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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.
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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1933

LET'S KEEP OUR HEADS

Right now, we are going through experiences which we will look back upon throughout the remainder of our lives. How we as a people act now, in the face of this grave crisis, will have a determining and lasting influence on our future. Above all, we must keep our heads, and not give way to panic. A nation cannot, any more than an individual, think clearly while in a state of panic. Let us remember, then, that our real wealth—which comes from the soil at the hands of the farmers—is still intact. The only thing which has failed is the system under which the nation has proceeded—a system which allowed a few to acquire the title to the wealth of the nation. With the failure of the system, the titles will fail—and once again the nation will emerge on a sound foundation recognizing the rights of those who produce the wealth.

Strong men have been placed in leadership. They are sobered with the responsibility of their leadership under these conditions. There is no intentional foolishness in their actions. With the cooperation of the masses of the common people—the real strength of the government itself—our leaders will soon find ways and means for our normal trade relationships with each other to proceed.

Let us be courageous; let us keep our heads; let us cooperate!

—F. H. L.

NEW PRESIDENT POINTS THE WAY

It was a bleak, dark day in Kansas last Saturday, March 4. Clouds which promised rain but delivered only sprinkles and mist hung over the towns and over the fields which are gray for want of sufficient moisture. A dreary, chilly wind whistled around the window sills. Faces of men and women were somber. Business along all lines was at a standstill. At the banks we found that only five cents of each dollar on deposit could be drawn out or checked against. Little knots of men were gathered on street corners in the towns, discussing the latest development in the stifling depression. Some people walked nervously up and down the streets, their hands thrust in their pockets, their faces reflecting serious thoughts and worry.

On the farms, neighbors gathered and discussed the same topics. What is everything coming to? was the universal topic.

Then, at high noon, in homes fortunate enough to possess radios—bought in better times—there came, by virtue of the magic radio waves, a voice. This voice was one which carried with it the evidence of a nerv-

ous tension. This voice, breaking in on this hour of darkness, showed plainly that the speaker possessed a serious realization of super-responsibility to a nation of distressed souls. The vibrant quality of the voice was proof that the man behind it realized his dependence on divine guidance, in the face of the darkness from which he is called on to lead the American people. The voice was that of our new president, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

His words, which compelled his listeners to forget the darkness of their own particular surroundings and influences, were the words of a man inspired. They were the words of a man who dares to ignore moth-eaten traditions, and to point a way—a way out of our slough of despond; a way to happiness and prosperity, based not on the old false order of things, but based on elements of true human and natural values.

Standing as he was within earshot of the entire American nation—with in earshot of the whole world, in fact—President Roosevelt would not have dared to say anything but the truth. And anything other than the truth he said would not have been the truth. The time has passed when the President feels himself obligated to act as the mouthpiece of the international bankers. No longer is it even safe for a President, or any other high official, to speak in phrases which seek to whitewash and protect those who have usurped the financial powers of this nation. Those "money changers" stand convicted in the eyes of justice insofar as justice is personified by the great American people. Therefore, their teachings and their doctrines carry no further weight. Now that the great money lords have been stripped of their camouflage and are to be seen in their true light, their own administration of false economic laws, show up as false propaganda which was spread by them in order to allow them more power in their merciless program of extorting wealth from those who really produce the wealth of this nation.

President Roosevelt knows all this. He would be extremely dumb if he did not know it. He knows that the international bankers have had the power, originally intended for Congress, to regulate the value of our currency, the instrument with which we buy and sell. He knows the doctrines of Wall Street have led our lawmakers astray. He knows it was a false doctrine, and that its instigators have betrayed the people of this country, and have plunged the whole of America into the depths of a suffocating, paralyzing depression. The President recognizes the fact that the system which has been in power has collected the wealth of the nation

into the hands of a few. Those who produce, and who are the bulwark of our real civilization, have been sapped and drained, and their substance is in the clutches of those avaricious few. If such a condition were allowed to stand, those few, prompted by selfish interests alone, would virtually own the masses of the people. Everything accomplished by the masses, and every bit of real wealth produced—food, clothing, and all necessities of life—would revert to those few. The great mass of common people, of which you and I are a part, would have no personal pride in accomplishing things. We would have no interest in producing; except inasmuch as we would have to do it, or be denied our existence at the hands of the money lords.

But President Roosevelt knows this is not the American way to do things. He knows such a system will not stand in America. "A virtuous and enlightened people can never be enslaved."

Knowing all this, and knowing that all this is known by his people, the President could choose no other course than that which he outlined in his inaugural address.

He recommends an "adequate and sound" currency, and intimates that we must have a redistribution of wealth. He points to the failure of false leadership of the "money changers." He shows clearly the disparity between the high price of money and the low price of commodities. He decries the fact that a staggering number of men and women are out of employment. He stresses the glaring need of economy in government. In fact, he points the way, and asks Congress, which he will convene in special session, to enact the proper legislation to accomplish our recovery from our present economic paralysis. If Congress fails, he demands that he be given greater executive power, that he may proceed as though America were being attacked by a foreign foe, and thus have a free hand to deal with our common enemy within our own borders.

Realizing the seriousness of the situation, and the stupendous nature of his task, the President asks for divine guidance and strength. He also asks for the hearty cooperation of every loyal American, regardless of political affiliations. Only God can give him divine guidance, but it is within the power of each of us to give him our cooperation. If we fail in this, we align ourselves, automatically, with those powers which have led us into this dark and dreary road. Mr. Roosevelt is not a leader of the Democratic party now; he is the leader of our nation. As such, he should have the undivided support of every loyal, patriotic American citizen.

The Farmers Union has long preached the doctrine of cooperation. It may be said that we as an organization have developed the premises on which the President is proceeding. In fact, the President's inaugural address coincided in every particular with the creed of the Farmers Union. Therefore, this is our opportunity. We are now working, or have the opportunity to act, in our own element. We can best assist when we are best organized. Each farmer can best assist in clinching our present opportunity to lift our industry up to the level it deserves, by becoming an active member of this organization—the Farmers Union.

And so there is hope that these dark, dreary days will pass away. The sunshine of new hope is bursting through the clouds of despair. Appraisals of values will again be placed on a basis of true worth, instead of being placed dogmatically according to a despot-controlled system of credits and exchange, born and developed in our money capitals.—F. H. L.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD
President Kansas Farmers Union

TUMULTUOUS WEEK AT TOPEKA

I have just made a hurried trip, coming from my duties as farm organization representative in Topeka, to our office here in Salina. Several matters of vital importance necessitated my action. At this time I am writing my usual weekly notes and making some observations on the dramatic developments which have taken place at the state capital the past few days.

The week has been a tumultuous one and the legislature really finds itself in action. The grave banking situation, reaching at the present time from one end of the nation to the other, has presented some acute problems. Our readers, at this time, are familiar with the latest developments and the action taken by our legislature as an emergency measure. This banking catastrophe, coming on the eve of the outgoing national administration is of special significance. About two weeks ago the governor of Michigan declared a banking holiday in order that the state of Michigan

might readjust its financial and banking affairs to meet the general needs of business and the people at large. This was the beginning of a movement that has now spread into every state in the Union. Every bank in the country is under certain stringent regulations affecting withdrawals of deposits.

Leaders Into Action

Kansas is fortunate in having leaders of a type, including our governor, who have not left a stone unturned in an attempt to absorb the shock which naturally would follow such national banking disturbances.

The condition in Kansas became acute when heavy runs were made on Kansas City, Missouri, banks, which served as depositories for many of our Kansas banking institutions. Our governor immediately called into conference some of his closest advisors, including the banking committee of both the house and the senate, and it was deemed best that our banking laws should be amended, giving the banking commissioner and the governor broad powers and authority as an emergency act. The result was a resolution passed by both branches of the legislature after banking hours Friday. By executive order, when our banks opened on Saturday, they were ordered to restrict withdrawals to 5 per cent of the balances on deposit.

As these notes are written (Sunday) the governor is in conference with an appointed committee composed of leading bankers of the state who are endeavoring to work out a state-wide medium of exchange that will serve in lieu of currency until this emergency is over. It is hoped that this plan will be functioning within a few days, thus causing the least possible inconvenience to business and our people in general. In the meantime business is seriously retarded.

Income Tax Through House

After a two-day battle, the graduated income tax bill passed the house by a four to one majority. The farm organizations bore the brunt of the fight. We were busy securing support for the bill and preventing amendments intended by the opposition to cripple or wipe out the income tax entirely. One man, after attacking the farmers, moved to write the ten amendments into the bill. This is just an example of the opposition tactics. But the measure went through unscathed and is now ready for its last and hardest scrap in the senate. We have asked our members to perform valiant service for the state, the organization and themselves, by writing their senators to support the income tax bill as drafted by the committee. Those who have done so should take to themselves part of the credit for the good fight that has been put up for the bill.

The final roll call vote on the income tax bill was 82 for and 22 against. While some of the 22 members who did not vote were unable, because of conferences, to be in the hall when the roll was taken, many of them skipped out to avoid being put on record.

Members voting for the income tax bill were: Archer, Asher, Bauer, Bender, Bloss, Black, Blount, Blythe, Bobenhouse, Branden, Brander, Brown, Carman, Converse, Cowden, Cripe, Cross, Cunningham of Butler, Cunningham of Pottawatomie, Davis, Diefendorf, Doerschlag, Donahue, Fink, Fisher, Fitzgerald, Flory, Freeman, Gerstenberger, Guilfoyle, Hamel, Hatch, Hayes, Hilton, Hodgson, Jackman, Johnson, Kachelman, Kams, Lindsay, Lumpkin, Malin, Marshall, May, McDaniel, McFarland, Missimer, Morse, Nevins, North, Palmer, Payton, Pedraja, Peterson, Plummer, Reber, Reed, Releford, Rhodes, Riddle, Riegle, Rinker, Robertson, Royer, Ryan, Sanders, Schowalter of Harvey, Schrepp, Scott of Scott, Shacklett, Sheffer, Showalter of Thomas, Staadt, Teeters, Wall, Walters, Wesche, White of Jewell, White of Kearney, Wilson, Wood, Mr. Speaker.

Members voting against the income tax bill: Abell, Balch, Benson, Blanchard, Blood, Carter, Connor, Cox, Davidson, Filbert, Fitzgibbon, Gridley, Hicks, Jackson, Kirchner, Lawless, McCue, Newkirk, Reilly, Scott of Stanton, Strong, Ziegler.

Members absent or not voting: Allen, Cochran, Cook, Crawford, Drew, Fossey, Hall, Hawes, Higgins, Lewis, Manauagh, Melvin, Morgan, Noone, Primm, Roth, Sargent, Smith, Tempilar, Waggoner.

We are opposed to the Oyler sales tax bill, intended as a back fire to the income tax and which would put an additional burden on our people, taxing every commodity they buy. The measure has no chance of passing.

Deficiency Judgments Out

Another measure of great interest to our people was the bill passed last week that wipes out the possibility of deficiency judgments in Kansas. We worked for and helped secure the passage of this important measure. It provides that when mortgaged property was worth in normal times

the amount of the mortgage on it, no deficiency judgment may be granted.

The gas tax bill has passed both houses, retaining the exemption feature and putting the screws on the bootlegger and evader. A senate amendment reducing the shrinkage charge-off from three to one per cent will have to be approved by the house. We eliminated from the grain inspection bill a clause making it possible for grain companies to "clean" wheat after grading and before weighing.

I have been working on the committee truck bill to be introduced sometime this week. Despite our efforts, it is possible that the committee will retain sections restricting trucks hauling agricultural products and livestock. If the final bill contains these provisions, we will work up sentiment to kill it. Many of our farmers haul their products by truck, and we certainly are opposed to restrictions, drafted by the railroad lobby, which would handicap our people.

I am working with members to revive a house bill in the taxation committee which provides that intangible property on which taxes have not been paid as required by law shall be excluded from civil protection of the law. This is a measure which would dig out of hiding intangibles which, unlike the farmer's land and improvements, have been evading taxation. It is supplementary to the income tax bill.

United Farm Front

We have a group in both houses that is becoming more solidly united behind us all the time. Many are attending our weekly legislative luncheons and are working with us. I want the advice and assistance of all our people during the stormy and critical weeks ahead of us. We are doing everything we can to safeguard our bills and to protect agriculture in the last minute jam. Through cooperation we are getting and will get our many-sided program across.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

W. P. Lamberton
March 4, 1933

Possibly the new President will have called us into special session before these notes are printed, due to the banking situation.

Agriculture has been for three years where the banks are now. It is a tragedy that the ounce of prevention was not used.

I am going to vote with Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations whenever I think he is right just as I have voted against Mr. Hoover's when I thought he was wrong. No apologies for votes against the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill and the R. F. C. need be made by anyone.

More and more the membership here see the futility of the policy of the R. F. C. Most agree with the recent statement of Sen. Glass that it would have been better for all to have "gone broke" together rather than to have leaned on Uncle Sam in insolvency.

Keen sadness permeates the inaugural crowd because Sen. Walsh is gone. Few Attorney Generals in the history of our country had both the ability and the confidence of the people that this man possessed. I am sure the President knows of no one who will truly fill his place.

The best example of partisanship displayed here in the last four years is that the Speakers of the House have never called one of the opposite political faith to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

Young Douglas, chosen for the Director of the Budget, is the chap who pitched shut-out ball for six innings for the Democrats against us last spring. Such a performance on the budget will be satisfactory to the tax payers.

One more than half of all the Republicans in the next House are from the four states of Pa., N. Y., Mass. and N. J. The four men representing these states on the Committee of the Whole vote the strength of their delegations on committee assignments. Is it any wonder that the East dominates?

It is with conscious pride that I assume today the full-fledged duties of a congressman from Marshall and Washington counties. Haddam is no farther from Fairview than Linwood is. It is a great new first.

HOLIDAY ON ALL BANKS

(continued from page 1)

shall be suspended. During such holiday, excepting as hereinafter provided, no such banking institution or branch shall pay out, export, earmark or permit the withdrawal or transfer in any manner or by any device whatsoever, of any gold or silver coin or bullion or currency or take any other action which might facilitate the hoarding of institution or branch pay out deposits, make loans or discounts, deal in foreign exchange, transfer credits from the United States to any place abroad, or transact any other banking business whatsoever.

During such holiday, the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the President under such regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized and empowered (a) to permit any or all of such banking institutions to perform any or all of the usual banking functions, (b) to direct, require or permit the issuance of clearing house certificates or other evidences of claims against assets of banking institutions, and (c) to authorize and direct the creation in such banking institutions of special trust accounts for the receipt of new deposits which



"WILL YOU

BE AT THE MEETING

TOMORROW?"



The farm women around Clayton, Indiana, find the telephone helpful in planning activities of their home economics clubs. Because of it, they are able to quickly notify each other of the place and the time of meetings. Through its help, a good attendance to all meetings is assured, and the interest of every one is maintained.

Any one who has a telephone is not isolated. It keeps you in touch with the world no matter how far away the nearest neighbor may be, or how many miles to town.

With the help of the telephone, you transact business quickly or lighten the heart of a homesick child. You know it is always handy in case of emergency—that it will deliver your urgent voice to doctor or veterinarian—that it serves you faithfully, rain or shine.

A BILL SYSTEM



ADVERTISEMENT

shall be subject to withdrawal on demand without any restriction or limitation and shall be kept separately in cash or on deposit in federal reserve banks or invested in obligations of the United States.

As used in this order the term "banking institutions" shall include all federal reserve banks, national banking associations, banks, trust companies, savings banks, building and loan associations, credit unions, or other corporations, partnerships, associations or persons, engaged in the business of receiving deposits, making loans, discounting business paper, or transacting any other form of banking business.

SPRING LAMBS MONEY MAKERS

Last year just previous to the Easter season, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company sold spring lambs at \$9.25 per cwt. Fred Grantham, the Farmers Union sheep salesman, stated recently that according to reports received from our customers in the local territory, spring lambs are arriving early this season.

The ewes which lambed during December and January had very favorable weather and a good percentage of the lambs were saved. With good care and proper feeding these lambs should arrive on the market early and bring a good price.

Creep feeding is very essential to have these lambs in a marketable condition at an early date, and should be started as soon as the lambs are old enough to begin eating meal. Cob meal should be avoided, as occasionally it will bind young lambs and cause unnecessary loss. Buck lambs should be castrated as buyers continue to discriminate against them to the extent of \$1.00 per cwt.

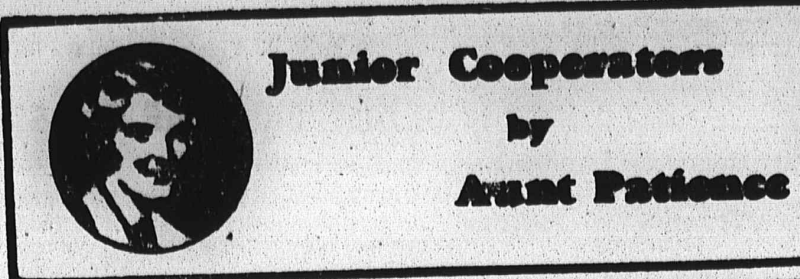
The sheep department of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company will be pleased to work with you and advise you in the matter of feeding and caring for your lambs.—The Co-Operator.

In all history we hear much of the simple, better life on farms, and of strong men developing from such surroundings.—The Country Home.

100 Per Cent Locals

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

Local	County
Swanson—1191	Clay county
Lone Willow—1083	Thomas county
Cottonwood—317	Rush county
Champion Hill—705	Phillips county
Dist. No. 28—753	Trego county
Lincolnville—104	Marion county
So. Verdigris—1498	Greenwood county
Lena Valley—1538	Greenwood county
Cottonwood Grove—1604	Wabasha county
Lone Cedar—1864	Wabasha county
Axtell—1792	Marshall county
Scrub—1021	Washington county
Ark Valley—2195	Sedgewick county
Okendorf—1275	Nemaha county
Sunflower—1181	Thomas county
Crooked Creek—1205	Riley county
Liberty—1988	Stafford county
Sand Creek—804	Russell county
Bethel—1969	Cowley county
Ross—1124	Clay county
Sunny Slope—1861	Wabasha county
Richland—968	Marshall county
Heart of America—2164	Wyandotte county
Admire—1255	Lyon county
Three Corners—769	Russell county
Fairmont—967	Marshall county
Barrett—1071	Nemaha county
Pleasant Hill—1175	Washington county
Pleasant View—833	Marshall county
Antioch—1121	Ellsworth county
Little Wolf—1376	Stafford county
Livingston—1984	Thomas county
Fairdale—927 (195 paid up members)	Allen county
Fairview—2154	Nemaha county
Sunny Knoll—1377	Sumner county
Redman—1624	Marshall county
Sunrise—1238	Marshall county
Kelly—1263	McPherson county
Johnston—749	Russell county
Prairie Dale—370	Allen county
Allen Center—2155	Allen county
Fairlawn—2658	Allen county
Silver Leaf—2156	Allen county
Hopewell—809	Marshall county
Pleasant Hill—1202	Riley county
Osage Valley—1683	Miami county
Cummings—1837	Atchison county
Dew Drop—454	Lincoln county
Rural Rest—2133	Saline county
Hustlers—691	Gove county
Collyer—941	Riley county
St. Joe—2182	Cloud county
Spring Valley—1725	Miami county
Brightside—1655	Jackson county
Trivoli—1001	Ellsworth county
Liberty—883	Nemaha county
Stone—792	Rooks county



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

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

Dear Junior Cooperators:

As I write this, we are in the midst of a nation-wide crisis. The farmer's situation and plight has been critical for several years, now and I'm afraid that I'm almost mean enough to enjoy the fact that the cities are now reaping the crop which they sowed years ago—when they began wrestling with the farmer, the results of his years of toil and sacrifice.

Of course I don't really mean that I do enjoy it—for city and country are inextricably interwoven in our national life and the prosperity of the one means that of the other. I think the cities are going to realize that fact from now on.

At any rate—I'm sure that we are all going to come out of it alright—our country has weathered many more serious storms. But to those of us who haven't had money for a long time—the little comforting—miserable love company, you know.

Those of you who can find a stamp—do write to me. And those of you who can't—remember that I know that you would write, if it were possible. We're going to have a lesson soon—so be on the look out—Aunt Patience.

Wakeney, Kans., March 1, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am in the fifth grade and wish to join your club. I am 11 years old. My father belongs to the Farmers Union. For pets I have a pony and a dog. My pony's name is Teddy and my dog's name is Pat. I will promise to get my lessons. Anna Marie Garvin, who belongs to your club has asked me to join, and I wish her a star. For my book I wish a green one and a green pin.

Please put your picture in the paper.

Goodbye
Frances McKinley.

Dear Frances:

We are all so glad that you are going to belong to our Club and I'll be glad to give Anna Marie her star for having asked you to join. I'm sorry about the book—we do not have any more of them just now. But I'll send your pin at once and I hope that we can send your book later. As for my picture—I hate to spoil our page one week by including it! However, we'll see.—Aunt Patience.

Bern, Kans., February 21, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. I am twelve years old. My birthday is June 18th. I am in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Ruth Grossenbacher. Please send me a notebook and pin. I read the letters every week and I'm a member of the Kansas Farmers Union. I would like to find my twin. I will try to write often and if I could find my twin I would write to her. I will try to get the lessons. We had examinations today. I will close for I don't know any news.

Yours
Cleo Hunzeker.

Dear Cleo: I am glad to be able to welcome you into our club—and I hope you'll like it. I'll send your pin at once, and I've explained in the letter above, about the notebooks. I know we can find your twin soon—I'll do my best to help you. Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

Marysville, Kans., February 27, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am eleven years old and am in the seventh grade. My birthday is October 1st. I would like to become a



7840. Girls' Ensemble

Designed in Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5. Size 3 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch material, for Dress and Blouses, also 3/4 yard of 32 inch material for collar and sleeve bands. Price 15c.

7091. Ladies' Morning Frocks. Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 35 inch material. For contrasting material 3/4 yard 35 inches wide is required cut crosswise. Price 15c.

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

Order patterns from Aunt Patience, Box 45, Salina, Kansas.

member of your club. Please send me a pin and notebook. I don't exactly understand about the lessons, but I will try to work them out. For the cradle roll I have a brother, Robert, 3 years old and a sister, Barbara, 1 year old. For pets I have a pony, dog and four cats. If I have a twin will they please write to me? I will answer all letters. If you have the name of someone who is my twin on your roll will you please put their name in the paper. I will close.

Your friend,

Jeanne Tarvin.

P. S.—Please put your picture in the paper.

Dear Jeanne:

The lessons are published on the Junior page and I'm sure that when we have our next one, you'll be able to understand it easily. They are not a bit hard, really—and I welcome you to the club—and I'm glad to have the names for the Cradle Roll. I don't know we'll find one. And so—you're another Junior who wants to spoil the Junior page one week! Well, I suppose we can't put it off much longer.—Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kans., February 27, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine and hope you are the same. Please send my note book as soon as you get them. How is the weather in Salina? We sure have nice weather out here now. I hope it will stay nice. I am twelve years old and my birthday is on July 4. The best twin I could find is Geo. Keigler. He is twelve years old and his birthday is July 11. I sure like my teacher. His name is William Leiker. There are 22 pupils going to our school and nearly all of them have joined the Farmers Union club. I only missed 2 days this year. One day I had the flu. We live 3-1/2 miles from school, so we drive in a buggy. I thank you for your pin. Well I must close.

Your Junior

Theodore Schlick.

Dear Theodore:

I surely will send your notebook just as soon as I can. It's been rather rainy here lately—but that's good for the farmer, isn't it? You have a fine birthday, don't you? I suppose you have a double celebration each year. Why don't you write George, at least until you find your exact twin. The whole idea behind the thing you know is to make the Juniors better acquainted, within the Club. Your school has a splendid record—nearly all of them Junior Cooperators. I wish we could say that about all of our schools. I'm glad you liked your pin—and I hope you can continue your attendance record—it's fine.—Aunt Patience.

Vassar, Kans., Feb. 26, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine.

In examinations my reading grade was 95 and my penmanship grade was 96. We take exams again Thursday and Friday. I suspect I'll get poor grades.

Rally sure is getting fat. You said I forgot to tell you who Mac was, so I'll tell you now. He is my bob-tailed Airedale dog.

We played Bixby grade school in a baseball game. We only played seven innings. The score was 10-10. We played on their diamond. We think we can beat them when we get them on our own diamond.

I have been trying to keep up with my lessons and I don't think I've missed any yet.

We sure do need rain. We have to haul water from the creek. Our cistern is just about dry too.

Well, as my letter is getting long I'll close.

Yours truly,

Oral C. Bullard.

P. S.—Will you help me find my twin? My birthday is January 24. I was eleven years old my last birthday.

Dear Oral:

You don't know how I enjoy receiving your letters. Those were excellent grades—and hope your examinations were not well founded. Yes, there's quite an advantage in being on your own ground, as the saying is. No, you've not missed any lessons—I wish all of the Juniors were able to say that. This rainy weather is fine for you, then, isn't it? I suppose you are having it, too—and I'll be glad to help you find your twin—until we do, you could write one of our new members, whose age or birthday date is near yours.—Aunt Patience.

THREE ASSOCIATIONS IN

TIE FOR FIRST PLACE

The Three Leaders in 1932 Ship Seven Loads Each in January

The shipping associations which finished the year 1932 in first, second and third place got off to an even start in January, as all three shipped seven loads each. The Frankfort Farmers Union Shipping Association, Glen Leopold, Manager, shipped four loads of hogs and three loads of cattle; the Farmers Union Co-operative Association, Holbrook, Nebraska, C. L. Frack, Manager, seven loads of hogs, and Emil Samulson, Manager at Randolph, Kansas, five loads of hogs, one load of cattle, and one mixed load. It looks as though these three associations mean business and are out to show an increase over 1932 shipments.

Five associations with three loads each were next in line. They were

the Mitchell County Farmers Union, Beloit, Kansas; the Downs-Cawker Shipping Association, Downs, Kansas; Don E. Page, Manager, Laredo, Missouri; the Vassar Live Stock Shipping Association, Vassar, Kansas; and the Olsburg Farmers Union, Olsburg, Kansas.

Cooperatively shipping associations were responsible for good percentage of the business handled by the Farmers Union during January, for in addition to the carload consignments, many of them were on the market regularly with truck shipments. Other associations with carload consignments during the month of January are as follows:

Farmers Union Shipping Association, Almena, Kans.
Chase County Co-op. Association, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.
Erie Shipping Association, Erie, Kans.
Green Co-op Association, Green, Kans.

Farmers Elevator L. S. Co-op., Irving, Kans.
L. C. Cleveland, Manager, Lowry City, Mo.
Farmers Union Shipping Association, Lawrence, Nebr.

Ed. Mauch, Manager, Ness City, Kans.
Osgood Shipping Association, Osgood, Mo.
Palmer L. S. Shipping Association, Palmer, Kans.

Farmers Co-op. association, Page City, Kans.
St. Francis Equity Exchange, St. Francis, Kans.
Tindall Farmers Exchange, Tindall, Mo.

Farmers Shipping Association, Wilsey, Kans.—The Co-Operator.

STRATEGY AGAINST BUGS

BETTER THAN SQUIRT GUN

Strategy is more effective than squirt guns in fighting many insect pests, and it costs little or nothing. Simple changes in routine operations—such as the use of food or bait at critical periods in their life cycle offer a valuable control method, especially in large fields where the cost of insecticides is prohibitive, according to United States Department of Agriculture entomologists.

Timely forecasts of the probable performance of many insects, based on the results of entomological studies, now make it easy to outwit these pests by advancing or delaying seeding or harvesting, by thoroughly cleaning up a threatened area, or by changing the crop rotation.

Clean cultivation, with destruction of all plant material left in the field after harvest, is fatal to several insect pests notably the European corn borer. Burning tall grass late in the fall is a two-edged sword. It kills a large number of insects and exposes the rest to the rigors of winter.

Straddling with a second planting the rows of a first planting of corn that has become infected with the worms, instead of plowing them under, keeps the crop safe from webworms stay on the original plants as long as they remain. Deprived of the first planting, the pest transfers its attention to the second. Harvesting the first and second crops of alfalfa at the same time when the alfalfa weevil in its larval stage, will be left exposed to the sun helps remove still another insect pest. Changing the crop rotation, as many farmers know, greatly minimizes the threat from corn rootworm, most dangerous when corn follows corn in the same field.

LEMKE EXPLAINS FRAZIER BILL TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE

(continued from page 1)

throw a little light on how the farm values have been destroyed.

Senator Steiwer. How would you make your appraisal? How would you fix the amount of the loan?

Mr. Lemke. My first suggestion would be that the amount of the farm loan would be based largely upon the first mortgages that were placed against it. At least that would be one way by which to adjust it by the value it once had.

Those mortgages used to be about 40 per cent or 50 per cent, and in a very few cases over 60 per cent of the values, when they had values.

In the next place, because of the low rate of interest, as far as my ability to pay goes, under the Frazier bill, as I can under the existing system carry a \$20 or \$25 an acre loan at 6 per cent straight.

So in that way, I figure that even though you give some farmers who are struggling for an existence out here, some more leeway—but I venture to say not nearly as much leeway as these Reconstruction Finance Corporation barnyard loans are getting now, that are made out in the country, which relief was intended by this body, and by Congress for the farmer, but which is now being used and misused for the benefit of the banks, and especially for the chain banks, and the International Harvester Co.

There will not be nearly as much for the taxpayers to take care of under the Frazier bill as there will be under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. I am not criticizing that, but I say, unhesitatingly, if Congress had seen fit to pass the Frazier bill in place of it, or all of that legislation, your difficulties would be over; because every dollar invested with a farmer would have paid off \$40 or \$50 of debts, before it got back to the Federal Reserve Bank; and the Nation would have been relieved of the debt that it is laboring under today and which is one of the causes of the depression.

I do not agree with our economists, and especially our economists from the large colleges, not all of them, who preach and give the youth of this Nation the canned philosophy of money and credit and values, rather than facts. They still talk about the intrinsic value in gold, which I do not believe exists.

I believe money is a legal product, and whatever value gold has money is because of the fact that you have demonetized silver and made gold the standard. I maintain, if you should reverse the process and demonetize gold and make silver the single standard you would find just the reverse to be the fact as to the difference between

bullion gold and coined gold.

Now, to come back to the situation of refinancing the farmers, the Frazier bill, he will pay off the debt, but I notice that their reports do not jibe from one year to another by the different members of the Treasury, but that does not matter.

Last year, I had a letter from the Treasury Department where they had some \$500,000,000, estimated roughly, as currency reported in circulation that might be lost.

But these figures are not so very far apart, if we consider them in total. But you have got in circulation here \$5,547,569,816 as of November 30, 1932, and I think we can safely say that at least \$1,000,000,000 of that money is in foreign countries.

That estimate was made a year or two ago as approximately correct, and I think we can say that at least \$400,000,000 has been lost. I do not think there is a person in this room that does not know somebody who has lost some money, and that has been going on for 156 years.

Now, you have in all of the banks and trust companies of the United States—and I got these figures from the Treasury Department today—and this is significant, today, \$680,000,000. You have got on deposit approximately \$42,000,000,000.

In other words, for every dollar of actual money that you have in all of the trust companies and banks and savings banks of the United States of America, you have \$62 outstanding on deposit. I think that is a remarkable situation.

A year ago you had \$884,327,000 actual money. There has been a decrease.

So, in place of saying that prosperity is right around the corner, there is a situation that is far worse today than it was a year ago, or approximately a year ago, when you had \$884,327,000 of actual money in all of the banks and trust companies of the United States. You have today only \$680,000,000, a decrease of \$204,327,000.

No wonder that the other day when I left my State four banks closed in one county. These small banks there are still trying to keep open and we are trying to keep the big ones going through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Senator Steiwer. Do I understand your reference to the money in the banks, that you mean the money shown by the statements of the banks as credit or cash on hand?

Mr. Lemke. No, of the actual cash in the banks, not what they have in other banks. But I am taking all of the money, that is the actual cash on hand in all of the banks and trust companies in the United States, outside of the 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks.

Senator Steiwer. Do you have the figures for the prior years, 1927, 1928 and 1929?

Mr. Lemke. I have them at home. I will say, at one time, it was up to something over \$1,000,000,000 some where around those figures. This is the lowest I have ever seen it—\$680,000,000.

These figures were just gotten from the Treasury Department yesterday. So it is getting less instead of more.

Senator Steiwer. This difference between \$1,000,000,000 plus, assuming that is the highest figure, and your present figure, which is something more than \$600,000,000, is that due to the fact that money is hoarded?

Mr. Lemke. There is considerable hoarding of money in some places that we do not know about; but as I said a year ago, on this same bill before the agricultural committee, that money is undoubtedly hoarded by men who are afraid that the banking system, skeptical of it, not because of any psychological idea, but because of the real fact that there has been too much credit and too much indebtedness.

Suppose that I had \$1,000,000, I would not lend it to anybody under these conditions. I certainly would not put it into agricultural land and I would not deposit it in any bank.

I am not blaming the banks. You destroyed the morale. We are starving our own people to death, they have no money and can not eat any more. And we call it overproduction! And if we continue this condition I am satisfied that it is not proper to say that the crisis will soon be reached.

It may be strange to say, but I believe that the time is not far distant when one hen will produce a surplus of eggs in the city of Chicago, because

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LIQUID - TABLETS - SALVE

Colds first day. Headaches or

Neuralgia in 30 minutes. Malaria in

3 Days

666 SALVE FOR HEAD COLDS

Most Speedy Remedies Known

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