



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1933

NUMBER 49

IMPORTANT POST GIVEN CAL WARD

Notified Tuesday of Appointment as Farm Assistant and Advisor to Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the Southwest

STILL UNION HEAD

Will Work on Per Diem Basis, Retaining Right to Be in Kansas Whenever Necessary to Take Care of Farmers Union Affairs

Cal A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, has been appointed special farm assistant and advisor to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the Southwest, and has been advised by the government that he will be called to Chicago shortly to confer with M. L. Wilson, general wheat production administrator, under whom he received the appointment. Official notification of the appointment came by wire Tuesday morning, July 25.

This appointment comes to Mr. Ward in recognition of his familiarity with the details of the wheat administration campaign, and because of his practical knowledge of affairs as they pertain to the farmer and wheat producer. Mr. Ward has been especially active throughout the development of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and helped materially in the shaping of the policies of the administration relating to the voluntary domestic allotment plan. It was largely through the efforts of Mr. Ward and other Kansas farm leaders that the crop insurance plan, which will bring millions of dollars to wheat producers early this fall, was incorporated into the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

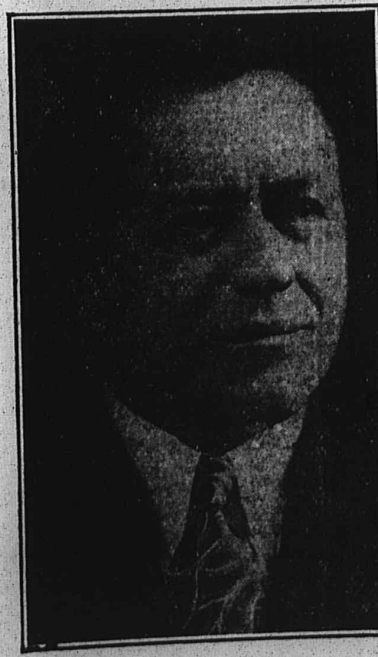
Mr. Ward has made several trips to Washington where he worked along with other national farm leaders, to bring about this beneficial farm legislation. His counsel and advice have been sought throughout the development of the new plan. With his appointment to serve as special assistant and as advisor, his opportunity for real service in the development of the most important farm legislation ever enacted will be materially enlarged.

Mr. Ward was asked several weeks ago if he would be available for this special service, and he informed those in authority that he would be. In fact, it was unofficially announced about six weeks ago, by Mr. Wilson when in Kansas City, that he would be appointed to this important position.

Mr. Ward qualified his acceptance by making it contingent on the possibility that he would be allowed to continue his active work for and on behalf of the Kansas Farmers Union. He made it plain to Mr. Wilson and his associates that his primary interests are still with the Farmers Union in this state, and that he would keep the interests of the organization uppermost in his mind. Recognizing the important part in the development of the new legislation, and in building up the proper background for it, the administration readily accepted Mr. Ward's qualification.

At a meeting of the state board of the Kansas Farmers Union held in Salina at the time of Secretary Henry A. Wallace's visit to Kansas, the board voluntarily passed a resolution advising Mr. Ward that it approved and welcomed his appointment to his new post, and insisting that the Kansas Farmers Union be paid for his new work on a per diem basis, although details have not been announced.

RECEIVES APPOINTMENT



CAL WARD

ESTABLISH LIMIT ON FLUCTUATIONS

Establishing a curb on grain market price fluctuations, limiting fluctuations to 5 cents a day on wheat and on other grains in proportion, and allowing no trading below the closing prices on Thursday, are phases of the order coming Saturday from Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. The Secretary's orders are to be in effect until further notice.

The recent violent fluctuations in grain prices, resulting from speculation and cornering the market brought forth the order. It is Mr. Wallace's opinion that the recent market crisis necessitates action to prevent further declines and makes it necessary to resort to minimum price fixing authority for the first time in recent marketing history.

FARMERS URGED TO HEAR TALKS BY MR. THATCHER

Meetings are Being Well Advertised, and Mr. Thatcher's Series of Talks Should be of Material Benefit to Farmers Union Program

COMES NEXT WEEK

Much interest is being shown in the series of Farmers Union meetings which M. W. Thatcher of St. Paul is to hold in Kansas next week. The first meeting will be in Colby, on the evening of Tuesday, August 1. Farmers Union leaders in that part of the state are bending every effort to see that a large crowd is out to hear Mr. Thatcher's message.

The second meeting, Wednesday evening, is scheduled for Hays, Kansas. A building of sufficient size to accommodate a large crowd is being secured, and the meeting is being well advertised. Adequate preparations are also being made at McPherson, where Mr. Thatcher will speak Thursday evening, August 3.

Mr. Thatcher's Friday night speech will be made at Topeka, and will be broadcast over radio station WIBW. This will afford an opportunity for many thousands of Kansas farmers to hear what Mr. Thatcher has to say. The final appearance of the series will be in Lawrence on Saturday evening. Eastern Kansas farmers from a wide area are expected to be in Lawrence to hear this talk. It is being thoroughly advertised, and preparations have been made to take care of a large crowd.

As stated last week, Mr. Thatcher is a Farmers Union leader of national influence and life-long experience. He has had much to do with building up the organization in the northwest. He has also had much to do with the development of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and with putting the act into operation.

He will speak on Farmers Union topics, and his message will be very much worth-while. He is one of the most able speakers in the entire organization, and his appearance in Kansas should be of great value to the Farmers Union program.

Farmers who live within driving distance of any of the points where Mr. Thatcher is to speak are urged to plan to hear him.

Government Tells Grain Traders What They'll Have to Do

Peek Says They Must Put House in Order or Government Will Do It for Them; Must Act to Protect Farmers

"NO DIVINE RIGHT"

"Give him enough rope, and he'll hang himself" is an old saying which is proving true with the private grain trade. The recent abnormal speculation in the grain markets, resulting in drastic violent fluctuations of prices, brought down the wrath of the government on the heads of the speculators.

Representatives of the grain trading industry were told on Monday of this week, by George N. Peek, chief administrator of the farm act, that they would have to "put their own house in order or the government will act." Mr. Peek, among other things, said that this country cannot go on permitting farmers to be dispossessed of their farms and homes through no fault of their own because of their inability to receive cost of production.

The grain trading industry was told to establish practices which will insure greater stability in prices, and warned the industry that if such action is not taken promptly, the government, through the farm administrators, is prepared to take prompt action without waiting for the next Congress to convene.

Mr. Peek stated, in part: "I do not entertain the view that the present grain trade has any dignity."

The work which Mr. Ward will be called upon to do will, of course, take him over the various wheat states in the southwest hard wheat area. However, he has reserved the right to come to Kansas at any time his presence is required here, in case he happens to be away, in order to take care of any Farmers Union business or affairs.

SIMPSON BLASTS ADVALOREM TAX IN RADIO TALK

Points to Inequities in Advallorem and Sales Tax Systems, and Charges Both are Destructive of Common Classes

"MURDEROUS UNJUST"

Calls on Those Who Would Put End to Unjust System to Join Farmers Union, thus to Help in Organized Manner

Talking on "Taxation" as his general theme, John A. Simpson, National Farmers Union President, in an address delivered Saturday, July 22, over NBC radio, tore into the systems of taxation which are fostered by the ultra-rich and which oppress the great masses of common folks of the country, including the farmers. The first half of his speech dealt with the inequities of the advallorem tax and the sales tax. The last half took up a discussion of the more just method, the income tax, along with discussion of other matters. For convenience, his speech will be printed in two parts in the Kansas Union Farmer. The first half:

Taxation
It has been said, "The power to tax is the power to destroy." This old saying is only partially true. The proper system of taxation does not contain the power to destroy. Taxation destroys when it confiscates capital investment. Every system of taxation that may take the capital investment from the taxpayer in order to meet the requirements of the tax collector is unjust, unscientific, inequitable, and brings destruction. All such systems of taxation should be abolished as rapidly as more just, scientific, and equitable ones can be established.

Two Systems
In this country for a century and a half, two methods have been used. In recent years our states with their various subdivisions have added a variety of revenue raising measures. The federal government during the war periods and in the last few years has employed a number of new taxing schemes.

However, in the main, the states with their subdivisions have depended largely upon the advallorem system of taxation. The federal government, except in emergencies has relied in the main upon what is known as consumption taxes.

Advallorem Tax System
The advallorem tax system as you know, is a system under which property is taxed according to an assessed valuation placed upon it. It is the contention of the Farmers Union that this system of taxation should be based upon ability to pay. Under the advallorem system there is no test of ability to pay. Under the advallorem system a farmer pays as much tax to assist in running a school district, his township, his county, and his state government the year his crops are a total failure as he did the year before when he had a good crop of every kind. It is easy to see that such a system is unjust, inequitable, and unscientific. Under the advallorem system of taxation, the man in town who owns a large office and store building pays just as much towards running the schools, the town, the county, and the state the year that building is empty from the basement to the top floor as he did the year before when every foot of space was occupied and he collected every penny of rent each month.

For these reasons, the Farmers Union in every state has sought such legislation as will finally, completely eliminate the advallorem system of taxation. In most states we have sought to do this in a step at a time. Our first efforts have been to abolish the advallorem method for raising state taxes. We have been successful in accomplishing this in a number of states. After abolishing advallorem taxes for state purposes, we next seek the abolishment of advallorem taxes for county purposes. After doing that, we shall endeavor to complete the work by abolishing all advallorem taxes from the one room school district up to the state itself.

Consumption Taxes
It has been the policy of the Federal Government since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States to raise funds to pay government expenses by means of revenues known as consumption taxes.

A consumption tax is one in which our citizens pay according to which they use or consume.

For illustration, under the consumption tax system, the Federal Government collects one dollar and ten cents per pound on cigarette tobacco. It collects taxes on the coffee you drink. It collects taxes when you consume some railroad service; when you buy a ticket into a place of amusement.

This method and system of raising revenues is just as antiquated as is the advallorem system. It is as completely unjust, inequitable, and unscientific as the advallorem system. It is in no way based on ability to pay. Under this system, poverty is taxed. Under this system the poorest paid laborer working for Andy Mellon pays as much tax when he has smoked a pound of cigarette tobacco as does Andy Mellon himself when he has smoked a pound. Under this system the poorest washer woman in Michigan pays as much to run this Government when she drinks a cup

of coffee as Mrs. Henry Ford does when she drinks a cup.

For these reasons, the National Farmers Union is unalterably opposed to every form of tax based on the consumption of our citizens.

The Ultra-Rich vs. the Common People

In taxation as in many other things, the conflict is always between the few ultra-rich and the great mass of common people.

The ultra-rich support the advallorem system in state taxation and the consumption taxation system for the Federal Government. They do this and at the same time whine out the old saying, "The power to tax is the power to destroy." They are inconsistent, for the very systems of taxation they (continued on page 2)

TOP WILCOX SAND WITH INDICATIONS BETTER THAN EVER

Farmers Union Royalty Deep Test Now at 3,540 Feet; Underreaming and Setting Casing; Preparing to Go on Down

FORMATION IS HIGH

Hard Formation Tops Wilcox, and Drillers Confident Big Oil Pool Lies Below; Expect Strike Soon

Eighteen feet of oil-saturated lime was encountered when the drill penetrated through the Viola line in the Farmers Union Royalty Co. deep test well near Lindsborg last week. The formation was so tight, however, that no attempt was made to shoot it and get the oil. This was deemed the best thing to do, in view of the fact that the Wilcox sand or in the Siliceous lime formations, lying at a lower level, promise a great deal better strike than is found in the Viola structure.

Drilling on down to the 3,580-foot level, the drillers discovered the first showing of the Wilcox formation. The formation at this depth is 71 feet high, which adds materially to the belief that on down below, either in the Wilcox sand or in the Siliceous lime, a great pool of oil is awaiting the bit. The further down the well is drilled, the higher the formations have gone, the higher the oil content has been found. Some formations have been "pinched out" almost entirely. The Wilcox formation is 11 feet higher than the Viola, considering the normal levels for each.

The drill was driven on down after the first Wilcox indications were picked up, until the depth of 3,540 was reached. At this point an extremely hard shell or cap has been found. Operations were stopped here, in order that the drillers may underream from the bottom of the present casing to the casing on down to the hard shell that caps the Wilcox sand. This is necessarily a slow process, since all caution must be employed. Drillers believe six days will be required in order to be ready to go ahead and drill into the formation.

A well known Oklahoma operator remarked, after the hard cap rock had been discovered on top of the Wilcox sand, that if a well showed such a series of formations down to this point in the Oklahoma fields, they would be certain of a big well either in the Wilcox sand or in the Siliceous lime. He pointed out that the great Seminole field production all comes from the Wilcox sand. "I don't know as much about your formation up here as I do about the formations in Oklahoma," he said, "but you can bet that as soon as drilling starts again into the Wilcox sand, you're going to find me at that well every minute until they bring it in. I want to see a new gusher brought in."

In the shallow test, started a short time ago in order to go down and tap the oil known to be in the Nevada line at 1,065 feet, actual drilling has been delayed on account of setting casing. However, the casing is set and the well is dry, and drilling is to be resumed right away, at a depth of 480 feet.

Oil Payments are still available on the basis of oil, if and when produced, at ten cents per barrel, or on the basis of oil, if and when produced, at the rate of one dollar's worth for 15 cents. Those interested may write to G. E. Creitz, Trustee, Farmers Union Building, Salina. Mr. Creitz has been assigned a large quantity of oil, contingent on its production, to take care of these contracts.

WIBW RADIO SCHEDULE

The schedule for the regular Farmers Union broadcasts over WIBW, Capper Publication Radio Station at Topeka, includes the following:

July 27, Cal Ward, Royalty Live Stock Commission Co.

August 10, Farmers Union Coop. Creamery.

These programs begin at 7:30 o'clock each Thursday evening.

WARD ON WIBW THIS WEEK

Cal Ward will speak over radio WIBW, Topeka, on the regular Farmers Union period on Thursday evening of this week. The schedule called for the Farmers Union Royalty Co. to have charge of the program, but that cooperative asked for a later date and gave Mr. Ward the opportunity to use the period this week. Mr. Ward will have an interesting message for the radio audience, and every one who has the opportunity will do well to tune in on his address.

PETERSON TELLS WHY HE PREFERS UNION CREAMERY

Peter F. Peterson, Alta Vista, Member Farmers Union Creamery Board, Talks over WIBW Last Thursday Evening

MENTIONS ALLOTMENT

Points Out that Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery has State and National Organization Backing It Up, with Well Established Market

Speaking on "Why I Would Choose the Farmers Union Creamery," Peter F. Peterson of Alta Vista told the WIBW radio audience about the development of marketing of farm products from the time when farmers produced only for themselves up until the present time when we deal in surplus, foreign markets, cooperation and all the other phases which enter into the picture. His address given Thursday night, follows:

At the present time we hear a great deal of discussion about the "New Deal" and how it is going to bring all the depressed out of the depression. There are going to be some experiments tried and if the formula is well balanced no doubt some lasting results will be obtained. I do not care to discuss the merits or the demerits of the Voluntary Allotment plan pertaining to the different groups of crops only as it may affect dairymen. If we go back to the days of the pioneer and get a picture of how production was carried on at that time we will have a guide for what is hoped to be accomplished by the new deal. At that time a family settled on a piece of land and raised what they needed for food and clothing, and they cared for enough live stock to furnish their meat and wool for clothing. There was no surplus. During this early period of development it was an individual policy only, the population was small and the land was in their hands. They needed only to raise enough food and clothing. There were no centralized markets or storage facilities of any importance, and the matter of having surplus of production on hand would be just wasted energy.

However, the building of railroads and the establishing of spinning mills and packing houses furnished a market for the pioneers' surplus. The pioneer became ambitious and with invention of the machine he began to speed up production without any coöperation on the part of the merchant, manufacturer or distributor. The individual began to pile up surpluses greater than could be consumed, so the railroads, manufacturers, and processors had to hunt for new markets farther away.

In building this new expansion program the money was borrowed from the European countries, so the United States became a debtor nation. Therefore it was not a hard matter to arrange to pay its creditors in goods, grain, meat and cotton.

During this time up to and including the World War, there was, perhaps, a reason to speed up production. Consumption in most of the years was keeping pace with production, a natural result and because of the signing of the Armistice stopped the destruction; and the picture begins to change. The production still continues and to still be able to distribute the surplus production a lending policy was adopted. This did not last very long because the borrowing nations soon found out that they could not borrow themselves out of debt; so the picture takes another change. The foreign market is lost, and during these many years the production has been gaining throughout the world faster than the population was able to consume it. Therefore the manufacturer, processor, and distributor, did not need the service of millions of people; so they were unemployed element to deal with. Today we are a creditor nation so we cannot hope to dispose of the surpluses on a cash basis any longer, except on a domestic basis with the manufacturer, processor and distributor, for the necessities and luxuries that agriculture can use.

This has thrown the producer out of balance and until an adjustment is made it will not be righted. I am not willing to say that we will ever be able to hold our position in the world export trade that we held during the period previous to the world war. The day of the individual as a successful producer, in my judgment, is past. I draw my conclusions by the failure of the managers of large business institutions and holding companies that failed by trying to sell their service for more than it was worth. These failures were what brought forth the famous Shannon investigation of the cooperative marketing institutions, and the Government in business it was termed. There is still a world of propaganda going out to the individual producer with a purpose in mind of poisoning his reasoning against cooperative marketing, and the many coöperating marketing organizations that were set up under the administration of the Farm Board. They call them pests that are supported and kept going by a rich uncle, and insist that the public does not have any knowledge of how much it is costing to keep these places in a going condition. I do not know of a single in-

stance where a cooperative business has taken the advantage of a reorganization plan to beat its creditors or stock holders out of a single penny, or to eliminate any of its stockholders.

The curtailment of acreage in the adopted Voluntary Domestic Allotment plan may have a tendency to increase the dairy production quite materially by causing the reduced acreage to be sown to alfalfa, sweet clover, and other tame grasses and then pastured with cattle used for dairy purposes.

For this reason I would choose the Farmers Union creamery as a manufacturing and marketing agency for my dairy production, as it does not sponsor any increase in production, nor does it have any prizes to offer a dairyman to increase his dairy herd, such as the individual, or the large centralizer, or creamery company with a chain of creameries in competition with each other for dairy production (continued on page 2)

SIMPSON SLATED FOR FIVE TALKS IN KANSAS SOON

First Appearance is at Joint Farmers Union-Farm Bureau Picnic at Seneca, with Lambertson and Snyder

SCHEDULE COMPLETE

Kansas will be favored by five addresses to be delivered at as many meetings during the first and second weeks in August by national Farmers Union president, John A. Simpson.

All arrangements are virtually complete for the meetings, the first of which will be held at Seneca, Nemaha county, on Thursday afternoon, August 10. The Seneca meeting will be a joint farm organization picnic, with the Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau taking part. Announcement has been made that Congressman W. P. Lambertson of Fairview and Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, will be on the program with President Simpson. President C. A. Ward of the Kansas Farmers Union and Floyd Lynn, state secretary, probably will be on hand at this meeting as well as at the remaining meetings on Mr. Simpson's schedule.

On Friday afternoon August 11, Mr. Simpson will speak at the Seneca, near Beatrice, in Marshall county. Mr. Simpson spoke at this same place last year.

The Saturday afternoon meeting, August 12, will be held in Riley county, six miles southwest of Manhattan, at the E. A. Williams grove.

The only meeting scheduled for the evening will be Monday evening, August 14 at Lincolnville, in Marion county. John Fengel, member of the Kansas Farmers Union board, is promised to look after the details of this meeting. Mr. Fengel promises a large crowd.

The final Simpson meeting will be held in the city park in Winfield, Cowley county, beginning at 2:30 p. m., Tuesday, August 15. Farmers Union leaders in Cowley county are counting on a great meeting to be attended by a large crowd of farmers and business men.

Nothing needs be said about Mr. Simpson's ability as a speaker. He is one of the outstanding speakers of the United States, and commands a large interest all over the country because of his activity in the interests of the farmers. He is especially well informed on his subject, and every one—farmer, professional man or woman, or business man or woman—should hear him in one of these Kansas meetings.

Roosevelt Broadcasts Plan

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in his third radio talk to the nation over a nation-wide hook-up Monday evening of this week, outlined in characteristically straight-forward language, what he proposed to do and what he proposes to have others do to bring the country to a full recovery from the depression.

He gave first recognition to the necessity of improvement in farm products prices, declaring that this is necessary in order for recovery to come about. Second, he said, the country must bring back industry "along sound lines." He expressed confidence that farm conditions are improving and that they would continue to improve under operation of the farm act.

The President appealed for wholehearted support of the national plan for shorter working hours and higher wages. He summoned the country to a quick attack on the depression, and called upon all employers in the country to put into immediate effect the voluntary code which will bring employment to thousands of the present unemployed by shortening the hours of those now working, and at the same time elevating wage levels.

The President asked, "that even before the dates set in the agreement, which we have sent out, the employers of the country who have not already done so—the big fellows and the little fellows—shall at once write or telegraph me personally at the White House expressing their intention of

NAME COMMITTEES TO PUT NEW PLAN INTO EFFECT NOW

Director H. Umlberger Announces County and Township Meetings to be Held Soon, and Farmers Given Opportunity to Sign Contracts

FARM GROUPS WORK

At Community Meetings Farmers Will Become Better Acquainted with New Plan, and Will Elect Members on Wheat Control Associations

Plans for putting the domestic voluntary allotment feature of the Agricultural Adjustment Act into effect in Kansas are going forward as rapidly as possible. In most counties, the temporary county executive committees of three members each have been announced.

These committees will take the lead in organizing permanent county wheat production control associations. Dean H. Umlberger of the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, has been working steadily on the plans to carry the act into effect, and has called farm leaders in for various conferences. It has been explained that the administration of the act is not to be built around any one farm organization, but that all farm organizations will have active parts in putting it into operation.

In most of the county committees, the various farm organizations, including, of course, the Kansas Farmers Union, are represented.

District training schools for the county administrators have been held over the state, and in furtherance of the statewide educational campaign being conducted to acquaint farmers with the allotment plan, community or township meetings are to be held. Director Umlberger announces that these community meetings are to be scheduled generally over the state by the first of August.

At these meetings full details of the allotment plan will be discussed and an opportunity given for farmers to sign applications for the wheat plan contracts. Those attending these meetings will elect one wheat grower to the board of directors of the county wheat production control association. Two other men will be elected at various meetings to serve with the elected director as a community or township committee.

For the information of our readers in various parts of the state, we publish below a list of the temporary county executive committees as announced by Director Umlberger. It will be noted that a large number of substantial Farmers Union men have been named on these committees. The list follows:

Atchison—T. J. Nelson, F. C. Statz and J. W. Ashcraft.
Brown—O. J. Olson, Merritt Hathaway and Norman Saylor.
Butler—Ralph Grier, Augustus Frank Claypool, Whitewater; A. G. Ziemann, Burns.
Clay—J. H. Doverspike and T. H. McCabe, Cottonwood Falls; D. L. Crawford, Elmdale.
Cloud—E. Lowell Houghton, James-town; D. D. Bramwell, Ames; Walter Sheets, Glasco.
Chautauque—Fred Ackerman, Seneca.

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thowe, President
T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1933

VERY MUCH WORTH WHILE

Is it worth while—is it worth a little extra effort—to have a militant farm organization in Kansas?

Is it worth a day's time set apart to call on your neighbors, in order to keep the Farmers Union going in this state?

If it is not worth while, and if it is not worth this small effort, then the Farmers Union should fold up and get out of the picture. However, if the Farmers Union is worth the effort, then the organization should stay definitely in the picture; and each member should—and must—get busy and increase the membership.

Just suppose, for the sake of argument, that because of a lack of membership support the Kansas Farmers Union should disband. After the Farmers Union was no more, any number of farmers would be saying to themselves: "We certainly need an organization through which we can band together for the purpose of improving our markets; to protect us from the powerful interests who are bleeding us every day. We need a strong fighting organization whereby we can build up collective strength to fight for our rights in the state legislature and in Washington. We need such an organization as the Kansas Farmers Union was. And if I and my neighbors had just worked a little harder at it, we could still have the Farmers Union. It would not have died."

Act Before Too Late

We plead with every farmer in the state who realizes the value of this militant farm organization, not only from his own viewpoint but also because of his children who will need it when they carry the burdens of agriculture, to begin this king of these things now before it is too late.

There are many interests which rejoice when farmers are careless about keeping up their Farmers Union dues. The Farmers Union has thrown a protecting arm around the industry of agriculture as a whole, and these interests want that protecting arm torn away so they will not be hampered in their hellish exploitation of the farmer. These interests know that this carelessness on the part of the farmer, when it comes to supporting his own organization, is one thing which will kill the organization more surely and more quickly than anything else. So, of course, they rejoice when a farmer withdraws or denies his support.

The Farmers Union cannot go against natural laws. One fundamental law is that when the support of any structure is removed, that structure falls. The support on which the Farmers Union depends is membership. If that is removed, the Farmers Union will fall. If that support is strengthened, then the Farmers Union will be strengthened, and will function and better serve those who support it.

Helping the Enemy

Each member who fails to pay his dues this year does just that much to contribute to the downfall of his own militant class organization. He does just that much to help those interests who are waiting for an opportunity to place all farmers in bondage and slavery. Each man who was a member two years ago and failed to pay dues last year has definitely contributed to the strength of the enemies of agriculture.

If this were thoroughly understood and realized, we cannot, for the life of us, understand why any farmer would fail to pay dues into the Farmers Union, if there were any way under the sun in which he could do it.

Organization Universal

There is no way a man can turn to get away from the necessity of organizing and associating himself with the other men in his own class of work or walk of life in order to safeguard his own best interests. The very men who exploit farmers—who grow rich by juggling the values of the things the farmer produces and by speculating with farm products—organize and associate themselves together in order that their efforts may be more successful for themselves. If a man quits farming and goes into some other trade, organization is one of the first things he will run into. He will find, then, that \$2.75 is a very small amount of annual dues to pay.

The Farmers Union is the one organization, membership in which is limited to farmers, which has had the courage and the stamina to stand out against all odds and demand of the government that it recognize the rights of farmers; that the burden of taxation be shared by other classes on the basis of ability to pay instead of on the basis of what the assessor can see and place on the tax rolls; that the monetary system of the United States be revamped in such a way that the masses of producers have an equal chance with those who deal in money and demand of the farmer be paid a price equal to the cost of production for the things he produces and which are in demand by all other classes of people; that the Frazier bill be made a law, and that many other changes shall be made in the existing order of things.

How Poison is Given

All this, of course, has made the Farmers Union the target for propaganda broadsides fired by interests opposed to agricultural independence. All this has caused those who want to enslave us, to attempt to poison the Farmers Union. Naturally, they have tried to grab the Farmers Union

and hold it while they pour poison down its throat. They have chosen the cowardly way which is always chosen by murderers. They try to put poison in the Farmers Union's food. In other words, they seek to poison the minds of the farmer members against their own organization, thus to prevent those members from supporting the Farmers Union.

All this is to be expected. An organization which serves farmers and enables them to battle for their own rights, and makes it possible for them to resist the diabolical scheme to throw farmers, as a class, into slavery, would, of course, be the center of attack on the part of those who seek to enslave us. They know that this farm organization must be battered down before they can continue with their infamous scheme and plans.

The Antidote

It is up to the farmers, themselves, therefore, to combat the poison and the propaganda broadsides directed at their own organization. This can be done in one way, and one way only. That one way is for them to rally to the active support of the Kansas Farmers Union; to listen to their friends instead of their enemies; to contribute directly to their own organization rather than to contribute directly or indirectly to the organized forces which seek to batter down the farmers' stronghold.

An organization, which, because of having championed the cause of its own supporters, has become the target of the enemy, certainly has demonstrated that it is worth while. It has demonstrated beyond question that it is worth at least a day's effort on the part of each member, to maintain and build up its membership strength.

Time to Double Membership

There is scarcely a Farmers Union local in the state in which the membership could not be doubled if the present members would organize a drive—set apart a day—and call on all non-members in the community and insist on getting their support in the form of membership. This has been done in some communities, and the result always has been a great increase in membership and in interest.

If membership were not needed to further and protect farmers' interests, then this little extra work would not be necessary. But since it is necessary, it must be done. If it is not done, then—shall we say the days of the Farmers Union are numbered?

We have now come to the time of year when harvesting and threshing are virtually over. This means that farmers in many communities now have an opportunity to devote a little time to their organization. Their organization is more important to them—although not costing so much—than any piece of machinery on the farm.

Let's preserve the Farmers Union. Let's make it possible for it to go on. Let's build up the membership. Let's realize that it has done millions of dollars worth of good in Kansas this year alone, and that it deserves support.

In some communities, lack of Farmers Union membership constitutes an emergency. Call meetings—either regular Farmers Union meetings or special meetings—and talk this emergency over. Eliminate the emergency by direct, decisive, prompt action.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

FARM LOANS AND REFINANCING

Many letters have come to this office making inquiries as to how to go about getting a farm loan or refinancing one already carried. Upon the strength of these inquiries I have endeavored to obtain first hand information from national headquarters at Washington and from the Federal Land Bank at Wichita. To date we are in no position to give our readers any additional information over and above that which has been carried in the column of our paper recently.

I must frankly confess that I am discouraged and heart sick because many of our farmers and our own members are unable to receive any material benefit. Many of our farm leaders, including myself, become sick and disgusted when we finally are brought face to face with the impossible red tape that a farmer must go through with before he gets anywhere.

The Farmers Union through its national and state leadership fought vigorously in Washington during the last session of Congress for the passage of the Frazier Bill. As we were continuously side-tracked from the principles of that bill we were told by the brain-trust in Washington, and by different members of Congress, that even though we didn't get the Frazier Bill, we would get a refinancing law which would reach our distressed farmers.

Mr. Morganthau, Open the Door! This refinancing measure which be-

came a law was attached to the so-called Agricultural Adjustment Act. To carry out the provisions of this new law it necessitated a complete new set-up under the direction of the Farm Credit Administration, headed by Henry Morganthau, Jr.

Now, the writer feels he is speaking the mind of literally hundreds of thousands of our farmers when he suggests to Mr. Morganthau that either he or some of his superior or subordinates clarify this question and frankly demonstrate to the distressed farmer how he is going to receive much relief under the provisions of this new law.

I am willing to confess that I urged our farmers to take advantage of this new financing plan; but when I did it, I really felt that the farmer could better his conditions by so doing. It is apparent at this time that not many loans are being refinanced under his new set-up that cannot be handled by other existing farm loan agencies. The farmer, when he wishes his loan refinanced, and makes application for same immediately finds that his loan will be based upon "normal values" of the average price of farm commodities during the 10 years from 1905 to 1914. The writer is convinced that Solomon himself, with all his wisdom, could not arrive at or find the answer to an order so complicated and impossible. Thus, we are compelled as farmers to go on facing foreclosure because we cannot pay our interest and taxes, and because the door is shut to us under the new refinancing law.

It is the purpose of the Farmers Union and its leadership to assist our membership along lines of equity and justice and we are going to continue to the last to do this very thing. It may be that through the leadership of the Farmers Union and other farm groups we will be able to impress in charge of the administration of the new law, the need to liberalize their policies. This does not mean that we are advocating a slipshod and unsound policy. But, we are claiming that nothing less than a program that will reach thousands of our distressed farmers, who apparently are on the border line, will satisfy. Kansas Farmers Union is again ready to join hands with all our farm organizations in fighting for the Frazier Bill at the next session of Congress.

WHEAT PLAN GETTING UNDER WAY IN KANSAS

When it was evident that the powers that be in Washington would not adopt any so-called cost of production plan for farm commodities, the writer got back of the Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plan. Farm Leaders from 14 of the states took the principle of the Allotment Plan, and after much debate, study and deliberation, developed it more thoroughly as to its practicability, which our readers know was approved by Secretary Wallace and President Roosevelt.

This plan, if accepted by the farmers, will put into their pockets literally millions of dollars and in addition, we feel, will regulate our production until such a time as the natural law of supply and demand will more actively function. We ask our farmers to accept it and we believe they will.

In Kansas the preliminary machinery is fast being set up. The local county committee, in most counties, has been appointed. We sincerely hope that the Farmers Union has received equitable representation.

In a plan of this kind, which has to be developed and applied so rapidly, there are a lot of details which must be reckoned with. These details many times do not come to the surface until the last month and then somebody must act. The writer has advocated from the start that nobody is better equipped to administer this plan than the farmers themselves. We advocated that it must be democratic and that for once only the farmer who participated should benefit.

We were tremendously surprised when an order came from Washington to the effect that temporary farm agents were to be supplied to those counties which have no farm agent, and that those who aspired to this position would have to take a civil service examination. The provisions of this examination were that the applicant would have to be a college graduate, have farm experience and various and sundry other things.

I do not want to discount college training or education in any way, but I am of the school of thought that after all, the thing most needed is good practical horse sense; and I am of the solemn opinion that in every county in Kansas we have many practical, capable farmers who have never looked inside a college or university, who are highly qualified to deal with their fellow farmers, and to develop the allotment plan as it relates itself to the wheat situation.

The Kansas Farmers Union has worked and will continue to work along constructive lines, but we do not propose to be discriminated against and say nothing about it.

The best way to correct all of these inconsistencies and to get for the farmers not only a new deal, but a square

SIMPSON BLASTS

ADVALOREM TAX IN RADIO TALK

(continued from page 1)

recommend are the ones that destroy. They destroy because they are not based on ability to pay. They destroy because they confiscate the property of the common people. They destroy because they take from the common people all their purchasing and paying power. They destroy the farmer, the merchant, the banker, the doctor, the lawyer, the barber, the painter, the plumber; in fact all small business men, professional men, and laboring men.

When taxes take from the farmer at the end of the year all the farmer has produced that year, the farmer's purchasing and paying power has been entirely destroyed, which means the banker can not collect what the farmer owes the bank, the doctor can not collect; the lawyer, the merchant and the laboring man, all destroyed by this unjust system.

The ultra-rich with their cruel, murderous, unjust systems of taxation even destroy human life. My justification for this statement will be found in Government Publication No. 162, Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, page 1. It is a table of infant mortality. This Government report shows that one hundred and sixty-seven of every thousand live babies born to fathers with an income of less than four hundred dollars per year die before they are twelve months old. This table further shows that fifty-five babies of every thousand born alive in homes where the fathers have an income of as much as twelve hundred dollars per year, die before they are twelve months old. The difference in the death rate is one hundred and eight babies. This means exactly one hundred and eight murders committed by those who reduce the paying and purchasing power of the citizens of this Nation through taxation and other methods to the extent that they are unable to protect the lives of their little children.

Mr. Rich man, if you are listening in and you have advocated and supported a system of taxation that destroys one hundred and eight babies out of each thousand born in homes where the father receives less than four hundred dollars per year income, for God's sake, man, get on your knees and pray Jehovah to forgive you and not send you to Hell.

A system of taxation that has taken thousands of homes away from farmers in the last few years is as vicious as the most savage animal that ever roamed a jungle. In Mississippi alone a little over a year ago, one-seventh of the farm lands of that state were auctioned off for taxes in one week. There are other states with records equally bad. Those who have advocated the ad valorem system have committed the greatest crime on earth—the destruction of a home. Home is the foundation of all government, even the foundation of civilization itself. The goal and heart of man is the desire to have a home, to have a place to live, to have a place to reserve of homes. The most dastardly work in which a man can be engaged is the destruction of homes. These two sentences tell the whole story of the present purpose of the Farmers' Holiday Association. It is to do anything to destroy a home is guilty of treason to our Government. There will come a time when all such will be avoided like a leper. Think of a man calling himself respectable and at the same time advocating the taxation of a home. For every home destroyed by taxation, some rich man adds a few dollars to his millions.

These cruel ultra-rich also advocate the unjust, unequitable and unscientific system of taxing the people. They consume for revenue to pay the expenses of the Federal Government. They advocate these taxes with full knowledge that such a system deprives thirty million children of medical care, deprives the mothers of dental care, deprives the children of proper medical care. Such taxes are largely responsible for the one hundred and eight deaths just cited.

If all the money necessary to run this Government were raised by consumption taxes the average family would pay in the United States would be more than two hundred dollars per year.

Think of a man with his name on the church books claiming to be a Christian, advocating that a father whose income is less than four hundred dollars per year should pay two hundred dollars of it to support the Government.

The ultra-rich devilishly say that everybody should be made to pay their share of running the Government. These rich make such a thing impossible by taking most of everybody's share and leaving them nothing with which to pay. If at the end of the year the National wealth were equally distributed, then everyone under a just system of taxation would pay exactly the same amount.

In my testimony before the Senate Finance Committee in the special session, I made the statement that the propaganda for promoting the beer bill through Congress and for promoting it through the various legislatures was completely the work of the ultra-rich. It was for the purpose of further taxing the poor people of the Nation, thus reducing the taxes of the rich. Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, one of the wisest Senators, asserted my statement was absolutely true. The ultra-rich in order to reduce their income taxes about one hundred and fifty million dollars to the Federal Government and a like sum to the various state governments advocated the beer bill. It was not because they were thirsty for beer. It was because they were greedy to pile up millions on top of the millions they now have. They are advocating repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment for the same reason. It will further reduce their income taxes. They are not

deal, is for every farmer in Kansas to join the Farmers Union.

thirsty for liquor of any kind; their cellars are full of it.

General Sales Tax

The ultra-rich have gone back three thousand years and dug up the barbarous general sales tax system. I quote from Doctor Alfred D. Buehler, professor of economics in the University of Vermont, in a book written by him and published about a year ago. Doctor Buehler says on page three of his book:

"Ancient Athens laid various taxes on the sales of commodities in the markets, and on sales of landed property. The taxation of sales of specific commodities, like salt, was common in Egypt, India, and other ancient states. In Egypt, under the Ptolemies a very unpopular tax at the rate of five per cent was placed upon the sales of all commodities. When the Romans conquered Egypt they established a general sales tax that apparently amounted to as much as ten per cent.

"Perhaps the best known sales tax of antiquity was that collected by Rome in the days of Augustus. He laid a tax of one per cent upon all articles, movable goods, or fixtures, sold in the markets or by auction, even at Rome and in the Italian peninsula. On slaves the duty was two per cent. In 17 A. D. Tiberius reduced the tax rate to one-half per cent to allay popular discontent, but during the first centuries of the Roman Empire a general sales tax of one per cent was common. The Romans also carried the general sales tax into France and Spain, where sales taxation continued after the Romans lost their control of Western Europe.

"The general sales tax employed by Spain after the beginning of the fourteenth century, has received the attention of students of taxation for many years. 'Starting in the early Middle Ages in the communes, it was introduced as a national tax in 1342. It included virtually all articles and was levied at first at the rate of one per cent, then at five per cent, and later at ten per cent, on all sales. The general sales tax led to not a little difficulty, but it was continued by the absolute monarchs who were at their wits' ends to find some method of balancing the budget. The Spanish economists of the time do not tire of calling attention to the enormities and the unfortunate economic consequences of the general sales tax.'

"The masses were oppressed by the general sales tax for centuries; and by industry and commerce were exhausted by its excessive exactions. Adam Smith condemned the general sales tax as an important element in the economic decay of Spain. The hateful tax was finally discontinued in the early nineteenth century.

"During the days of the Inquisition Spain attempted, but without success, to carry the general sales tax into the Netherlands. The Dutch arose in rebellion against this undertaking."

On page four we find, "France also ventured early into the field of general sales taxation. In 1514 Philip I. initiated a tax of six denier per livre on the sale of provisions. In 1585, when the English armies had invaded France, the rate of the general sales tax was doubled and the middle classes were infuriated. In 1665 Louis XI established a five per cent tax upon sales of articles at wholesale. He was later frustrated in his attempt to collect a tax upon all sales of commodities. A general sales tax was also introduced by Sully in 1597, but revoked in 1602 because of popular resistance.

"Various later attempts to again introduce the general sales tax in France failed because of popular refusals to acquiesce. 'The French experience with the general sales tax therefore warrants the conclusion that raising public revenues it proved to be a failure. In fact, when the French Revolution broke out the first thing the convention did was to abolish all the sales taxes.'

Unsuccessful attempts were made by the ultra-rich during and after the Civil War to pass a general sales tax through Congress. Doctor Buehler says on page fourteen of his book in discussing recent efforts to fasten a general sales tax on the people of this country, 'It was the fundamental objective of the movement for a general sales tax to lighten the tax burdens of the wealthier classes of society. Probably those who would gain the most from the enactment of a general sales tax were the interests of the Nation. Instead of the income tax and profits taxes, which were largely paid by a few wealthy individuals, a general sales tax would be adopted which would be passed on largely to the millions of the Nation's consumers.'

On page two hundred and thirty-one of his book, Doctor Buehler gives a table showing that seventy-six million people in this country are on a standard of living below the comfortable level and yet these advocates of a general sales tax would tax these seventy-six million unfortunate citizens on the purchases of their bare necessities in order that the rich man's income tax might be less. They are willing to lower the already deplorable living standards of these seventy-six million men, women and children.

A general sales tax is unjust to the extreme of taking money from those who are objects of charity. It takes the pennies dropped into the tin cup of the blind beggar on the street corner. When the shades of evening come the grandchild says to the blind beggar, 'It is time to go home.' They start down the street to the hovel they call home and on the way stop to purchase a little coffee and other things to eat. Under the consumption tax system advocated by the ultra-rich, the Government takes toll from the pennies of this blind beggar.

You farmers listening in, if you would like to see the unjust, unequitable, unscientific consumption tax system used by the Government abolished, write to E. E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Illinois, and ask how you can organize a Local if the Farmers Union in your neighborhood and how you may become a member of your local. You people listening in who are not eligible to membership

in the Farmers Union, if you would like to see this destructive tax system put out of business in this country, write to E. E. Kennedy, our National Secretary, Kankakee, Illinois, and find out how you can help to destroy the monster.

(to be concluded next week)

GOVERNMENT TELLS GRAIN TRADE WHAT THEY'LL HAVE TO DO

(continued from page 1)

vine right to handle the farmers' products.

"The institutions engaged in marketing exist and will continue to exist just so long as they provide a useful service.

"If they do not perform such service then it will be necessary for farmers to find some other method for marketing their products.

"This country cannot go on permitting farmers to be dispossessed of their farms and hopes through no fault of their own because of their inability to make the cost of production.

"My prediction is that unless the farmers of the country can be assured that they are going to get a square deal—not two or three years hence but now and before congress reassembles, then events will happen which will make what we already have seen look like a pleasant dream.

"I want to emphasize to everyone connected with the grain trade the necessity that you put your own house in order where it needs to be put in order.

"We are not going to undertake to superimpose something on the grain trades until after they have had an opportunity to work out their problems themselves.

"If this is not done, promptly, however, I will make no promises."

Peck's comments were made public in written form after he had confronted the grain conference.

"Abuses exist in the grain trades," he averred emphatically.

"The trades, acting as the marketing medium for the farmers, should correct these.

"If they do not succeed the government will act. We conceive it to be the government's function to protect any group which is unable to protect itself.

"I know of no industry other than farming which has nothing to say about the prices received for its products.

"I understand why this is true but do not understand why it should be allowed to remain true. Perhaps I should be enlightened."

PETERSON TELLS WHY HE PREFERS UNION CREAMERY

(continued from page 1)

To build a safe guard for the dairy industry there must be cooperation among all the dairy products producers; so that the surplus of state and national production can be put to place a burden on the consuming public and make them pay for strikes that is too high and to cause strikes and boycotts among the producers.

I would choose the Farmers Union creamery because it has a state and national organization for its foundation to build upon. It has an Educational program that is widely adapted to preserve agriculture and to establish a balance in production, economy in processing, processing and marketing. In this organization the leaders are chosen by the producers and they can make any changes that they care to. In the personnel of the plants are men and women of the highest type and each is a specialist in his or her department, and any producer listening in on this broadcast is invited to write to either plant, Colony or Wakeeney, and you will receive full details.

SHORT TWINE AFFECT

According to figures compiled by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, the hot, dry weather had its effect on the number of pounds of twine distributed by it in the state of Kansas this year. However, weather conditions, the Jobbing Association merchandised a very satisfactory volume of twine, and feel certain that they handled their percentage of this business. Members of the Jobbing House are looking for an especially heavy twine business this fall, and dealers are urged to give this matter consideration at the earliest possible date and place their orders. Orders which are booked early will be sure to be filled, while if dealers wait until the last minute they may be cut short on the number of pounds needed.

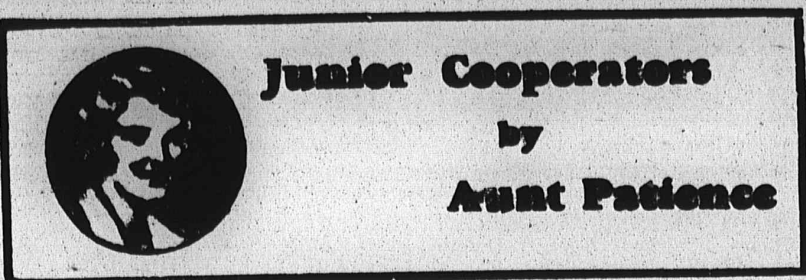
The Merchandising Department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association recently announced its 1933 connections for Oklahoma coal. They are as follows: Genuine McAlester Deep Vein, Henryetta and Poteau Semi-anthracite, and Magic City. Of course, coal mined in Kansas and handled by the Jobbing Association is from the Imperial Deep Shaft mines in Southern Kansas.

July coal quotations are out now, and those dealers who have storage space will find it profitable to order for July shipment.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association also has a very good connection on shovel coal, and can supply it at attractive prices to those who prefer shovel coal to shaft coal.—The Co-Operator.

Why wait until breeding time this fall to purchase your dairy bull? One has the advantage of more time for selection and also a price advantage if one purchases now. Better still, one can buy a half interest in a neighbor's proven bull.

Why wait until breeding time this fall to purchase your dairy bull? One has the advantage of more time for selection and also a price advantage if one purchases now. Better still, one can buy a half interest in a neighbor's proven bull.



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

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

PICKING THE WINNERS

(By Floyd H. Lynn, Editor, Kansas Union Farmer)

Say! I've just completed about the hardest job I ever undertook. When Aunt Patience asked me if I would serve as judge of the essay contest, and name the winners of the three different classes, I readily accepted, thinking it would be an easy job. Imagine the jolt I got when several hundred essays were shoved under my nose, along with the suggestion that I had better get busy at it.

I even then, I thought it would just be a matter of reading them over once and picking out the best one in each class. Before I had been at it very long, though, I realized it would be a matter of reading them over many times—carefully.

I sorted the letters out according to the classes and titles, then read through each pile of letters. As I re-read them, I kept laying aside those which I thought best. As I kept piling down to a smaller size with each reading. Still, I had to face the final question of which one in each pile was better than all the rest.

Finally, I had a bright idea. I had told Mrs. Lynn of my troubles, but she didn't seem to be much impressed. So I asked her to help me out. She, too, thought it would be easy; and she, too, was fooled. She found out it was a harder job than she expected. But she did help me, and together, we finally decided on the winners.

I might say too, that the contest was so close in each of the three classes, that we changed our minds two or three times after we thought we had it settled. We couldn't always agree at first—and I won't say who always won the argument.

The contests were so close, in fact, that I couldn't make myself feel perfectly right about all the decisions. So we took the matter up with Aunt Patience and decided that several of the letters which finally were sorted out were certainly good enough to win prizes. The only thing left to do was to get some more prizes to award—and that's what we did. The three first prizes—the best in each of the three classes—called for wrist watches. So we looked around and got some other good prizes, including sewing sets, and pens and pencils. Even then, we know there were many mighty good letters or essays which did not win any prizes. But we had to draw the line somewhere.

I just want to say right here that I have quit worrying about the future of the Farmers Union in Kansas. Reading these hundreds of essays from the Juniors has thoroughly convinced me you youngsters know a lot about the Farmers Union, and have its best interests at heart.

More, perhaps, than some of the older folks. When you get a few years older and take over the work, I believe things will run more smoothly than they are running now. I was more than repaid for my work in reading your essays, by the many new ideas you brought to my mind.

THE WINNERS

Perhaps I'd better name the winners. Here they are:

Age 6 to 9, on "Why I'm glad My Folks Belong to the Farmers Union." Won by Nona Lee Adams, age 8, Rydal, Kansas.

Age 10 to 13, on "How the Farmers Union Has Helped My Folks." Won by Marjorie Fiechter, age 13, Brewster, Kansas.

Age 14 to 16, on "How to Get More Folks to Join Our Farmers Union Local." Won by Norbert Arnoldy, age 14, Tipton, Kansas.

Other prize winners, as well as some of those deserving honorable mention, were: Margene Nease, 7, Zenith; Louise Brinker, 9, Cawker City; Roy E. Baldwin, 7, Galesburg; Beverly Taylor, 9, Ottawa; and Virginia Lee Myers, 8, Natoma.

Harold Runtt, 13, Cawker City; Esther Lee Ballaw, 10, Strong City; Irma Kietzmann, 12, Alta Vista; Dale Hendricks, 11, Dellvale; Maxine Nichol, 11, Logan; Winifred Avers, 12, Belle Plaine; Louise Cole, 12, 12, Belle Plaine; Herman, 13, Ellis; Marie Cole, 13, Logan; and Ivan Barnhill, 12, Hunter.

Alice Runtt, 14, Cawker City; Ruby Baldwin, 15, Galesburg; Irene Scheller, 15, Marysville; Johnnie Brinker, 14, Cawker City; Dean Settles, 14, Healy; Lila Breeding, 16, Herkimer; Margaret Kirby, 15, Toronto; Hazel Springer, 14, Leonardville; Lucille Mamma, 14, Dighton; Margaret Steinbach, 14, Clay Center; Rose Schmidt, 14, Schoenchen; Mollie Peniston, 14, Cicero; Marcus B. Pfeifer, 15, Hays; Ida V. Pfeifer, 16, Hays; Katherine Piercey, 15, Lenexa; Mira Daniels, 13, Parsons; Maxine Weiler, 15, Rush Center; Doris Rothchild, 14, Montrose; and Regina Braun, 14, Victoria.

Many more were perhaps eligible for the above list, but some forgot to sign their names, some forgot to state their ages, and some did not put down the names of their towns. Needless to say, considered to some extent, although a letter which appeared to have been written by the Junior's own hand, even though just a beginner who had trouble making a much better letters just right, has more consideration than a letter which appeared to have been written by some older person.

All in all, it was a good contest. Even those who did not win prizes must have had a good time trying,

and must have learned something—perhaps taught the older folks something!

THESE WON WRIST WATCHES

Here are the prize winning essays: "Why I Am Glad My Folks Belong to the Farmers Union"

(By Nona Lee Adams, age 8, Rydal, Kansas)

There are several reasons why I am glad my folks belong to the Farmers Union. One of the reasons is because they can go to the meetings and have friends. Some times they have special entertainments which I enjoy.

My folks buy all the things they can through the Farmers Union, such as gas, oil, twine, and feeds. They can get them cheaper. One thing they can get cheaper is this year is twine. Our Union buys or orders so much twine for all the members. Each one takes as much as they need.

Last year they bought seed potatoes. They ordered at least a truck load, and I was glad they could get them cheaper.

I am also glad they can have better prices for live stock through our Farmers Union organization. They also have produce houses some places where the farmers can get more for what they have to sell.

I will help advertise the Farmers Union to all farmers who do not belong.

"How the Farmers Union Has Helped My Folks"

(By Marjorie Fiechter, age 13, Brewster, Kansas)

I am a Junior Cooperator and live on a farm twelve miles from Brewster with my mother, four sisters and one brother.

We have one of the strongest local Farmers Union organizations in the state of Kansas. It operates two elevators, a general store, meat market, cream station and bulk oil station.

My mother buys all the things we need at the Farmers Union store, because she gets more for her money, as it operates on a very narrow margin and takes produce in exchange for merchandise. She takes the butter fat from our twelve cows, to the Farmers Union cream station, because it always pays more money and gives better tests. This is made possible by the fact that they have their own cooperative creamery at Wakeney, not so very far away.

Our surplus grain is all sold through the Farmers Union elevator which not only pays highest market prices, but also gives each member a rebate at the end of each year. This rebate is simply the year's profits, prorated among the members.

The Farmers Union meat market buys nearly all its meat from the farmer members, and butchers it as needed. For this live stock and poultry, they always pay the farmer more than market price, since they do not have much overhead expenses to pay out.

We get all our oils and greases for our car and tractor from the Farmers Union Oil Company. They buy in large quantities and sell at nearly cost. They have two big oil trucks which run almost day and night, delivering gas and oil to farmers' houses.

In addition to paying highest market prices for farm produce, and selling merchandise of high quality at low cost, the men and women who have charge of the different departments of the local organization, are very courteous and render the best service one could wish for.

The Farmers Union at Brewster gives a big annual picnic and holds frequent meetings, where folks have a good time and get lots of helpful information.

Then, last but not least, the Kansas Union Farmer is a great help to my folks. It is a dandy newspaper and keeps farmers posted as to what is going on in the agricultural world and brings the message of cooperation to all who read it.

Four years ago, when the doctor told my father he had only a few hours to live, he called my mother to his bedside and told her to stay in the Farmers Union, and she has. By doing so, she has been enabled to go ahead and run the farm, although left a widow with six little children.

"How to Get More Folks to Join Our Farmers Union Local"

(By Norbert Arnoldy, age 14, Tipton, Kansas)

Today we find it sort of a problem to get more farmers to join the Farmers Union Local. A reason for this is that the farmers do not all know what this organization does to help the farmers.

Several suggestions, which I think would help get more farmers to join this organization, are:

The members of the local can invite the neighbors and friends to come to one of their regular meetings. This meeting should be a good one in order that the visitors who are not members may get interested in the Farmers Union.

At this meeting they could have a county, or even a state, officer of the Farmers Union to give a talk on what the Farmers Union does to help the farmers, or on something else to get them interested.

They could give the visitors a few details of what they would have to do if they were members of this organization.

The members of the Local could hold other meetings which would interest the neighbors and friends, who

are not members, to come. Here they could also give a program which would would interest them in joining the Local.

There is a club or an organization which is existing today—the "Junior Cooperators"—which keeps the young folks interested; and perhaps when they—or we—get older, we will also be members of the Farmers Union Local.

If every member does his part in any of these suggestions, I think many more farmers will join the Farmers Union Local; and sooner or later, this organization will be one of the greatest, organized to help the farmers.

NOTES ON THE CONTEST

A wide variety of ideas on how the Farmers Union helps the farmers, and on how to induce additional farmers to join the Farmers Union, came to light in the hundreds of letters received from Junior Cooperators in the essay contest.

One Junior would have the young Farmers Union folks give entertainments, charging an admission charge, the proceeds to be used to send copies of the Kansas Union Farmer to non-members. This Junior believes such action would cause these non-members to join the Farmers Union.

Another Junior tells how the Farmers Union folks in her neighborhood came to the assistance of her family when they suffered the loss of their home by fire.

Many spoke of the advantages of having a Farmers Union store where they could trade to advantage.

Others spoke of the advantage of having cooperative marketing agencies such as the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., local live stock shipping associations, the Jobbing Association and local cooperative elevators. Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery and cream and produce stations, the insurance companies, the Auditing Association, the Union Oil Co. and cooperative stations, and the Royalty pool.

Many spoke about the Farmers Union paper and its message to the farmers. Numerous letters mentioned the advantage of being allowed to belong to the Junior Cooperators.

Some spoke about the fact that their folks can get better prices for hogs by shipping through shipping associations and to the Farmers Union firm, than they could get by selling direct.

One or two spoke of their locals remembering the sick members with flowers.

One feature of the contest which was quite noticeable was the fact that most of the contestants were girls. They outnumbered the boys by a wide margin. This may be because the boys have all been busy working in the fields. It may be that girls just simply like to write better than boys do. However, nearly all the boys who did write in this contest did exceptionally well.

JUNIOR LETTERS

Pomona, Kans., June 21, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience: I am so slow in writing. I am sending in my essay. How is the weather down there? It is just fine up here. I am 12 years old. My birthday is December 11th. I took the seventh grade final examinations this year. I got 91 in geography, 86 in physiology and 91 in Kansas history. I will be in the eighth grade next year. I think the sunflower would be a nice club flower, being it is the state flower. For pets I have three baby kittens. I named them Tootie, Bootsie and White Pootie. I have two dogs, their names are Taters and Noodles. I have an old tom cat. His name is Mar.

Your friend,
Mary C. Johnston.

Dear Mary: Well, the weather here has been dreadful hot—but it has become cooler the last few days. Those are very good averages—congratulations. I think the names you've given your kittens are cute—I think I told you that my kitten's name is Bosco. He likes to play with the typewriter as you write this. You're lucky to be able to have so many pets—there's no room in town for more than one. Please don't forget to write to me again. Aunt Patience.

Logan, Kans., June 23, 1933.

Dear Aunt Patience: I have my essay all written ready to send in. I am sorry that I haven't gotten it in before, but I have been busy helping clean house, and kakeboarding and painting the rooms.

I graduated from the eighth grade this year with an average of 82. June sixth we went up to the Towanda schoolhouse because that is where the club met that mother longs for. Maxine Nichol, Louise Cole, and I sang a song for the club women. The name of it was "Where They Grow."

There has been several of the members of the Junior Coop. Ass'n. sent in votes for the club flower. I think the sunflower would be the best club

flower, because it is so popular in Kansas.

Saturday, June 17th we and some of our friends went to a dance over west of here and we sure did have a good time. We kids want to go back again this Saturday night but I don't know whether we will or not. We met several folks that we hadn't seen for a long time.

Today the boys are finishing shelling the corn that they have been holding back, so I will have to close and help mother. So good bye.

Your niece,
Marie Cole.

P. S. I am sending in my Christmas lesson. I don't suppose it will be any good by this time. My birthday date is Aug. 26 and I am 13 years old. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me.

Dear Marie: That was a good average—you'll go to High School next year, I suppose. I wish I could have heard you sing—perhaps you can learn our Junior song and sing it at one of your Local meetings. I'm always glad to get the lessons, although of course I like to receive them promptly. I hope you do receive letters from some of the Juniors—let me know who writes to you.

Aunt Patience.

Natoma, Kansas.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am just fine. I bet you thought that I never would write, but I haven't forgotten you. My, but it has been hot here and no rain until last night (Sunday) we had a nice shower of rain. Has it been dry in Salina? I took the diploma examination, and I passed into the 8th grade. I'll sure be glad when I get out of school. I think the forget-me-not would be best for our club flower.

I have three brothers and 1 sister. I had four brothers but they were all dead last June 18, 1932. He was 26 years old. My next to the oldest sure has a cute little girl. She was born November 11, 1932 on Armistice Day. I was 12 years old May 19, 1932. I found my twin a long time ago. Her name is Margaret Waffor, Westphalia, Kansas, but she only wrote to me once or twice. So I wish some one would write to me. I will answer it. I am sending in my essay called "How the Farmers Union has helped my folks." I guess I had better close.

Your niece,
Bernadine Meyers.

P. S. I bet that is your picture in the upper left hand corner of the paper. Summer is here once more.

Dear Bernadine: I had been wondering why I hadn't heard from you and I'm glad you've not forgotten me. It's been hot here too—we really had the hottest summer, so far, that I can remember. Yes, it surely has been dry here, even the grass is dying. I'm sure that when Margaret sees this, that she'll write to you again. Many of the Juniors think that the picture you mention is a guess we'll have to have a vote on the question. Aunt Patience.

Ellsworth, Kans., June 16, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience: Some hot weather here's having now isn't it? It gets so hot here at times that I can hardly breathe, and I certainly think that why I put my essay off so many times and decided I'd take a swim or a cold bath to cool me off. Finally some one sent us a breezy afternoon and I sat down on its way tomorrow morning. I really think it is a lot of fun to try to win something, even though you are disappointed at times in not winning, because it reviews in our minds what the Farmers Union does for us and what it can mean to us.

Although this is hard times or depression as they call it, I passed my freshman year and will be a sophomore this fall. My oldest sister graduated this spring and my sister Evelyn will graduate next spring.

I am also writing today to Winifred Avers of Belle Plaine, Kansas.

Dear Lila: I have always taken our age limit to mean, that a Junior is eligible for membership until he or she reaches his or her seventeenth birthday. At that age, one is eligible for membership in the adult Local. I hope you'll hear from many of the Juniors—and that is sweet of you—to wish to congratulate the winners of the contest.

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Her birthday is January 3 and mine is January 6. Only three days apart, so that makes me be writing lots of letters on a hot day like this.

I am rather busy this summer. I am taking lessons on a cornet every Tuesday and Friday. My sister that graduated, played a cornet also, and now I have to take her place, since she graduated. Evelyn plays a violin. I have twenty-six chickens and five ducklings to take care of, and am trying to tame my little ducklings as pets, which is a very hard task to do.

I will go out in harvest time to help my aunt so I will have my sister La Verne to take care of my chicks and ducks. Well, I know by the time you finish reading this letter you will be tired and forming perspiration on your forehead on account of the hot weather and long letter, so will close with lots of love.

Bernadine Svoboda.

P. S. I am voting for the sunflower because it is the state flower.

Dear Bernadine: Yes, it's been just as hot here—really almost unbearable. But perhaps the latter part of the summer will be cool. I'm glad you got your essay finished. What is that someone has said—"Not failure, but giving up, is crime." That could be applied to our contest—if we each of us try our very best, that's all we can do. And as only three prizes can be given, many of us must fail to win of course. But if the contest has made you all review what the Farmers Union is, and what it means to each of us individually, its purpose will be accomplished. Congratulations on your becoming a Sophomore and I'm glad you're writing Winifred. Your birthdays are so close that you can be twins very easily. I know you are busy with your practicing and your little chickens and ducklings. I am very fond of the cornet—I wish I could hear you play yours. No, you know I like long letters. We have six votes this week for the sunflower, and only two for the forget-me-not. The sunflower still is ahead.

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Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am just fine. I bet you thought that I never would write, but I haven't forgotten you. My, but it has been hot here and no rain until last night (Sunday) we had a nice shower of rain. Has it been dry in Salina? I took the diploma examination, and I passed into the 8th grade. I'll sure be glad when I get out of school. I think the forget-me-not would be best for our club flower.

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PAGE FOUR

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of sales of live stock marketed during the week of July 17 to July 21, 1933 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

Andrew Forbes—Osgood Co. Ks—17 steers, 1210	6.85
Horace Thompson—Wabaunsee Co. Ks—25 steers, 1090	6.35
L. D. Houts—Wabaunsee Co. Ks—14 steers, 1010	6.35
L. D. Peak—Norton Co. Ks—8 steers, 1023	6.25
Horace Thompson—Wabaunsee Co. Ks—25 steers, 1090	6.25
D. E. Piper—Butter Co. Ks—12 steers, 1189	6.10
M. Mitchell—Franklin Co. Ks—8 steers, 888	6.10
M. R. Lewis—Webster Co. Ks—12 steers, 927	6.10
H. R. Falk—Wabaunsee Co. Ks—35 heifers, 781	5.90
F. A. Ehm—Geary Co. Ks—10 steers, 1133	5.85
J. Klenda—Marion Co. Ks—10 steers, 1133	5.85
H. H. Wright—Osgood Co. Ks—10 steers, 958	5.80
R. B. Baird—Riley Co. Ks—11 heifers, 791	5.75
N. C. West—Linn Co. Ks—4 heifers, 820	5.75
E. L. Martin—Linn Co. Ks—8 steers, 886	5.75
C. A. Ware—Miami Co. Ks—8 steers, 1050	5.75
R. J. Evans—Saline Co. Mo—14 heifers, 922	5.75
L. D. Peak—Norton Co. Ks—23 steers, 1182	5.75
L. M. Davis—Bourbon Co. Ks—11 steers, 871	5.75
C. E. Bowman—Livingston Co. Mo—13 heifers, 760	5.75
J. M. Davis—Bourbon Co. Ks—8 steers, 871	5.75
M. R. Lewis—Webster Co. Ks—12 steers, 927	5.75
Paul A. Ehm—Geary Co. Ks—10 steers, 1133	5.75
Milton Andres—Wabaunsee Co. Ks—12 steers, 1147	5.75
L. Stanley—Butter Co. Ks—12 steers, 1212	5.75
L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair Co. Mo—12 heifers, 692	5.75
L. V. Lafferty—Linn Co. Ks—8 steers, 757	5.75
L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair Co. Mo—12 heifers, 692	5.75
Harold Koehler—Greenwood Co. Ks—8 steers, 881	5.75
Fred Nier—Lincoln Co. Ks—15 steers, 875	5.75
Earnest Schoeder—Rush Co. Ks—10 steers, 817	5.75
Harold Koehler—Greenwood Co. Ks—8 steers, 881	5.75
C. E. Hubbard—Woodson Co. Ks—8 steers, 853	5.75
Harold Koehler—Greenwood Co. Ks—8 steers, 881	5.75
Fred A. Bangs—Greenwood Co. Ks—21 cows, 912	5.75
Earnest Schoeder—Rush Co. Ks—10 steers, 817	5.75
O. C. McFadden—Rush Co. Ks—10 calves, 156	5.75
Herbert Voeltz—Ellsworth Co. Ks—5 cows, 919	5.75
Fred Nier—Lincoln Co. Ks—15 steers, 875	5.75
J. G. Hutchins—Rice Co. Ks—18 stock hfs., 612	5.75
F. H. Hale—Osborne Co. Ks—10 stock hfs., 617	5.75
Leo C. Polcy—Rush Co. Ks—10 cows, 912	5.75
Home Turner—Trego Co. Ks—12 cows, 858	5.75
Fred Glasgow—Carmen Co. Okla.—15 cows, 896	5.75
H. C. Coester—Crawford Co. Ks—11 hogs, 222	4.70
R. D. Dunn—Henry Co. Mo—17 hogs, 228	4.70
Dale Powers—Allen Co. Ks—19 hogs, 213	4.70
J. E. Young—Johnson Co. Ks—17 hogs, 201	4.70
L. N. North—Caldwell Co. Ks—14 hogs, 191	4.65
G. L. Armstrong—Linn Co. Ks—9 hogs, 193	4.65
Waubesaup Ship Assn.—Hickory Co. Mo—10 hogs, 192	4.65
Ed Dickson—Miami Co. Ks—10 hogs, 318	4.65
Otto Schutte—Lafayette Co. Mo—11 hogs, 318	4.65
B. E. Hasland—Johnson Co. Ks—14 hogs, 175	4.60
J. G. Henry—Henry Co. Mo—14 hogs, 182	4.60
Mort Simpson—Coffey Co. Ks—8 hogs, 182	4.60
Sol Rhoten—Osgood Co. Ks—9 hogs, 173	4.60
W. H. H. Flock—Allen Co. Ks—6 hogs, 176	4.60
A. H. Diehl & Son—Dickinson Co. Ks—5 hogs, 224	4.60
J. B. Neumeier—Wabaunsee Co. Ks—5 hogs, 224	4.60
Jess Ryan—DeKalb Co. Ks—6 hogs, 208	4.60
Samuelson Bros.—Riley Co. Ks—7 hogs, 362	4.60
Martin Breithaupt—Johnson Co. Ks—16 hogs, 235	4.60
Fred Cox—Linn Co. Ks—11 hogs, 231	4.60
Henry Temple—Lafayette Co. Mo—7 hogs, 237	4.60
Leonard Froehlich—Lafayette Co. Mo—14 hogs, 235	4.60
L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair Co. Mo—12 hogs, 240	4.60
Joe Trendel—Sr.—Osgood Co. Ks—5 hogs, 200	4.60
C. W. Brown—Lafayette Co. Mo—12 hogs, 210	4.60
Thos. Drewal—Lafayette Co. Mo—12 hogs, 210	4.60
John Myers—Nemaha Co. Ks—27 hogs, 300	4.60
C. A. Hook—Lafayette Co. Mo—13 hogs, 236	4.60
W. M. Pohl—Jackson Co. Ks—31 hogs, 189	4.60
Louis Rhoten—Chase Co. Ks—5 hogs, 208	4.60
John H. Holtz—Miami Co. Ks—13 hogs, 217	4.60
C. S. Stump—Clay Co. Ks—13 hogs, 242	4.60
Geo. Steele—Pottawatomie Co. Ks—16 hogs, 195	4.60
Chris W. Wenzelberger—Wabaunsee Co. Ks—28 hogs, 195	4.60
Olaf Olson—Osgood Co. Ks—9 hogs, 182	4.60
Nina Custer—Johnson Co. Ks—9 hogs, 182	4.60
Harve Curtis—Cloud Co. Ks—12 hogs, 194	4.60
T. C. Elinger—Coffey Co. Ks—8 hogs, 208	4.60
Frank Burwell—Leavenworth Co. Ks—14 hogs, 213	4.60
Gay Kunke—Jefferson Co. Ks—19 hogs, 176	4.60
O. G. Newman—Wabaunsee Co. Ks—18 hogs, 176	4.60
Ben Neumeier—Wabaunsee Co. Ks—5 hogs, 176	4.60
R. J. Magnus—Cloud Co. Ks—20 hogs, 189	4.60
H. H. Rothaus—Lafayette Co. Mo—40 hogs, 300	4.60
T. J. Evans—Wyandotte Co. Ks—48 hogs, 181	4.60
Elmer Brabner—Coffey Co. Ks—5 hogs, 181	4.60
E. E. Steele—Franklin Co. Ks—19 hogs, 197	4.60
John Adams—Marshall Co. Ks—58 hogs, 184	4.60
F. T. Ship Assn.—Norton Co. Ks—16 hogs, 204	4.60
C. S. Robinson—Johnson Co. Ks—21 hogs, 217	4.60
Ivin Proctor—Lafayette Co. Mo—21 hogs, 217	4.60
Wm. F. Wagner—Lafayette Co. Mo—6 hogs, 265	4.60
Frederick Alexander—Clay Co. Ks—5 hogs, 217	4.60
John Larson—Riley Co. Ks—8 hogs, 236	4.60
Albert Gugler—Dickinson Co. Ks—24 hogs, 207	4.60
Ed. Albert—Crawford Co. Ks—24 hogs, 207	4.60
Ben Brecheisen—Johnson Co. Ks—24 hogs, 247	4.60
Osborne Co. F. U. S. A.—Osborne Co. Ks—21 hogs, 181	4.60
M. R. Rhoten—Bates Co. Ks—13 hogs, 235	4.60
Anton Welschman—Pottawatomie Co. Ks—5 hogs, 194	4.60
Geo. Chasoupek—Wabaunsee Co. Ks—18 hogs, 181	4.60
C. H. Kunkel—Woodson Co. Ks—9 hogs, 232	4.60
L. Arnold—Trego Co. Ks—32 hogs, 170	4.60
Henry Newland—Clay Co. Ks—6 hogs, 212	4.60
A. A. Kind—Woodson Co. Ks—7 hogs, 272	4.60
G. E. Wheeler—Franklin Co. Ks—10 hogs, 181	4.60
L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair Co. Mo—21 hogs, 184	4.60

WICHITA MANAGER

COOPERATIVE MARKETING NOTES

Notes gathered from hither and yon, but applicable to YOUR farm or community.

A year ago Congress increased the federal tax on futures commodity transactions from one cent on each \$100 value of the trade to five cents. Thereupon the voice of each member of every contract market in the land rose up as one voice, proclaiming the utter ruin and impending breakdown of the nation's marketing machinery as a result of this "iniquitous four hundred per cent increase in trading tax."

The president of the Chicago Board of Trade was currently quoted in the press as stating: "This proposal to increase the federal tax on contracts made in the grain futures markets by four hundred per cent is ruinous. Trade volume will be lowered. Even a market so large as the Chicago Board of Trade will lose much of its liquidity. . . farmers will suffer because of restricted hedging facilities, and by reason of this added tax burden."

The Grain Committee on National Affairs sent an urgent message to the President of the United States and other high government officials, serving notice and warning of disaster should this tax be allowed to stand. "A grave situation has developed as a result of the utterly prohibitive tax," asserted the message. "Genuine alarm prevails throughout agriculture and the agricultural trades that the startling restrictions of markets may make it impossible to absorb the new incoming crops. The commodity exchanges of this country, being prevailed upon by the producers everywhere to aid in the situation, wish to advise those in authority that unless a bill is enacted before Congress adjourns to abate this tax increase, there is real danger that during the heavy crop moving period the weight of hedges may prove too great for the market. We can not too strongly urge that necessary action be taken to reduce this tax to a level that will not paralyze the movement of commodities—adjudgment of Congress without such action can only be construed as utter disregard of the welfare of agriculture in this pressing emergency."

Grave and alarming language, indeed, and the above are but a few samples of the many dire forebodings given utterance only a little over a year ago. Meanwhile, how does experience compare with these prophecies? Has the marketing machinery collapsed and failed to function? Has

the volume of trading been restricted or not?

Figures of futures trading are significant. For the first six months of 1932 the futures trading totaled grains in all contract markets totaled 6,140,000,000 bushels. During the first six months of 1933, under the "iniquitous and ruinous" futures trading tax, this figure totals 8,115,000,000 bushels. Compare June 1932 with June 1933 under this "repressive tax" the same figure totals 2,313,000,000 bushels; or consider that in the first nine trading days of July, 1932, futures trading on all grains amounted to 150,532,000 bushels, while reaching 1,058,000,000 bushels for the corresponding days of July this year.

Thus do the facts of experience arise to confound and confute the prophecies of calamity.

Universal is the appeal of ripe wheat in the field, framed in the magic background of a typical rural country side. The only demonstration of a farmers' cooperative to be seen at the Chicago Century of Progress is built around such a vista executed in pictured background and structural foreground—the new type of exhibitor's art called diorama.

Visitors from Saskatchewan have passed before the remarkably executed view of grain fields and countryside which constitutes the exhibit of Farmers National Grain Corporation, national grain cooperative, in Social Science Hall, to exclaim: "That looks like our country in harvest time!" farm folk from Oklahoma and Kansas, from Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois promptly declare that the scene portrays their home community too.

Of tens of thousands who pass by this exhibit of cooperative grain marketing, the present day farmer, the thinker and the educator alike grasp its lesson of economic and social advancement; but every man, woman and child of rural origin or of rural understanding thrills to the appeal of the picture—ripe grain waving in the breeze—fertile slopes and valleys in the background, richly prophetic of the bounty of the land and a never-failing source of virile citizenship.

In terms of foreign currencies, United States prices are now lower than on March 1, 1933, says Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State college. Prices in the United States measured in dollars have advanced, but the exchange value of the dollar in terms of foreign currencies has declined more than United States prices have advanced. As a result, the dollar will buy materially less in foreign markets, making it easier for foreign countries to buy American goods when price is the only thing to be considered as is rarely the case at present.

WHAT WOULD WE BUY?

Give farmers a net income and they will spend it to the benefit of not only themselves but unemployed industry as well. This objective of the new farm bill is borne out in a survey disclosed by Director H. Umberger of the Kansas State College extension service.

The questionnaire, distributed recently to farmers by county agricultural agents in Kansas, brought 382 replies from 32 counties located in every part of the state. These replies indicate how these farmers would spend \$309,755.19, representing a net return of 4 per cent on their total farm investment when they secure this net return to spend exclusive of payments on debts, interest, and taxes.

As an average for the farmers reporting, 4 per cent on his investment would give each farmer \$810.88, which he has stated he would spend \$743.78.

For new buildings and repairs to buildings, including paint and hardware, 89 per cent of these farmers would spend an average of \$190.61; 86 per cent, an average of \$160.77 for new implements and repairs for old implements; 50 per cent, an average of \$114.88 for all other tools, for farm workshop, hay forks, and the like; 80 per cent, an average of \$61.28 for fencing, gates, and repairs; and 77 per cent, an average of \$81.53 for miscellaneous equipment, windmills, stock tanks, gasoline engines, cream separators, harness, feeders, repairs, and the like.

For live stock, 34 per cent would spend an average of \$189.08; 47 per cent an average of \$142.58 for a new automobile, truck, or equipment; and 47 per cent, an average of \$114.88 for home, water, light, and sewage systems; 53 per cent, an average of \$62.94 for household furniture, equipment, and repairs; 66 per cent, an average of \$70.29 for clothing; 22 per cent, an average of \$32.10 for school books and other school necessities; and 16 per cent, an average of \$115.65 for other needs, making a total of \$743.78.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Since it has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to remove suddenly from our midst the sixteen-year-old daughter of our beloved brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John Starkey, we the members of the Quinter Local, No. 1095, express to the Starkey family our deepest sympathy in this their sad experience of loss, and commend you to the trust in Him who knoweth best and doeth all things well.

Norman Flora, E. L. Phelps.

ALLEN COUNTY PICNIC

The Farmers Union, Grange and Farm Bureau are having an all-day picnic Tuesday, August 1, at the Riverview Park in Iola, Kansas. President Farrell of the Agricultural College will be the speaker for the day. Also the Moran Band, pony races, ball games and other features will add to the interest of the picnic. In fact there will be something doing all day. A basket dinner will be served at noon. Everybody welcome.

Mrs. John Roedel, Secretary. Allen Center Local.

COOPERATIVE MEET ON AIR

Another special broadcast of an event of national interest to agricultural men will be featured in the National Farm and Home Hour Saturday, July 28, when reports of the American Institute of Cooperation's ninth annual session will be broadcast for the information of listeners.

Public sessions of the Institute of Cooperation will be held at the North Carolina College of Agriculture at Raleigh, July 24-29. The broadcast, coming on the last day of the event, will give speakers an opportunity to cover all of the highlights of the meetings.

The keynote of this year's sessions, according to Charles Holman, secretary, will be an appraisal of the changing status of agricultural cooperatives under the stress of depression and in the light of the New Deal at Washington.

NAME COMMITTEES TO PUT NEW PLAN INTO EFFECT NOW (continued from page 1)

dan; L. D. Severns, Peru; Fred Holroyd, Cedarvale. Cowley—Ira A. Wilson and Wm. E. Reynolds, Winfield; Chas. F. Demott, Arkansas City. Dickinson—Eli Hoffman, Detroit; G. A. Peterson, Enterprise; Henry Nottorf, Abilene. Doniphan—T. B. Shulsky, Herman Libel and Joe Koelliker. Douglas—Fred Flory; W. W. Gers-tenberg, and Wilson Counts. Ellsworth—W. L. Reed, Kanopolis; H. A. Schacht, Lorraine; A. M. Austin, Wilson. Edwards—Leo R. Craft and H. H. Smith, Kinsley; John Mayhew, Trousdale.

Franklin—A. R. Carpenter and B. A. Good, Ottawa; Chester Wagner, Richmond. Finney—G. H. Krehbiel and J. C. Standley, Garden City; Lawrence Norton, Kalvesta. Gove—Norman Flora, Quinter; E. L. Tustin and Charles M. Harris, Grinnell. Geary—A. W. Edwards and Gaylord Munson, Junction City; Fred Morgan, Alta Vista. Graham—John McCoy, Ed Zohner and William Baird. Greenwood—E. S. Burt, Eureka; H. L. Soule, Madison; H. E. Wickershaw, Fall River.

Greeley—L. E. Trued, E. C. Gentry and Theo W. Howland, Tribune. Harvey—James M. Smith, Hesston, Isaac Penner, Newton; Dan Dettweiler, Halstead. Elk—Sam McCurry, Longton; Chas. W. Ware, Grenola; A. W. Finley, Elk Falls.

Hodgeman—O. W. Lyman, Burdette Joe McKibben and F. E. Ochs, Jetmore. Harper—H. Ray Ruthford, Anthony; E. H. Schmidt, Bluff City; R. D. Ely, Attica. Hamilton—Kinmon Downer, O. D. White and H. L. Harkness, Syracuse. Johnson—Alva Riffey, Martin Phillips and R. R. Houghland, Olathe. Jewell—John Weisner, Esbon; Wm. McElroy, Randall; Joe McDill, Jewell. Jefferson—Warren Bonar, Valley Falls; Ed Richter and Ralph Puderbaugh, Ozarkie.

Kearney—J. L. Burden, Ulysses; Joe Burnett, Kendall; August Kuhlman, Lakin. Kingman—Claud Brand, Basil; Fred Dewesse, Cunningham; Noah Cheatum, Kingman. Lane—Jim McLeish, Pendennis; M. G. Bryant and Daniel Thomas, Dighton. Linn—F. C. Gerstenberger, Blue Mound—Ray Teagarden and J. A. Martin. Leavenworth—O. O. Browning, A. G. Kamm and John M. Hund, Jr. Lyons—Amund Fladung, Emporia; Chas. Day, Allen; C. A. Pain, Admire. Logan—John Van Druff, Oakley; V. R. Cutting, Monument; E. J. Gfel-ler, Winona.

Marion—J. B. Shields, Lost Springs; Henry Haas, Lehigh; J. S. Burkholder, Marion.

Mitchell—Henry J. Seidel, Glen Elder; Chas. Hartman, Scottsville; Andrew Patterson, Beloit.

McPherson—Harold Beam and Barton Gibson, McPherson; Sam Christianson, Canton.

Morris—Walter Olson, Dwight; Harry Blythe, White City; G. W. Sandburg, Lost Springs.

Miami—Fred Russell, Paola; Ross O'Connell, Wellsville; Henry Dayfule, Paola.

Marshall—Henry Hegler, Marysville; Gilbert Howell, Mayetta, John Tommer, Waterville.

Montgomery—Clyde Clubine, Independence; A. F. Featheringill and E. P. Childers, Coffeyville.

Nemaha—Henry Reekman, Goff; F. J. Herrmann, Sabetha; J. G. Goff, man, Bayleville.

Norton—A. R. Kirk, Oronoque; C. L. Thompson, Almena; G. J. Archer, Denmore.

Ottawa—Roger Blanchard and W. S. Arbutnot, Bennington; Forest Galt, Minneapolis.

Osgood—Henry Behrens, Lyons; Thomas Hupp, Overbrook; B. N. Cooper, Carbondale.

Pratt—W. E. Berg, Pratt; Joey Eubank, Cullison; C. C. Brant, Isabel.

Rawlins—W. E. Harper, Beardsley; C. S. McDougal, Atwood; John Frauke Herndon.

Republic—T. J. Charles, Republic; Fred Lowe, Narka; E. L. Shepherd, Wayne.

Rice—F. J. Habiger, Bushton; W. H. Hamilton, Geneseo; W. W. Partington, Alden.

Riley—J. W. Wolfenbarger, Randolph; C. E. Yawenav, Manhattan; John Harvey, Ogden.

Saline—George E. Geiger, Brookville; Frank Tromble and Cleve D. Miller, Salina.

Sherman—G. M. Hines, Kanorado; Irwin Trachsel, Goodland; John Daniels, Edson.

Smith—Ed H. Jacobs, Gaylord; Herbert Smith, Smith Center; Chas. Moore, Lebanon.

Sedgwick—C. C. Winter, Andale; J. B. Wise, Clearwater; E. A. Long, Bayneville.

Sheridan—B. G. Baalman, V. Corawell and W. A. Williams. Sumner—C. C. Smith, Conway Springs; Fred Barnes, Oxford; Dan Kubik, Caldwell.

Shawnee—Fred Renyer, Berryton; J. B. Davis, Silver Lake; V. O. Burban, Richland.

Scott—Estes Christy and Wm. Carpenter, Scott City; M. E. Bouleware, Modoc.

Thomas—Clifford Miller Brewster; John Pratt and Roy Leak, Colby. Trego—Jesse Guy, Arnold; W. R. Walker, Wakeeney; Ernest Egger, Ellis.

Wallace—E. W. Frazier and Dolf Simpson, Sharon Springs; Emil Glad, Weir.

Wichita—Scott Carothers, Marien-thal; John Bauch and Dan Jeager, Leoti.

Wabaunsee—E. W. Thoes, Alma; Art N. Winkler, Maplehill; Sherman Mertz, Wabaunsee.

Washington—H. F. Wesche, Barnes; John Wood, Clifton; F. E. Ertel, Had-dam.

Woodson—H. Peters, Yates Center; E. H. Weckel and R. A. Wright, Neosho Falls.

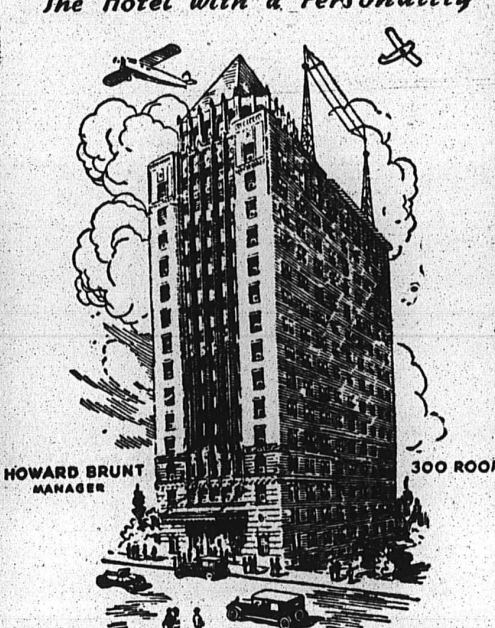
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