity price on farm products, as determined by the authority under the department of agriculture. The amendment provides that the costs of taxes, interest, depreciation and farm labor shall be figured in arriving at the parity price of farm products. Before the amendment was introduced, these items were not considered.

The amendment will have the effect of raising parity prices on wheat to twelve cents per bushel, it is believed. Other products will be affected in proportion.

The passage of this amendment is hailed as a long step toward securing for farmers cost of production, plus a reasonable profit.

Unnecessary Excess Taxes

T. B. Dunn, secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, has prepared a discussion of matters pertaining to payment of corporation capital stock tax, as opposed to the payment of excess profits tax. In this discussion, Mr. Dunn points out how the many Farmers Union cooperatives doing business may save themselves a great deal of money, by advantage of having a "declared" value high enough to eliminate the chance of paying high excess profits taxes which are collectable when profits are in excess of one-eighth, or 12 1/2 per cent, of the "declared" value.

Mr. Dunn's discussion follows:

Corporation Capital Stock Tax vs. Excess Profits Tax
Of the many "new provisions" in the Revenue Act of 1934 this is one, at least, which presents a problem of immediate importance.

The capital stock tax return must be filed by July 31st. (Note that it is not too early to begin to think about it.) At this writing the form has not been released by the Government but it will probably be a revised 707. The rate of tax is \$1.00 per \$100,000 of "declared" value. The tax is payable at the time the return is filed.

So far so good—but, if your net income for the year as reported in your income tax return next March is in excess of 12 1/2 per cent of the "declared" value of your capital stock, such excess income is automatically labeled "excess profit" and in addition to the income tax the corporation will have to pay 5 per cent on that excess profit. Thus the excess profits tax is complementary to the capital stock tax. If you do not pay enough Capital Stock tax you will pay the penalty in excess profits tax. If you pay too much capital stock tax—there is no refund on account of a deficiency in income.

Your corporation can pay what it chooses in 1934 capital stock tax. The 1934 tax is on "declared" value. Congress does not ask you to determine your fair value, or market value, or net worth, or replacement value, or anything of that sort. It says to you, "your excess profits will be taxed if you do not pay a fair measure of capital stock tax." So pay what you like in 1934 capital stock tax. You can fix the tax by "declaring" the capital stock value—any value. The odds are against you—the capital stock tax is but 1/10 of 1 per cent; the excess profits tax is 5 per cent but only on the profits in excess of 1-3 of your "declared" capital stock value.

The natural thing to do, and obviously it is entirely correct, is to declare enough capital stock value to have at least eight times as much as your probable income. Note, also, that you are not bound by last year's capital stock declared for NIRA capital stock tax purposes.

Make an "optimistic" estimate of income because these taxes appear to be permanent parts of the new tax structure and, as the value first declared may never be changed except to adjust for future capital changes) this first return is of great importance—greater still if the excess profits tax rate is ever increased. Better to pay a small additional capital stock tax than a big excess profits tax. And, naturally, we all hope for greater earnings in future years.

Any manager or individual who desires further information on this subject is urged to write to the Farmers Union Auditing Association, Salina, Kansas. Mr. Dunn will gladly go into further detail, and furnish all information available.

PROGRESS MADE IN RECOVERY PROGRAM IN YEAR'S RECORD

President Ward in Radio Talk Points Out Improvement in Present Conditions over What They Were a Year Ago

STILL MUCH TO DO

Reminds Listeners that Farmers Union Wants Cost of Production, and that Parity Prices to be Obtained in Big Step

A discussion of "just where we are" in this recovery program, formed the basis of a radio talk last Thursday evening over WIBW, Topeka, by Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union. Mr. Ward began talking at 9:15 o'clock, the new time, during the summer months, for the regular Farmers Union broadcast period. The principal part of Mr. Ward's talk follows:

Better Off Than Year Ago

It is not my purpose to build up false hopes, but I am convinced after making a somewhat careful analysis of the whole affair that we have made progress, and that the country as a whole is better off this year than it was last. If that statement be true, then I think we should do our utmost as leaders and as American citizens to cooperate with our government in pulling out of the mess we find ourselves in. I want to warn our people tonight not to be misled by false propaganda and by talk from loose tongues against full cooperation and support to our state and national government as we try to work out. We are in better shape than we were a year ago. We have a long way to go yet and it will be a gigantic undertaking and task to revamp our agricultural program that it may have more certainty of permanency and lasting results when some of these artificial measures must give way to other things. I have been a strong supporter of President Roosevelt's recovery program. I have taken it all as somewhat of an experiment and have thought, therefore, that all of us should have known some mistakes would be made; but the President at least is to be congratulated because of his courage and eternal determination to make these measures effective and beneficial to the rank and file of our people. When it comes to agriculture and the program that is being carried on under the provisions of the Triple A my organization and myself realize that some mistakes are being made, and that there are some inequalities and probably also a few too many mistakes which tend to slow down the program, and causes the farmers to become confused and discouraged.

Work For Production Cost
My organization for years has said that farmers are entitled to the cost of production plus a profit for what they raise. This law seeks to bring that about but we cannot expect to reach a parity price for all our commodities at once. It is the greatest undertaking on the part of our government for agriculture in the history of the nation. Our government has already paid out hundreds of millions of dollars in the way of benefit payments to farmers, all over the country, and will continue at least for the next year or two to pay out additional hundreds of millions. I want to tell the farmers, but everybody who is listening in, to know that Uncle Sam isn't being a Santa Claus to the farmers of this nation. The farmers don't want that. What they want is a chance whereby when they go to all the trouble and expense to raise a crop and produce live stock, etc.; that they may be reimbursed for their labor and expenditures.

The Triple A provides that the farmers may have what is known as a parity price. In other words, a price for farm commodities and products which will return purchasing power to the farmers equivalent to that which he enjoyed in the prewar years 1909-1914. In Washington, we have a Department whose job it is to arrive at a figure which we call parity. If the wheat farmer was getting parity price for his produce live stock, etc.; he would be getting around \$1.07 or \$1.08 at least. If you were getting parity for hogs you would be getting around \$8.75 per hundred instead of \$3.00 or less. If you were getting parity for butter fat you would be getting around 33 cents. Now then the question that comes to every one, and our farmers are asking it every day is: "When will all this happen, and when will we get these good prices?"

I was very much interested in a statement from Secretary Wallace a day or two ago when he expressed the opinion that we were cutting our surpluses in wheat and hog production, and that we should look for improved prices. As our farmers know the drought situation is bad all over the country and that it is estimated that we will not produce more than about 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. To that we may add the estimated carry-over of 260,000,000 bushels which brings the total up to about 760,000,000 bushels. We use in this country for human food, seed and feed more than 600,000,000 bushels and normally we use to aim to carry on hand all the time around 120,000,000 bushels, so you can see that we are fast getting to a domestic basis, and if that is true we should have higher average prices for the farmer.

The program the government is carrying on to reduce pork stocks should reflect higher prices to the grower after a while. We come to this conclusion because of the fact that less hogs are being raised and also many hogs are going to market unfinished because the price of corn and the price of hogs are tremendous out of balance.

Develop the Program
Farm leaders and representatives of the Department of Agriculture are giving a lot of thought and consideration as to the further development of our agricultural program. We certainly should look forward to a national program for agriculture that will bridge some of the hazards that the farmers heretofore have had to stand. We all know that something must be done but none of us know just exactly what to do or how to do it. I was much interested in a statement released from Washington today reported as coming from George N. Peek, who is a Special Advisor, on foreign trade, to the President. Mr. Peek has made an exhaustive study of our dealings in carrying on commerce with other countries of the world, and his report shows that over a period of years we have accepted billions of dollars more in goods from other countries than they have accepted from us. And in all of this world trade, business and industry have fared better than have the farmer and agriculture.

One of the greatest national questions of study today is whether our country shall become more nationalistic in the hope of taking better care of our people or whether we will continue to court and solicit international relationships which we hope will open up world markets for our surpluses. I think Congress was right in passing the President's tariff bill which gives the President power to negotiate trade agreements with other countries. It is hoped that this short cut in dealing with other countries will be to the benefit of industry and agriculture for the United States.

I think our government will be compelled to pass laws which will at least regulate the flow of competitive products that come in to this country against the best interests of the farmer. It is quite generally agreed by those who are students on the subject that in order to get better (continued on page 4)

modities at once. It is the greatest undertaking on the part of our government for agriculture in the history of the nation. Our government has already paid out hundreds of millions of dollars in the way of benefit payments to farmers, all over the country, and will continue at least for the next year or two to pay out additional hundreds of millions. I want to tell the farmers, but everybody who is listening in, to know that Uncle Sam isn't being a Santa Claus to the farmers of this nation. The farmers don't want that. What they want is a chance whereby when they go to all the trouble and expense to raise a crop and produce live stock, etc.; that they may be reimbursed for their labor and expenditures.

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THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

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C. B. Thorne, President
F. C. Beldon, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1934

WHAT CONGRESS SHOWS US

Congress has adjourned.

The country had witnessed another struggle between the well organized special interests, and the great majority which is unorganized. The one thing which brings encouragement is the fact that the great masses of common people, and the great basic industry—agriculture—are becoming better organized than they were. The struggle which is going on, and which is reflected in the doings of Congress, is one in which we see the vested or privileged organized minority, having to relinquish, little by little, the death grip it has on the wealth of this country.

Organized agriculture has more friends in Congress today, perhaps, than it ever had before. It is indeed gratifying to know that certain measures, which are sponsored by the National Farmers Union, as well as by the different state divisions of the Farmers Union, were championed throughout the session of Congress by able leaders. It is also gratifying to know that some of these measures were put into effect, or placed in position to become effective with some more work in their behalf when Congress convenes again.

In this connection, we can mention the Frazier-Lemke bill, the Capper-Hoppe bill, and others. The Frazier-Lemke bill finally got out of the Committee where it had been hidden away because the special interests were afraid to let it come to a fair and square vote. It was brought out because of organized pressure brought to bear under the leadership of the Farmers Union and its friends.

The same can be said of the Capper-Hoppe bill, providing for the regulation of live stock buying by the large packers on markets not now supervised by the government. Senator Capper takes pride in admitting that he spent more time and effort than on this piece of legislation than on any other matter in the present Congress. Senator McGill was pleased to be guided in a way by our program. Congressman Hope and others also spent much time and effort on the Capper-Hoppe bill. Bill Lamberton, Mrs. McCarthy, Randolph Carpenter, and others to some extent, helped fight our battles.

Other legislation which is the result of pressure brought to bear by Farmers Union and other farm organizations includes the amendments to the adjustment act, which puts us one step closer to cost of production for farm products, plus a reasonable profit.

The fact has been established that we need a revamping of the monetary system in the United States. We have not yet received what we want,

but we undoubtedly have made progress toward our goal.

It's Up to Us

So with the closing of this session of Congress, we find that progress is being made. Progress will continue in direct proportion to the completeness with which we organize ourselves as a class. If we fall down in the matter of farmer support for the farmers' own organization, particularly the Farmers Union, we as a class will fail in our program for just and equitable legislation. Certainly we cannot expect Congress, which must necessarily serve every class and group in the nation, to give us the things and the legislation we need, if we do not show interest enough to organize into a militant body which can demand such legislation. We cannot expect results if we do not support, by active membership, the organization required to fight for the results we want.

We have suffered many defeats in this session of Congress. These defeats, however, should be such outstanding object lessons that every farmer in Kansas should rush to join his own organization.

Therein lies the salvation for each of us, individually and as a class.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

EMERGENCY RELIEF AND CONSTRUCTIVE BUILDING

At the invitation of Governor Landon I attended an emergency relief conference at Topeka which lasted more than two days. The conference was called because Julius F. Stone, Jr., representative of Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, had come into Kansas and had just concluded a survey.

With Mr. Stone were Blake R. Van Lear of the University of Florida and Mr. Allgier of the Rural Rehabilitation Service.

Our Government has available \$525,000,000 for this type of relief and service in the United States. Those attending the conference were of the unanimous opinion that Kansas should have its just and right portion of these funds in as much as we are taxpayers along with citizens of other states.

We were unanimous in the opinion that our unemployed and destitute people should be taken care of. In addition, it was brought out that thousands of farmers, because of low prices for what they have to sell, were facing a most difficult task of making ends meet, through the coming fall and winter.

The Representatives from Washington caused us to believe that our

Government would consider Kansas in line for substantial sums of money for this work because of the spirit of good will and cooperation which exists among our people. If this Federal money is coming into Kansas we should scrutinize closely and guard carefully the way in which it is used and spent. We want something to show for the effort and money expended, when the whole thing is over.

Program of Farm Ponds, Lakes
Those attending the conference, including the representatives from Washington, seemed quite favorable to a statewide program of farm ponds and lakes. It was brought out in the discussion that our program should include more gardens on Kansas farms, conservation of water, flood control, soil erosion control and possibly the removal of sub-marginal lands from production and assisting in moving farmers, desiring to go, to other farms.

The primary purpose, of course, of this whole program would be to give work as closely at home as possible to all those needing it. The program of farm ponds, built under Government supervision and with Government aid, alone would give employment to thousands of men. I believe that as much as is practical, this work should be done by men working single handed and using their teams. Of course, on the construction of the larger lakes, much heavy machinery and equipment may practically be used.

Time and experience has revealed to us that we must not only seek to control floods, but conserve water. It was brought out at this conference that in areas where there are lakes and bodies of water, that rainfall is more abundant and regular than in other areas. In addition, there is greater moisture content in the atmosphere, which tends to soften the winds and promote the growth of crops and vegetation. Undoubtedly there is some merit to this theory.

I have placed my support to this program and will cooperate to the end that the work will be spread out throughout the state to those who are in distress and need.

Congress Will Soon Adjourn

Our law makers in Washington will soon return to their homes. Progress has been made along the line of the Farmers Union program. Several pending bills of special interest to Kansas and to the whole nation were advanced a long way during this session. We have fought a long time for the Frazier-Lemke Bill. We finally received the required number of signatures to bring the bill up for discussion and vote before the House. It is brushed aside, temporarily, but we are in a good position for action at the next Congress.

The Capper-Hoppe Marketing Bill to regulate the packers didn't get advanced far enough for action, by this Congress. However, it is receiving favorable action on the part of the committees and we must jump right in at the beginning of next session and crowd it through.

The same is true of the amendments to the Grain Futures Act to regulate the boards of trade and stock exchanges, in grain handling.

We have gained ground on legislation to regulate the flow of competitive products that come in from other countries in competition to the dairy, stock and grain farmer.

This Congress, more than ever before, seems to realize the need of some Governmental supervision and control, not only over agriculture but business and industry included. If our farmers are to be regulated in production then the packers and processors, stock exchanges etc. must be regulated in the conduct of their business.

It is a controversial question on the part of all as to just how far our Government should go. The writer believes that our Government should be socialized to the point of making it possible that all classes of our society shall have a square deal and that the mighty shall not oppress the weak.

HOW MUCH DO YOU EAT?

More than a ton of food is consumed each year by the average person in the United States, according to statistics recently compiled by the dairy industry. Consumption of fluid milk in this country now amounts to 40 gallons per year per capita. Less butter is consumed per capita in the United States than in several foreign countries. New Zealand, with 31.1 pounds of butter consumed per capita; Canadians and Austrians, with more than 29 pounds; and Finland, Germany and Sweden, all surpass the United States, which consumes only 18 pounds of butter annually per capita.

Consumption of cheese in the United States has increased 30 per cent in the last decade, but is still far below that of several European countries. Meat consumption in this country last year increased half a billion pounds over 1932, an average per capita increase of four pounds.

Spring lambs marketed at this time of the year sell considerably above the average market price. After June, however, shipment of lambs from the range flocks will increase rapidly. That is why early marketing of farm-raised lambs is most profitable, explains F. W. Bell, department of animal husbandry, Kansas State College.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:

Congress is preparing for adjournment. They have had a long and very busy session and have passed a lot of very good laws. The value of most of them will become more apparent as time passes. It will take time to work them out.

Sorry to see that the old time parson fight has broken out again. We do and say things as partisans that we wouldn't think of saying or doing in our calmer moments.

So serious was the business situation and so desperate were conditions after the smash up of 1929 that it has taken unusual laws and measures to anything like meet and master the situation.

Out of the execution and application of those new measures some things had to be done that were never done before. That of course scares the conservative-minded class who seem to believe that to do anything new is dangerous. They shout "unconstitutional," and "loss of personal liberty" and "dictatorship."

These are largely imaginary evils, the fruit of timid minds and also the fruit of designing politicians who would willingly see the good already accomplished smashed into smithereens so that their personal ambitions be gratified or their particular partisan interests promoted.

Much excitement right now over the Confirmation of Professor Tugwell to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Calling him hard names because in his thinking he happens to be a little ahead of the procession.

Professor Tugwell is a highly educated, high class citizen, who has held prominent positions in the best Universities of the East. Our educated men are not the dangerous men, McGuginism would make them out to be. Ignorance has been the curse of the producing classes. Getting fooled by shrewd minds into doing things contrary to their own best interests. We are on the way to being fooled again.

All this newspaper talk about regimenting farmers and about them being ordered to do this or that is sheer nonsense. The farmer is free to do as he pleases. He is not under the thumb of A's unless they want to. It is all entirely voluntary. After they do sign up there are certain necessary rules that they must comply with so as to make project orderly and workable.

The same is largely true of the NRA. Participation in it is also voluntary, subject to a few necessary regulations. In fact the NRA is a farseeing effort to get business men to work honorably together, eating out of the same bowl, and to deal honorably with each other, each in his own line of business.

It is a truism that "all good citizens are above the law." This great principle in the New Deal that I am trying to chuck out, is known as Mutualism. In other words, let us agree to do so and so, because in the end it will be better for all of us. Intelligent selfishness is the highest morality.

Mutualism is the last and highest form society can take. All other 'isms' such as Socialism, Communism, Fascism, Hitlerism, Sovietism, etc., are materialistic, based on force, requiring force for their administration.

Mutualism is of the highest element in us—the spiritual. If this be the conception of the brain trust—Tugwell, Johnston et al, God bless 'em! Let's have more of 'em. If they can even make a start at putting this great principle into practice, they will have done much toward realizing Tennyson's vision of, "One great far off divine event, Toward which the whole creation moves."

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

W. P. Lamberton

June 16, 1934

Sergeant York, the outstanding individual hero of the World War, was this week, by an Act of Congress, in one jump raised to the rank of major and retired.

The Supreme Court refused to consider an appeal because the brief contained 160 pages. This is the first evidence of the simplification of the judiciary which W. H. Taft advocated in 1908.

Baron Rothschild, one of the famous family and a member of the Upper House in France, was a guest on the Senate floor one day this week.

The Terrell family for nearly a hundred years has been as well and favorably known in Texas as Houston and Austin. Last week a man had the court change his name to Terrell and the next day announced for a State office.

The Kansas Senators both, within a week, voted for the new tariff, silver, the soldier bonus and the confirmation of Tugwell. Certainly no one can say that either is a Tory.

Cong. Geo. G. Sadowski, of Detroit, extended his remarks in the Congressional Record, on the "Heroic Careers of Generals Pulaski and Kosciuszko."

General Frank Hines, Veterans' Administrator, told some of us today that there were 48,000 World War boys in government hospitals and that the Federal Government had hospitalized that war until it was reached till 1949.

This morning a letter came to my office addressed to me at The White House. If we had any patronage, this delightful constituent would be given a Postoffice.

Congress is going to adjourn some-

RUSH CHECKING SO GROWERS MAY RECEIVE PAYMENTS

Considerably More than Half of Kansas Wheat Farmers had been Measured by Supervisors on June 11, Says Report

FINAL PAYMENT SOON

Insurance Feature Resulting Largely from Kansas Farmers Union Influence Boosts Average Return 46 Cents a Bushel

Binders and combines are now in the Kansas wheat fields, harvesting the eighty-some-million bushel crop. Farm supervisors are rushing their work as rapidly as possible, checking the acreage in order that wheat growers may complete certificates of compliance and receive the final installment of 9 cents per bushel on the 1933 payment as soon as possible. On June 11, reports from 103 counties indicated that 52,235 of 93,113 contracted farms had been measured.

The final installment will be paid to the producers as soon as proof of compliance with the contracts has been checked in Washington. The amount of 9 cents per bushel, less local administrative costs, is one cent higher than the original stated. The extra cent has been added as a drought relief measure.

Investigation proves that the 1933 payment boosted the average return on the 1933 wheat crop from 72 cents to \$1.18 per bushel. This is an increase of 46 cents per bushel and was made possible because the payments were based on the three-year average and not on the actual 1933 yield. The Kansas Farmers Union's influence in Washington had much to do with putting this plan into effect. It is pointed out that the 1933 payment, or payments, provided an excellent crop insurance.

Estimates are that the 1934 crop, now being harvested, will be considerably above that of 1933. It will be, however, much below the average, and the prices will be under parity, according to present indications. The 1934 adjustment payments, therefore, will again serve as a much needed crop insurance, and will help to equalize the unfavorable income due to low yields and to prices that are below parity.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

MARSHALL QUARTERLY MEETING

The regular quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union was held at Blue Rapids, Tuesday, June 5. The attendance was unusually good for this time of the year and every one present seemed very much interested in the meeting.

Besides the regular order of business, several readings and musical numbers were furnished by the Blue Valley local. We also had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting talk by Anton Peterson of Washington.

A. J. Wempe gave a very complete report of the Board of Agriculture meeting at Topeka and Glen Leopold reported on the meetings of the Jobbing Association and Live Stock Commission Co. These reports were omitted at our last meeting.

It was decided to hold our annual picnic at the Scholz grove near Beattie sometime in August. The date and the speaker will be announced later.

The following telegram was sent to Senator George McGill at Washington:

The Marshall County Farmers Union asks your appeal to President Roosevelt and Congressman Ayers and McGugin for immediate passage of the Frazier Bill. Fourteen years of deflation and doubling of debts have sunk farmers so deeply in bankruptcy that nothing less than the Frazier Bill will restore agriculture.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. The New York Stock Market crash of 1929, bringing disaster upon all our people, is abundant justification for the regulation of stock exchanges. The continued manipulation of grain and cotton markets to the detriment of producers abundantly justifies the regulation of commodity markets, and we appeal for the immediate enactment of such regulation.

2. We instruct our secretary and president to correspond with the Associations of highways passing through Marshall County and ask that we be accorded representation on such associations.

3. We favor legislation to curb bindweed; each county to provide a well equipped spraying machine and operator, and sodium chlorate at cost—the farmers having bindweed patches to pay cost of sodium chlorate used and furnish extra labor needed to operate the spraying machine. The state, county, and townships should pay for sodium chlorate used and extra labor needed in eradicating bindweed on their roads, and the railroad on their right of way.

4. We favor such consolidation of country schools as farmers themselves can work out in the interest of economy and better schools. But we are unalterably opposed to compulsory consolidation of country schools that will force farmers into city school districts with high taxes.

The next meeting will be held September 11 at Marysville.

O. W. Dam, Secretary.

BREMEN FOURTH CELEBRATION

Bremen Farmers Union Local in

time before daylight tomorrow. We will be detained for another week because our young son Thursday developed chicken-pox. One more batch of these notes is all we will bore you with, at least for a while.

Marshall county will celebrate the Fourth of July with a large picnic in the Lauterbach Grove at Bremen. Handbills advertising the event have been distributed, and give the information that the program of amusements, games, speaking etc. will start at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Among the speakers will be P. D. Peterson, manager of the Farmers Union Creamery at Fairbury, Nebraska; Floyd Lynn, state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, and a speaker from the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at South St. Joseph, Mo.

Music will be furnished by the Hanover Business Men's Club band and Herr Stein and His Pretzels. A free ball game will be one of the features of the celebration. The handbills says: "Will have plenty of Refreshments. Come and meet your old friends and enjoy the day with us."

H. D. Glue of Bremen Local writes that they expect to carry on into the night, provided they can secure lights for the picnic grounds. It will be a big Farmers Union event, and one which every one should attend in order to have a good time and celebrate the day fittingly.

A REPORT ON LIBERTY LOCAL

Liberty Local, near Waterville, held their regular meeting at the Liberty school house June 15 as usual. Due to the busy season our crowd was small. Most of the farmers are in the harvest fields.

The house was called to order by the president. He gave a few suggestions as to what the farmer could plant on his contracted acres. A short discussion was held on consolidated schools. Mr. Bonin gave the report of the county meeting at Blue Rapids, Kansas.

Our county picnic will be as usual in the Scholz grove. The date will be set later, as soon as we can get in touch with a speaker.

A well balanced program consisting of songs, readings, and music, was enjoyed after the business session. Cake, sandwiches, and ice tea were served to all present.

Marvin Mapes was chosen as program committee chairman for the next meeting. Chas. Parker heads the eats committee. The next meeting, at the Star school house, is July 6.

PLEASANT VIEW MEETING

Pleasant View Local No. 833, near Washington, Kansas, is planning to hold an evening meeting on June 28. Speakers will be H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and Floyd Lynn, state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union. All farmers are urged to attend.

ABOUT PLOWS

By Frank A. Chapin, Winfield, Ks.

No implement known to man has served so important a need as the plow, so we are trying to bring a truth to the attention through the application of a principle, by something the farmer has always used.

When I was a boy, the plows used in Indiana were all cast iron, as the soil was of a clay nature and these plows served the purpose fine; and had the element of cheapness. To get a new shear, we took two old ones and exchanged on an even trade.

These plows did no work well; but on moving to Illinois, the plows were of no possible use, as that soil would not slip off of them. So steel plows were used. We bought a John Deere left-hand-plow—quite a new thing to the writer. This plow was so perfectly shaped that no weeds or grass were left sticking out at the seams. The ground was left quite level, so no furrow seam was noticeable. No weed hook or claw was necessary to drag the weeds under, but the outer end of the moldboard curved just enough to flip all trash down into the bottom of the furrow.

There were three boys of us, and each had to have a plow. One of these was a plow with moldboard and shear all in one piece—an old fellow, and was allotted to the writer.

One boy did other work than plowing, so an older brother than I took the John Deere plow, and I, this "old guy," I took this old thing through all the antics I knew to get it to scour. Finally becoming disgusted, I set it off to the city for a new one. I found one looking like a real bird of a plow, built in a new style. So I paid \$12 and took it home.

This plow would scour, but never was known to cover up a weed or spear of grass or turn over a clod. I groused along with this a few days and tossed it aside, and went to town and bought a Moline plow. This did almost as good work as the John Deere, but lacked an element to make it perfect. We kept it, and the older brother concluded he could use the other new plow I had cast aside, for he was more patient than I. So he began manipulating this "new sample" and continued for the spring plowing, leaving a fringe of trash and edged-up clods and sods in his wake. So we finished the season's plowing.

Before starting the next spring, he painted this "new deal" plow and took it to a sale and sold it for the same as it cost; so some one else could vent his spleen on it.

Now you may ask, what has all this to do with the Farmers Union? The Farmers Union was built on a permanent foundation. Not a thing was omitted to make it fit the use to which it was put.

The same pattern of constitution (moldboard) has been in use over all these 35 years or more. Its work has stood the test of time and criticism; and so far, not a flaw or inoperative principle has shown up. No revamping has been needed. It has outlived every other farm organization in accomplishment, and like the John Deere plow, is without a peer.

So like the Moline plow, others have gone only part way toward a perfect machine. The Grange and Farm Bureau, for instance, were both fine as far as they went, but failed in a most vital point—that of marketing our produce. Why do we need more production, as is the objective of the bureau, when we have too much as it

is? Its objective is to raise more per acre, to reduce cost. This can't be done. Had the F. B. built in a marketing co-op. plan this would have served to mitigate the evil of a surplus. Not until the Farmers Union brought to the front its basic principle, the marketing act, had anything in general way been attempted, looking to the sale end.

So, while all these farm organizations have most redeeming features, none went so far as the Farmers Union. This, like the John Deere plow, hasn't left a clod untuned or a weed or spear of grass exposed, in its entire life. A straight, clean-cut furrow has been turned clear through the field. Not a crook or cut-and-cover strip in the whole field.

And, now, Brother Farmer, if you can understand what I am driving at, well and good. And if you belong to the E. J. Smiley gang, drop it now; for you have taken hold of the wrong plow. We have just noted that this same E. J. Smiley has been reelected as secretary to the grain growers association for the 37th time, I think. Where next will he serve a cornet whose aim is to wreck all cooperative effort.

So, Brother, there are plows and plows, and more plows—but only a few perfect ones. So, also there are farm organizations—"ad libitum"—but just one real Farmers Union. "The proof of the pudding is in the chewing of the string." Drop that bogus organization.—Frank A. Chapin.

LETTER FROM MR. WALZ

"Your paper of May 10 does a great favor to the masses by publishing the radio speech of William Lemke, which is the most thorough exposure of the damnable legalized thieving practices of the U. S. Federal Reserve and international banking system I have read," writes Frank Walz of Hays. He continues:

"John Simpson gave us lots of information, but this explains the system of the U. S. government giving the money to the bankers at 1-1/4 of 1 cent per bill, whether it be \$1 or \$1,000, then trades the banks good interest-bearing non-taxable bonds and in return gets a deposit slip—not even the gift money back. Uncle Sam simply checks on the deposit slip and when these money jugglers want more money they deposit a few U. S. bonds retaining the interest thereon; and Uncle Santa Claus prints them a few more million, charging them only the cost of printing. Then they can loan more money to Germany or Japan, or buy war material from the monopolized manufacturers, making huge profits on the war material besides the interest on Uncle Santa Claus's money. This helps Kaiser Bill butcher a bunch of our best farm boys."

"See Wichita Beacon, 5-8-34. G. S. Hutchison, an English writer, says King Albert was tapped on the back of the head, and suggests the cause as being his opposition to another war. The mountain climbing was put out to fool the people."

"And last but not least, consider our friend, John Simpson, fighting until death overtakes him for cost of production plus a profit. And then to get the Frazier bill out of the Agriculture Committee, where it was being strangled by not letting it come before the House for a fair and honest vote. Another betrayal of the trust placed in our representatives. We have less money in circulation among our farmers than six months ago."



Dear Junior Cooperators:

We plan to publish the Membership Roll again soon, so all of you who want "stars" on it, and those who wish to have their names on it this year, be sure to get busy and send in your letters now. For our membership is so large that we don't have room to publish the entire list more than once a year.

Those of you who haven't sent in your May lessons, should do so at once if we want to be able to publish the result of the year's work.

This week I want to include a poem and I hope you'll all keep it for your notebooks.

MORTGAGE AND INTEREST

By Mrs. Thora Nelson
There came a stranger to the farm, one cold, October day.
He looked so meek and harmless, that he was asked to stay.
But as the weeks and months rolled by, he wouldn't leave the place.
When the farmer asked him to get out, he laughed right in his face.

He ate and grew, and soon became a monster, big and bold.
The family lived in fear of him, he ruled them, young and old.
He ate the shoes from baby's feet and shirt from father's back.
One day he went and swallowed the old Ford behind the shack.

One night he chased the cattle home, and tracked them to their lair.
Then devoured them, though the old bull so gently said a prayer.
He ate the farmer's horses and all the pigs and sheep.
The ducks and geese and chickens, they never gave a peep.

He devoured everything he found, there was no mercy there.
From father's desk and Mother's stove, to grandma's rocking chair.
The farmer slaved throughout the year, and when the harvest came,
The monster swallowed up the crop, and stayed there just the same.

He called a relative of his, to come and visit too.
Between the two they always had the farmer in a stew.
They chased him from his home one morn, just at the break of day.
His wife and child was all he had, as he went on his way.

I'm sure you're all acquainted with this unwelcome guest.
His given name is Mortgage and his kin is Interest.
Like good and faithful comrades, they travel hand in hand.
And spread disaster, pain and grief, as they go through the land.

Let's chase those outlaws from the farms, let's drive them far away.
Just send them bouquets of flowers on decoration day.
Let every farmer own his home and not go around in fear.
That soon he'll have to go, and leave the place he holds so dear.

Aunt Patience.

Rydal, Kans., May 14 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:
I have found my twin. Her name is Una Major. She is my age, but her birthday is May 27th and mine is the 30th, so I think I will write to her. I have forgotten her address. Will you tell what it is?

For pets I have a pony, some kittens and a dog. My pony's name is Toots and my dog's name is Sport. My pet kittens haven't any names. I have lost my pin. Will you send me another one?

Your niece,
Opal Georgia Ames.
P. S.—I have a little brother two years old. His birthday is March 22, 1934. Will you please have him on the cradle roll?

Care H. E. Ames.

Dear Opal: Yes, I'd like to have your little brother's name for the cradle roll, but you forgot to give me his name—be sure to send it to me. I'm glad you've found your twin and I'll look up Una's address for you. It's too bad that you've lost your pin and



NOTICE

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

I'm sorry that I can't send another unless you send twenty-five cents to State Headquarters, to partly cover cost of pin, packing and mailing. You see, we have had quite a few lost pins and we have been forced to discontinue replacing them.—Aunt Patience.

Codell, Kans., May 14, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am all right. Did you get any of that rain last night? They had a cloud burst about three miles and one-half south of us. They had a wind storm along with it. Water was rolling and roaring down hills. The water was 8 inches high in one of the fields south of us. I guess they were in a pretty bad fix. Don't you think?

We are having cool weather. What kind of weather are you having? We had better look out for storms now. I guess I had better quit.
Your nephew,
Delwin Dougherty.

P. S.—I'm sending in my April lesson. Am pretty slow about it.

Dear Delwin: I was glad to receive your April lesson. Yes, we had quite a heavy rain about the middle of May, but nothing like you describe. We've been having very hot weather and I hope it doesn't continue all summer. I hope you'll write again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Codell, Kans., May 14, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine, only have a sore arm where I was vaccinated. It swelled up. We had a nice rain on Saturday evening and today. How much did you get? We planned to go to Grandma's for a reunion on Mother's Day, but it was too rainy. She lives northwest of Stockton. We planted lots of flowers and garden this year. This rain will sure be nice on it. I am sending in my April lesson. Have you found my twin yet? My birthday is November 8. I am eight years old.

Your niece,
Eleanor Laverla Dougherty.

Dear Eleanor:
I hope your arm wasn't sore very long—I can remember my vaccination, and it was very painful. It was too bad that you weren't able to go to the reunion, but the rain was needed badly. I'm sure we'll find your twin soon, and I think it would be nice if you'd write one of our new members.—Aunt Patience.

Centralia, Kans., May 11, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:
I will write you a few lines tonight. I never wrote to you for a long time. This is the second time I wrote to you. I guess you forgot about me. I like the little poem you had in the paper about "Which Loved Best?" Nan loved her mother best.

I have two little sisters. Will you please put their names on the Cradle Roll?

Their names are:
Ruth Alice, will be 5 August 23rd
Bernece Ann, will be 2 years old January 15.

Since school is out I have been helping mother with the baby chicks and helping take care of sister, Bernece. I am glad that school is out. We had the school dinner April 23. I was promoted from the 5th to the 7th grade and will be 10 years old July 24. I pass the 7th and 8th. I will be out of school when I am 11 years old. My brother Delbert passed the 8th grade this year, too.

Yesterday was his birthday. He was 14 years old.
Did you have a rain here lately? We got 1-2 inch Wednesday, May 9. My letter is getting long and I'll have to go to bed.

Yours truly,
Clara Ann Leivian.

Dear Clara Ann:

No, I've not forgotten you and I had been wondering why I hadn't heard from you. I'm glad you liked the poem and you're right about Nan. I have added your little sister's names to the Cradle Roll—Ruth Alice and Bernece Ann. I expect you will be busy this summer. You'll be very young to graduate if you do so at eleven years of age. How did you happen to skip the 6th grade?—Aunt Patience.

Robinson, Kans., May 10, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I haven't written for a while because I had the measles. Our school was out April 20. I will be in the fourth grade next year. I was neither absent or tardy all year. I got 100 in spelling all year.

Our mother cat has four little kittens. They like to play. I don't think that is your picture in the paper. I haven't found my twin yet. I was 9 years old, December 26.

Yours truly,
Buell Aller.

Dear Buell:
I hope you weren't very sick when you had measles—we had a great many cases here, too. That is a splendid school record—I hope you can keep it up next year. So you don't think that it was my picture—opinion seems rather evenly divided on that subject.—Aunt Patience.

Robinson, Kans., May 10, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I would have written sooner, but I was busy reviewing for final examinations. After school was out we got the measles. Our school was out April 20. We had a big dinner the last day. We had examinations April 21 and April 28th. There were 9 who took them from our school. There were five in the eighth grade and 4 in the seventh grade.

Buell and I were neither absent or tardy all year, and we didn't miss a word in spelling all year. I took part

in the county spelling contest. In the elimination contest I tied for first place and in the county spelling contest I ranked eighth.

We have 4 little kittens now. They sure are cute. I don't think that is your picture in the paper. I hope this lesson isn't too late, but I didn't want to miss sending a lesson in.

I haven't found my twin yet. I was 14 years old March 28th.

Yours truly,
Marjorie Aller.

Dear Marjorie:
It was a good thing that you didn't have measles during the school year, or you couldn't have had such a fine record in regard to attendance. I think that the place you won in your county spelling contest is "very good." No, your lesson wasn't too late but of course it's easier for you and for me to keep the records straight, if they are sent more promptly. We'll continue looking for your twin—I'm sure we can find one.—Aunt Patience.

Jameson, Kans., May 10, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:
We went to the hayfield last January and February lessons. I have two little dogs, named Doc and Tiny, also three little cats, Socks, Pauline and Rusty.

How is the wheat in Salina?

I'm sure you have a twin? We are wondering seven cows now. I went to get the mail and received the Kansas Union Farmer.

Your Junior,
Don Bruce Hanson.

Dear Don:
I'm sorry that you lost the lessons and I hope that you have the others. I don't believe the wheat is going to be very much good anywhere in Kansas. Yes, I'm sure you have a twin somewhere in our membership—we'll find him soon.—Aunt Patience.

* TRIPLE "A" FACTS

H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

QUESTION: In what counties of Kansas may wheat and corn-hog reduction contract signers pasture contracted acreage?

ANSWER: Producers may pasture contracted corn or wheat acreage in any county of Kansas, according to Ruling Number 60, approved June 9.

QUESTION: May crops, planted on contracted corn or wheat acreage, be harvested?

ANSWER: Yes, crops growing on contracted acreage may be harvested for use as feed. In addition, forage crops, with the exception of corn and grain sorghums, may be planted on contracted acres.

QUESTION: Does the new ruling affect previous rulings as to the planting of excess corn and grain sorghums for roughage purposes only?

ANSWER: Yes, these crops may be planted in excess of past acreage on non-contracted land in any county of Kansas as long as they are to be used for roughage purposes only. Formerly, this provision applied only to farms under corn-hog contracts in 21 counties.

QUESTION: Why is a previous ruling, permitting substitution of contracted wheat acreage for abandoned wheat, oats, and barley ground, considered important in combating drought?

ANSWER: As a rule, land taken out of production last fall and kept free from weeds now contains more moisture and is in better shape to produce a feed crop than is land on which wheat was planted last fall or small grain crops this spring. This rule applies to 53 western Kansas counties.

QUESTION: Why is the adjustment program considered a benefit to farmers in drought areas?

ANSWER: Because it affords, through cash adjustment payments, a partial income to the producer even though the drought has prevented his raising any crops for sale in 1934.

QUESTION: Why was an additional 1 cent a bushel added to the second installment of the 1933 wheat crop payments?

ANSWER: This additional 1 cent was added to the second installment as an attempt to make the adjustment payments serve as more effective crop insurance payments. It will amount to about \$3,500,000 for the wheat producers of the nation and approximately \$800,000 additional to Kansas cooperators.

QUESTION: Does the agricultural adjustment program offer any facilities for emergency relief work?

ANSWER: Yes, the present adjustment plan provides the machinery for quick action in buying surplus surplus and hogs in drought areas. In addition, it provides assistance in getting these surplus products into the hands of needy people.

QUESTION: Does the adjustment plan offer any long-time features for drought control?

ANSWER: Yes, by recommending and making possible the transfer of land from cultivated crops to grasses and trees, it will assist in preventing wind erosion (dust storms) and will put the soil into better condition for moisture conservation.

In most sections of Kansas, too much land has been placed under the plow and too little has been left for pasture purposes, declares R. I. Throckmorton, department of agronomy, Kansas State College. He states that the land which has been broken is being reduced in value by erosion processes, and points out that a decided increase in the acreage of pasture land would aid materially in helping to establish a better system of agriculture for the state.

Values for all farm land in the United States stood at 78 per cent of the 1912 to 1914 average on March 1 this year, which was a rise of three points from March 1, 1933, reports Harold Howe, department of agricultural economics, Kansas State College. He adds that the United States Department of Agriculture records this as the first gain for the country as a whole, since 1920.

KEEP EXCISE TAX ON IMPORTED COCONUT OIL

The national farm organizations, including the Farmers Union has been fighting the introduction of legislation which would nullify or bring up for reconsideration that provision of the revenue act which imposes an excise tax upon coconut oil imported from the Philippine Islands. In a message to Congress on May 29, President Roosevelt requested such reconsideration, on the ground that the tax on coconut oil was in violation of the Philippine Independence Act.

The attitude of the farm groups is not in accord with the views expressed by President Roosevelt on this point. In his message, the President failed to make mention of the fact that all revenues derived from taxing Philippine coconut oil are to be segregated and turned into the treasury of the Islands. This, it is contended by the leaders of organized agriculture, makes the tax eminently fair and just.

The friends of agriculture have contended right along that it would not only be economically unsound, but unjust, to ask the farmer to restrict domestic acreage and production while allowing competing imports to come in free and unrestricted. The tax on coconut oil is not an import duty. It is simply an excise tax, levied upon the first domestic processing of coconut oil and its products.

The effect of the tax will be to raise the price level on all American oils and fats, including butterfat, tallow, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, lard and other products. At present dairy men and other American producers of oils and fats are far from receiving the "parity price" for their products contemplated under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

ARSENATE OF LEAD KILLS CORN EAR WORMS

The corn ear worm eats almost everything from early tomato plants to sweet corn silks and ears, and the best control measure is the use of arsenate of lead dust, states E. G. Kelly, insect control specialist of the Kansas State College extension service.

This worm is the versatile jack-of-all-trades among garden insect pests. Starting its work in the early spring on the buds of tomato, cabbage, and tobacco plants, it next attacks the silks of cotton and the rolls of corn. Then it goes to the silk and shoots of sweet corn, next the shoots of field corn, and following that, the tips of the ears and the grain. It finishes the summer on the tomato fruits and the August beans.

Of course, one individual worm doesn't try all that variety of diet it is explained, but the insects are all of the same type. They are simply different generations. It is possible to produce roasting ears without the corn worm injury. The use of a poison dust consisting of one pound of arsenate of lead mixed thoroughly with four pounds of flour or hydrated lime, is recommended. The dust is applied to the new silk of each ear with a small hand dusting machine. It is necessary to go over the sweet corn patch three or four times in this manner, dusting all the new ones on each succeeding trip.

Arsenate of lead is also effective when the worms begin to attack other plants. Orchardists should use every means to prevent both sheet and gully erosion of their lands, states R. J. Barnett, department of horticulture, Kansas State College. As means for accomplishing this aim, he suggests terraces, grass strips between rows of trees, straw mulch, cover crops, and contour planning and cultivation. It is only the nearly level orchard that will not derive benefit from some of these methods.

Below are listed the Farmers Union Locals in Kansas which have sent in paid-up 1934 memberships for all who were paid up in 1933, or more. Put your Local on the list by paying YOUR dues.

100 PER CENT LOCALS

Below are listed the Farmers Union Locals in Kansas which have sent in paid-up 1934 memberships for all who were paid up in 1933, or more. Put your Local on the list by paying YOUR dues.

Allen County
Fairview 2154.
Silver Leaf 2156.
Anderson County
Emerald, 2137.
Brown County
Carson 1035.

We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery
Office Equipment Printing
The CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co.
SALINA, KANSAS

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credential blanks 10 for 5c
Demit blanks 15 for 10c
Local Secy's Receipt Books 25c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor
WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN
Box 51, Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Song Leaflets, Secretary's Minute Books 50c
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each 5c
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c
Ladies Auxiliary Pins 50c per dozen 10c

Salina, Kans.

Chase County

Bazaar 1926.
Clay County
Broughton, 2178
Pleasant View 592.
Ross 1124.
Swanson 1191.
Wheeler 1082.

Cloud County
Carmel 1086.
Wilcox, 2203.
Coffee County
Independent 2145.
Sunny Side 2144.
Wolf Creek 1878.

Crawford County
Monmouth 1714.
Walnut Grove 1308.
Cherokee County
Melrose 2059 (reorganized)
Stony 2066.

Cowley County
South Bend, 1561.
Tisdale Busy Bee 1986.
Douglas County
Pleasant Valley 652.

Dickinson County
Herington 1063.
Ellsworth County
Burmeister 943.
I was Ridge 1038.
Excelsior 975.
Franklin 1301.

Ellis County
Excelsior 606.
Munjoy 881.
Pfeifer 1777.
Smoky Hill (reorganized) 890
Stock Range 1057.
Sunny Knoll 2131.
Victoria 1584.

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

Greenwood County
Hobo 1497.
Graham County
Hill City 2174.
Johnson County
Harmony 1830.

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

Marshall County
Barrett 1071.
Fairview 964.
Marshall Center 1349 (reorganized)
Sunrise 1238.

Miami County
Bellview 1192.
Block 1768 (reorganized)
Jingo 1737.
Washington, 1680.

McPherson County
Castle Hill 1344.
Groveland 1688.
Northside 1061.
Pioneer 656 (reorganized)
Smoky Valley 830.
Smoky Hill 882.

South Diamond 1567.
Marion County
Harmony 195.
Lincolnville 404.
Prairie View 2105.

Mitchell County
Labon Creek 479.
Prairie Gem, 540.
Nemaha County
Downy 1127.
Hunt 1107.
Kelly 1253.

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

Ness County
Nevada 1782 (reorganized)
Pride 1780.

Osborne County
Corinth 261.
Portis 348.
Ottawa County
Grover 108.

Osage County
Plum Creek 1484.
Pottawatomie County
Arispie 2197 (new).
Lone Tree 2196 (new).
Pleasant View 1843 (reorganized).
Phillips County
Gretna 634.
Townline 569.

Republic County
Agenda 2202 (new).
Highland 717.
Wayne 2200 (new).
Russell County
Center 766.
Pioneer 250.
Prairie Dale 370.
Three Corners 769.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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

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

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

"LIFE AND LIBERTY"—80 page book on money question. 10c. Anderson, 103 West 4th, Topeka Kansas. 6-14-p.

DEAD ANIMALS removed free. Tell Central charge toll call to us if animals good condition. Salina Rendering Works, Phone 360, Salina Kansas ttc.

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Rush County

Illinois 794.
La Crosse 795.
Lone Star 917.
Sunflower 1237.

Riley County
Crooked Creek, 1205
Fairview, 1207.
Lee, 1649.
Myersdale 1164.
Pleasant Hill 1202.
Rock Island 1199.
Walsburg 1198.

Rooks County
Stone 792.
Sunny Slope, 532.

Saline County
Glendale 2171.

Stafford County
Eureka 2199 (new).
Lamoureux 1961 (reorganized).
Liberty 1988.
Corn Valley 2201 (new).

Scott County
Modoc 2008.

Smith County
Twelve Mile 2002 (reorganized).
Trego County
Dist 28, 753.
Happy 1006.
Prairie Glen 665.
Prairie Knoll 729.
Silver Lake 679.

Thomas County
Prairie Bell 1305.
Washington County
Blue Valley 574.
Herkyn 1427.
Logan 582.
Liberty 1142.
Pleasant View 888.
Sunnyside 1100.

Wabash County
Excelsior, 359.
Riverside 2025.
Spring Glen, 1976.
Templin 1891.

Salina, Kans.

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Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

CATTLE

Schoepflin & Buttell—Osage Co Ks—8 steers 895.....	7.75
Pete Bocquin—Lyon Co Ks—20 steers 975.....	7.50
L F Kaupp—Riley Co Ks—23 steers 979.....	7.50
Floyd Griffith—Clay Co Ks—24 steers 862.....	7.10
Cowan & Beary—Linn Co Ks—7 steers 915.....	7.00
Gustafson Bros—Osage Co Ks—11 steers 865.....	7.00
Schoepflin & Buttell—Osage Co Ks—25 steers 1221.....	7.00
Harry Wulfschlag—Douglas Co Ks—40 steers 1221.....	7.00
J T Griffith—Coffey Co Ks—11 steers 956.....	6.50
Schoepflin & Buttell—Osage Co Ks—26 steers 927.....	6.35
Samuelson Bros—Riley Co Ks—54 steers 1122.....	6.35
A Radcliffe & Son—Osage Co Ks—51 steers 860.....	6.25
Oowan & Beary—Linn Co Ks—8 steers 952.....	6.00
Gustafson Bros—Osage Co Ks—112 heifers 742.....	6.00
C O Munson Estate—Geary Co Ks—5 heifers 910.....	6.00
Schoepflin & Buttell—Osage Co Ks—5 heifers 736.....	6.00
E W Wren—Anderson Co Ks—6 steers 1110.....	6.00
Cowan & Beary—Linn Co Ks—5 heifers 904.....	6.00
M A Kelly—Miami Co Ks—11 sts, hfs 727.....	5.85
B E Oman—Riley Co Ks—5 yearlings 737.....	5.75
Frank Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—6 heifers 696.....	5.50
Herman Nolting—Morgan Co Mo—9 sts, hfs 720.....	5.40
E L Beckett—Jackson Co Mo—13 steers 723.....	5.25
J E McCann—Neosho Co Ks—8 calves 213.....	5.00
Edward Bartholomew—Rooks Co Ks—11 sts 945.....	4.75
Fred Barre—Marion Co Ks—8 heifers 897.....	4.50
Ed Mauck—Neosho Co Ks—7 steers 879.....	4.40
G S Wilkin—Osage Co Ks—12 yearlings 436.....	4.00
J T Griffith—Coffey Co Ks—2 cows 1290.....	4.00
F A & G Roniger—Chase Co Ks—4 cows 1225.....	3.50
Lee Basket—Shawnee Co Ks—3 cows 1210.....	3.50
F E Cole—Jackson Co Mo—21 cows 1102.....	3.25
T F Flynn—Johnson Co Ks—17 cows 1010.....	3.25
Lee Basket—Shawnee Co Ks—12 cows 900.....	3.00
Arthur Hoch—Waubesaue Co Ks—4 cows 1077.....	3.00
Geo Geiser—Mitchell Co Ks—3 cows 920.....	2.50
Geo Geiser—Mitchell Co Ks—20 cows, hfs 770.....	2.50
J W Hayne—Johnson Co Ks—5 cows 1018.....	1.50
J A Cheney—Henry Co Ks—4 cows 965.....	1.50
Fred Barre—Marion Co Ks—4 cows 950.....	1.50

SHEEP

L A Zerby—Franklin Co Ks—10 69.....	8.35
Geo Comes—Republic Co Ks—20 68.....	8.60
J H Ehlers—Stratton, Colo—26 71.....	8.60
Ernest White—Osage Co Ks—12 73.....	8.75
W D Johnson—Jackson Co Ks—14 79.....	8.75
Dan Carnahan—Clay Co Ks—15 74.....	8.75
C W Brown—Lafayette Co Mo—6 73.....	8.75
R L Converse—Anderson Co Ks—15 77.....	8.75
D W Miller—Henry Co Ks—11 66.....	8.25
D W Dillon—Johnson Co Ks—21 73.....	8.50
Elliott & Nicolay—Osage Co Ks—14 18.....	8.60
Ross Wade—Hickory Co Mo—14 65.....	8.60
C S Gamm—Linn Co Ks—7 74.....	8.35
Vernon Davis—Livingston Co Mo—9 55.....	6.00
J R Small—Lafayette Co Mo—8 67.....	5.00
Frank Sholtz—Franklin Co Ks—9 61.....	7.50
Frank Sutton—Douglas Co Ks—12 68.....	8.60
W O Teague—Cedar Co Ks—19 74.....	8.50
Glenn Elliott—Nuckolls Co Mo—17 80.....	8.50
S A McCrackin—Osage Co Ks—17 80.....	8.50
Louis E Hess—Cass Co Mo—6 78.....	8.50
Chas Kaiser—Cloud Co Ks—17 71.....	8.50
Chas Kaiser—Cloud Co Ks—6 53.....	8.50
Frank Wadsworth—Osage Co Ks—16 Ewes 88.....	8.50
Tone Durnell—Lafayette Co Mo—9 86.....	8.50
J W Teague—Cedar Co Mo—7 67.....	8.50
G T Wilhite—Livingston Co Mo—15 72.....	8.50
Frank Holtman—Bourbon Co Ks—7 90.....	4.50
Frank Holtman—Bourbon Co Ks—2 62.....	8.50
S W Fox—Henry Co Mo—9 80.....	8.50
Dewey Holtman—Bourbon Co Ks—7 51.....	4.50
Nelson Cockrell—Linn Co Ks—6 66.....	8.50
E L McCann, Mgr—Neosho Co Ks—54 73.....	8.50
E L McCann, Mgr—Neosho Co Ks—54 73.....	8.50
H B Janke—Geary Co Ks—15 88.....	8.50
Carl T. Greer—Bates Co Mo—8 83.....	8.50
G W Hill—Bates Co Mo—5 70.....	8.50
Tom Barrett—Lafayette Co Mo—7 05.....	8.50
Chas L Woodland—Henry Co Mo—13 80.....	8.50
Earl Fine—Osage Co Ks—10 63.....	8.50
Ernest Johnson—Henry Co Mo—9 67.....	8.50
Geo. Pew—Grundy Co Mo—5 70.....	8.50
J R Davenport—Grundy Co Mo—6 75.....	8.50
John Mein—Crawford Co Ks—9 74.....	8.50

HOGS

Erney Messenger—Leavenworth Co Ks—12 240.....	3.85
Henry Van Hove—Clay Co Ks—14 244.....	3.85
E A Latzke & Son—Geary Co Ks—5 252.....	3.85
Joe Kluzenbauer—Washington Co Ks—5 242.....	3.85
Vern Badger—Osage Co Ks—8 267.....	3.80
Dan Younklin—Clay Co Ks—40 238.....	3.80
A P Campbell—Lafayette Co Mo—5 372.....	2.75
R G Gorsuch—Johnson Co Ks—13 265.....	3.65
R W Steckman—Mercer Co Mo—5 300.....	3.10
Walter Hahn—Miami Co Ks—14 197.....	3.65
Swenson & Cline—Riley Co Ks—20 246.....	3.45
Frank Zimmerman—Linn Co Ks—18 258.....	3.65
F F Ellerbeck—Franklin Co Ks—12 210.....	3.85
Omer Rusco—Clay Co Ks—9 255.....	4.25
Carl Tillinghast—Clay Co Ks—8 288.....	4.25
L C Ryman—Republic Co Ks—20 230.....	4.25
John Olinde—Miami Co Ks—20 231.....	4.25
Samuelson Bros—Riley Co Ks—15 245.....	4.20
H A Johnson—Riley Co Ks—6 311.....	4.20
Gus Weber—Clay Co Mo—5 256.....	4.25
Fred Sheeller—Rooks Co Ks—23 245.....	4.25
Ernest Albert—Miami Co Ks—5 252.....	4.25
Henry Newland—Clay Co Mo—8 252.....	4.10
Willis H Wilcox—Linn Co Ks—30 234.....	4.10

Light Butchers 170 to 229 Lbs.

F A Mall—Cherokee Co Ks—21 215.....	4.00
Ramer Sanneman—Washington Co Ks—13 181.....	4.00
Fred Barre, Sr—Marion Co Ks—14 222.....	3.85
G M Armstrong—Linn Co Ks—5 212.....	3.25
H W Wray—Franklin Co Ks—9 211.....	3.25
W K Smar—Allen Co Ks—7 182.....	3.55
Farmers Union Elev—Rooks Co Ks—31 224.....	3.65
Farmers Union Elev—Rooks Co Ks—19 181.....	3.40
Sol Rhoads—Coffey Co Ks—19 186.....	3.60
Earl Wagoner—Lafayette Co Mo—23 153.....	3.50
C O Munson Estate—Geary Co Ks—23 213.....	3.50
W F Dennis—Allen Co Ks—8 211.....	3.60
Harry Sweet—Nuckolls Co Mo—12 205.....	3.50
Farmers Union Coop. A—Furnas Co Mo—27 225.....	3.65
Farmers Union Coop. A—Furnas Co Mo—27 225.....	3.65
Farmers Union Coop S A—Marshall Co Ks—31 210.....	3.65

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending June 13, 1934

BUTTER

The Butter market has been fairly steady during the week. Extras opened at 23 3/4 cents, advanced to 24 cents then to 24 1/4 cents, weakening a little today and closing at 24 cents. Standards have averaged higher all week, opening at 24 cents, advancing on the 11th to 24 1/4 cents and holding that to the close. 89 Point cars opened at 23 cents, were bid up to 23 1/2 cents, holding that for two days and then dropping back to 23 1/4 cents. 88 Point cars opened at 22 1/4 cents and closed at 22 and 1/2 cents.

The Chicago market has been on a relatively higher basis all week than New York. This, of course, has been due to the fact that Standards are the grade traded in on the futures market and also that Chicago is the main trading place for futures, and many dealers have been afraid in recent

years to place much Butter in storage without hedging.

The weather has not been so much of a factor this week as during the two previous. The recent rains have relieved the strain to considerable extent and the feeling has been renewed that it may be possible for dairymen to produce sufficient feeds and roughage to retain their milking herds at least and that we will have plenty of Butter. Our opinion, however, is that we are not out of the woods by any means and it will require constant vigilance each week until the middle of August to insure the above mentioned result.

The Government report of June 1, which came out on the 12th, was very favorable from a statistics standpoint, showing total holdings in storage for the entire country to be only 27,110,000 pounds as against 35,159,000 pounds on the same date last year. However, it still remains much easier to put the Butter market down than raise it, so that in spite of extreme bullish factors we have had during recent weeks, the best grades of Butter are still under 25 cents, which certainly cannot be said to be a high price as all producers well know.

EGGS

The Egg market has been very steady during the week. Extra Firsts opened at 15 1/2 cents, advanced at one time to 16 1/4 cents, but lost a quarter of that closing at 16 cents. Fresh Firsts, opened at 15 cents, were up to 16 cents, closing at 15 1/4 cents and were that all except one day when quoted at 14 1/2 cents; lost the advance, however, and closed at 14 cents. Dirties and Checks were 12 cents most of the week but weakened and closed lower, Checks being a full cent lower at the close.

The Government report on Eggs was a decided surprise to the trade, as the holdings in storage as of June 1st were much heavier than expected, showing a total of 7,815,000 cases as against 5,022,000 for the same date last year. It is true that there are less Eggs than we had last year but only relatively so. The final report indicated that a great many more Eggs have gone into storage in the interior and points not reported weekly by the Government than was the case last year when the bulk of the Eggs were held in the 35 big markets. The result was that Eggs on the October futures call were down over a cent under previous days close.

PROGRESS MADE IN RECOVERY PROGRAM IN YEAR'S RECORD

(continued from page 1)

ter and remunerative prices for the farmers we simply have to get our production down to the point of our ability to dispose of it in other words, the secretary of Agriculture states that we have some 50,000,000 acres too much in production in this country. If this be true, how are we going to meet the proposition? I might say that one way would be to stop all of these commodities that come into our country in competition to dairy, pork and other products. If this could be done then our surplus would be a minimum and should not depress prices.

Fifth in Recovery Program

I have great faith in President Roosevelt's Recovery program. While farmers are paying about \$1.20 for what they paid \$1.00 for last year, on the other hand, they are receiving about 74 cents for that which they received 50 cents a year ago.

I hope I may cause my listeners tonight to understand that the farm organizations of the United States have had a part in this program. It is not perfect by any means but is a step in the right direction, and I am of the firm belief that slowly but surely we are emerging from this widespread depression.

What the country needs is constructive cooperation. It is easy for us to criticize and find fault, but it is not so easy to offer something really worth while in its stead. If agriculture is ever to get a square deal, farmers must learn to organize and pull together. It is the purpose of the Farmers Union to teach farmers to cooperate. It is the purpose of my organization to cause farmers to lay aside their petty jealousies and differences and work together for sound measures which will bring our people economic justice.

WITHAM TELLS OF FUTURE PAYMENT GRAIN CONTRACT

(continued from page 1)

passed on as collateral, if the elevator is bonded on that basis.

In many places the elevator will not have sufficient capacity to justify bonding it. In that case it would be better not to store grain at all, but buy it outright. The farmer could, of course load his grain through his local cooperative and ship it to a terminal cooperative for storage. Storage charges would begin 48 hours after the first load of grain was delivered to the country elevator. Country elevators that became bonded under the state or federal warehouse act cannot give more than 48 hours free storage from the time the first load is delivered to the elevator.

Managers wishing to bond their warehouses under the Kansas law should write to J. A. McKone, 618 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo. If they want to take out a federal license, they should write Robert Walde, 401 Federal Building, Wichita, Kan., asking for applications and other necessary documents.

STOCKYARDS BILL OUT OF COMMITTEE FAVORABLE REPORT

(continued from page 1)

ducts, so that the livestock shipper who patronizes a private stockyard does not receive the full benefit of the saving of feeding, yardage and commission charges. But more important is the fact that the savings so affected are infinitesimal in comparison with the decreased livestock prices resulting from direct buying.

The evidence showed that the sentiment among livestock producers and farm organizations is almost unanimous in favor of a control of direct buying. Resolutions were introduced from the following associations:

National Farmers Union
American Farm Bureau Federation
National Corn-Hog Committee
Indiana Farm Bureau
Illinois Agricultural Association
United States Livestock Association.

Illinois Farmers Institute
Kansas State Board of Agriculture
Missouri Livestock Association
Nebraska Stock Growers Association
Ohio Cooperative Livestock Association.

National Grange
Washington-Idaho Farmers Union
Washington Farm Bureau
Nebraska Farmers Union Cooperative Association
Kansas Farmers Union
Oregon Wool Growers Association
Oregon State Grange
Inland Empire Livestock Association

Kansas Livestock Association
Cattle and Horse Raisers Association of Oregon
Colorado, Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association
Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association
Wyoming Stock Growers Association, and many others.

DROUTH BRINGS TROUBLES FOR TOMATO GROWERS

Heat and drouth, such as Kansas has been experiencing, may be the direct, or indirect, cause of several tomato ailments which puzzle the inexperienced gardener, says Arthur Meyer, gardening specialist of the Kansas State College extension service.

Among the most serious summer tomato troubles are blossom end rot, blossom drop, Fusarium wilt, and mosaic. The best control measures for the blossom end rot and the blossom drop consist in giving the plants protection from hot winds and providing them with plenty of water, says Mr. Meyer. Those two troubles are direct results of heat and drouth.

Fusarium wilt is caused by a fungus which lives in the soil. It is usually brought into a garden on plants grown in infected seed beds. There is no control measure known because the disease affects the inside of the plant where no exterior application is effective. The disease usually becomes evident when the first fruits are about one inch in diameter. The symptom is pronounced wilting. The leaves turn yellow, and in most cases the plants are killed. The best precautionary measures to reduce the wilt damage are crop rotation, garden sanitation, and growing of wilt-resistant varieties.

Mosaic of tomatoes is a virus disease caused by an agent that sometimes affects other related garden crops and weeds. It has a notting effect on the plant and causes the leaves to have a lace-like appearance.

Although the plants are rarely killed by the disease, their production is seriously reduced because of its attack. The only remedy, states Mr. Meyer, lies in setting healthy plants and controlling weeds in the vicinity of the garden. Insect control is also important, because insects are the chief distributors of the virus which causes the mosaic.

The total Kansas property tax levy for all purposes was reduced 32.6 per cent during the four-year period from 1929 to 1933, reports Harold Howe, department of agricultural economics, Kansas State College. In 1929, the direct tax levy amounted to more than 95 million dollars, while in 1933 it was 64 million dollars. The second half of the taxes under this latter levy is payable June 20, 1934. It is not probable that there will be large decreases in the levy which will be made this year.

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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR CONGRESS

I wish to announce to the Voters of this the 6th Congressional District in Kansas, that I desire to be your farmer candidate for Congress this fall on the INDEPENDENT ticket which is subject to having my name placed on the General Ballot for the November election by PETITION.

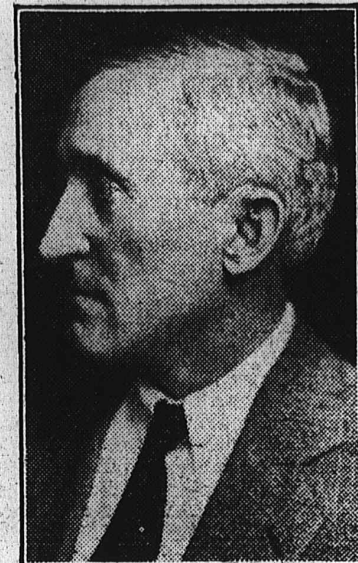
Volunteers to circulate these petitions at once will be greatly appreciated. You should be able to secure these blank petitions for your County Clerk; if not write, wire, or phone me and I will see that you get them.

JOHN C. JONTZ,

Route 4, Kanorado, Kansas.

W. P. LAMBERTSON

For Congress



With the filing of petitions from two hundred precincts, my candidacy for renomination to Congress is submitted to the Republicans of the First District. All ten counties have contributed signers equally well.

Since the campaign of two years ago, the Republican Committee on Committees of the House gave me a unanimous vote for a place on one of the two most important committees, Appropriations. Seniority makes me the ranking minority member on the sub-committee dealing with the Interior Department.

If permitted to return to the 74th Congress I will try to give continuous service and will appreciate most thoroughly the opportunity.

W. P. LAMBERTSON.

STEADY PROGRESS

FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ADMITTED ASSETS:

1922.....	\$ 7,254.58	1928.....	633,684.50
1923.....	40,036.00	1929.....	847,656.20
1924.....	110,564.29	1930.....	1,096,044.14
1925.....	207,254.44	1931.....	1,312,400.51
1926.....	303,042.17	1932.....	1,491,051.28
1927.....	445,556.97	1933.....	1,738,956.76

From December 31st 1929 to September 30, 1933, during the four worst years in the history of American Agriculture, the Assets of this company have more than doubled.

The foundation for a great company has been well laid.

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