



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1932

NUMBER 49

COME TO SHOWDOWN

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE SUSPENDED BY DRASTIC ORDER

Action Follows Refusal of Speculative Market Heads to Extend Clearing Privilege to Farmers National

BOARD IS DEFIANT

Seems to Take Position that Government Cannot Force it to be Fair with Farmer-Owned and Controlled Cooperative

The private grain trade, openly antagonistic to cooperative marketing of grain and other farm products, received a terrific jolt on Saturday, July 23, when the commission created to punish the Chicago Board of Trade by suspending the operations of the futures trading market of that body for sixty days. The commission which issued the drastic order is composed of Attorney General Mitchell, Secretary of Agriculture, and all members of the President's cabinet. The action followed an investigation of the board of trade's refusal to extend clearing privileges on the transactions of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

The order allows fifteen days of grace in which the grain trade may go to court to obtain a possible stay order, and a judicial review of the findings made public by the commission.

The action of the commission is a result of the board of trade's attitude toward the large cooperative grain marketing concern, which became active following the establishment of the Federal Farm Board. The Farmers National handled 410 million bushels of grain for members and non-members from March, 1930 to the close of 1931, thus cutting into the profits which had always gone to those who speculated and gambled in the farmers' products. This enormous amount of grain business was handled by the Farmers National at a great saving for the producers. This, however, meant nothing to the speculators who saw their grip on farmers' marketing being loosened—meant nothing except that they, the gamblers, were not getting so much of the farmers' money.

Denied Membership

Accordingly, the grain trade refused to allow the cooperatives the regular trading privileges. The Farmers National opposed first, through the Updike Grain Company and when that avenue was denied the cooperatives for clearing their transactions, the Farmers National applied for membership, which was refused last April. The grain trade tried to show that the cooperative was not financially responsible. An investigation, however, showed that the Farmers National had nearly 22 million dollars of current assets and a large line of credits at the bank. The board of trade brought out the fact that the Farmers National owed the farm board \$16,485,743, evidenced by demand notes. It was brought out by the government commission, however, that the debt owing to the farm board was no menace to the cooperative's financial standing, since the farm board is in the position of a friendly creditor, with no disposition to force payment of the debt. This debt is not now in the form of demand notes, but has lately been funded over a long time period. This places the

Farmers National in a very strong financial position.

Another charge trumped up by the private grain trade interests was to the effect that the Farmers National is not a "true cooperative."

The three cabinet members composing the commission reserve the right to mitigate the penalty, providing the board of trade shows a willingness to modify its present stand, and extend clearing privileges to the Farmers National.

Carey is Defiant

Peter B. Carey, president of the board of trade, takes a defiant attitude, and, according to the press, made this statement: "The Board of Trade will stay open, and it will not compromise by yielding to the commission and admitting representatives of the Farmers National Grain Corporation to the clearing corporation." He declared the board would appeal the case to the United States court of appeals as provided by the grain futures act.

It is not believed generally that the carrying out of the suspension order, punishing the country's largest speculative grain market, would hinder the marketing of the new wheat crop now being harvested, nor stop the legitimate hedging operations of the milling and allied industries. From Mr. Carey's viewpoint, however, the market would be "thrown into chaos."

Grain Trade Desperate

The grain trade, seeing the cooperative movement threatening its unholy hold on the farmers' profits, has made desperate efforts to discredit cooperative marketing. The fight was first out at the country elevators, and then when cooperative marketing grew to such proportions that it entered the terminal markets and moved into the very strongholds of the speculators, they became more desperate than ever. They refused the cooperatives the right to clear their transactions, defying business ethics. Then the government stepped in in the interests of fair play, and now the private grain trade is defying the government. The grain trade seems to believe it has an inherent right to speculate and gamble in the products of our farms, simply because it has taken millions and millions of dollars from the farmers in this fashion. They defy the government when it steps in and endorses and protects a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative.

The order issued by the three cabinet members who compose the lawfully constituted commission brings the thing to a showdown between the cooperatives, the farmers' own means of saving in marketing expenses, and the private grain trade, the self-instituted agency which seeks to drain the wealth of the farmers into its own pockets.

Farmers who make the greatest use of their work stock are generally the ones who get their work done at the lowest cost.

TOM WELLS ON WIBW

A voice which never before has disturbed the ether waves will go out over Kansas next Friday evening at 7:30, when Tom Wells, old time Farmers Union member of Elmdale, Kansas, will occupy the Farmers' Union hour on the Topeka radio station. Mr. Wells is known all over Kansas and thousands will tune in to hear him. He is to talk on a program sponsored by the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. of which Rex Lear is the Kansas Mgr.

PRESIDENT SIMPSON AIRS HIS IDEAS ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Gives His Radio Talk the Title of "Non-Partisan Analysis" of Platforms and Candidates for High Offices

PRAISES ROOSEVELT

Brands Hoover as European Instead of American; Calls Attention to Curtis' Age; Garner Not Progressive Enough

The radio speech of John A. Simpson, national Farmers Union president, delivered over NBC network on Saturday, July 23, was a report on Mr. Simpson's views of the Republican, Democratic and Socialist platforms and six candidates.

The speech is too long to be published in its entirety, and for that reason the Kansas Union Farmer is reproducing only that part dealing with the platforms, although a report is given on the balance of the speech.

Discusses Candidates

Speaking of the various candidates, Mr. Simpson first discussed Herbert Hoover. Mr. Hoover, said Mr. Simpson, may be excused for many of his mistakes because he had been away from the United States so much that he was not familiar with conditions here. Mr. Simpson told of Hoover's early childhood; that he had lost both parents before he was two years old; that he was born in West Branch, Iowa, the son of a blacksmith; that he lived in Iowa, Indian Territory and Oregon; that with less than a high school education he entered Leland Stanford University, and graduated. Then he worked as a wage earner in mines in the United States, said Mr. Simpson, and then was employed by a London firm to go to Australia, and from that time on became one of the greatest promoters of mining and oil corporations in the world. He was known, with major activities in Australia, China, Russia, Africa and South America. Mr. Hoover continued this work, declared Mr. Simpson, until 1917, when President Wilson called him to Washington to take charge of food administration. Mr. Simpson declared Mr. Hoover established London as his home. He criticized President Hoover on the basis of his activities as food administrator, and said he was convinced that the President knew little about American agriculture. He charged the President with being favorable to big business interests and against small home owning farmers.

Contrasting Franklin D. Roosevelt, democrat presidential candidate, with President Hoover, Mr. Simpson in his non-partisan discussion called attention to the fact that the candidate is a member of the Roosevelt family of which President Theodore Roosevelt was also a member. Candidate Roosevelt, said Mr. Simpson, lives on a farm near Hyde Park, New York, about half way between Albany and New York City. The farm has been in the Roosevelt family for more than a hundred years, he stated. Governor Roosevelt of New York is thoroughly conversant with all agricultural subjects, said Mr. Simpson. He is a member of the Grange and would like to belong to the Farmers Union, according to Mr. Simpson's statement. Mr. Simpson's non-partisan record in his belief Mr. Roosevelt has a very good background for a presidential candidate. The speaker told that for a long time Mr. Roosevelt served in the Legislature in his state, and that he served under President Wilson and Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He is serving his second term as governor of New York, and the New York citizens gave him a larger majority for his second term than had ever been given to a candidate for that office. Mr. Simpson declares that Roosevelt is more progressive than his platform.

In contrasting the two presidential candidates in his non-partisan analysis, Mr. Simpson said reports show Hoover to be very friendly to the power trusts while Governor Roosevelt is friendly to the people who buy the products of the trusts.

Speaking of the candidates for vice-president of the United States, Mr. Simpson points out that Charles Curtis, that he is of Indian blood, that he was reared on an Indian reservation, that as a boy he was a horse jockey, and that he served in Congress and the United States Senate for many years. Curtis' record in Congress so far as Agriculture is concerned, said Mr. Simpson, is mostly good; but he added that he always sacrificed agriculture as between agriculture and fidelity to his party.

With reference to John Garner of Texas, speaker of the House and presidential candidate for vice-president on the Democratic ticket, Mr. Simpson reported he had served thirty years in Congress, that he was chairman of the Ways and Means committee before becoming speaker, that he was born and reared a farmer and ranch man, that there is not a city in his district, and that he has been elected for the last sixteen years without making a campaign. Garner's sympathies are with the common people, said Mr. Simpson, and he pointed out that Mr. Garner refused the car and chauffeur which the government always furnishes the Speaker on the grounds that the car would cost the government \$5 a day when he could go in a taxi to the Capitol and back for 20 cents. Mr. Simpson said his only criticism of Mr. Garner is that he is not progressive enough.

POLITICS IN THIS ISSUE

It will be noticed that this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer carries a disclaimer of political advertising. This has made it necessary to use a little less space for Farmers Union news and comment than is ordinarily used.

This is a time when much attention should be paid to the claims of those seeking office, when the voters should have an opportunity to make their decisions as to whom they expect to support. This is the last issue of this paper to go to the readers before the primary election. The candidates are showing good judgment in selecting this paper as a medium through which they can reach a large class of voters—the farmers. Therefore, those in charge of the publishing of this paper are glad to turn this issue over largely to discussions of platforms and candidates.

Mr. Simpson devoted but little time to a discussion of the Socialist candidates, but what he said was rather complimentary. Before he closed his talk, he briefly discussed the Iowa Farmers' Holiday Association, and reported it to be meeting with success. In this association, the farmers sign up not to market their products for less than cost of production.

Mr. Simpson also pleaded with all farmers to seek admission into their own class organization. He urged citizens in every avocation of life to make a most careful non-political investigation of the candidates for President and Vice-President.

That part of Mr. Simpson's talk dealing with the various platforms was as follows:

The Liquor Question

Not because it is of the most importance, nor because it is important at all, I shall compare the platforms of the three parties on the liquor question first.

I have a right to say that it is not important for the farmer, and it is not important for the citizen, that the President of the United States has no official authority or power over amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Article V, of the Constitution of the United States, provides the method by which the constitution may be amended. First, the authority to amend is vested absolutely in the several states. Second, the authority to propose amendments is vested in Congress and in the Legislatures of the several states. The action of Congress in proposing amendments is being set up, then this proposition became more intense, more outrageous, and today hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent in an effort to discredit the Federal Farm Board, the Agricultural Marketing Act, and the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Every one concedes to the manufacturer the right to market his own products, for no man has a better right to say how they shall be marketed than the man who owns them, but the selfish interests which have grown rich at the expense of the farmers claim a divine right to exploit farmers' products. These interests are not kidding themselves, for they know that if the Farmers National Grain Corporation continues to grow, it means a revolution in the marketing of grain.

Farmers in this country are the most efficient producers in the world, and their grainaries and warehouses are full of food products they have been forced to sell below the cost of production. But they have in the past neglected the most important part of their business—the marketing of their own products. The manufacturer knows that if he could not sell his things, he would go out and look for a new market. How long could Henry Ford last if he marketed his cars the same way the farmers have been marketing their products?

Tells Mule Story

Farmer Brown hitched his mules to a wagon and started to town with a load of wheat. On the way he stopped to visit with Farmer Jones. Now his mules had been hauling wheat to town over this road for years, and so they proceeded to town and stopped on the scales at the elevator. The manager came out, tested and weighed the wheat, filled out a ticket and a check, tied them to the seat of the wagon, turned the mules down the road and started them home. When the mules got to Farmer Jones' place, the ticket and check, and then said: "Blamed if these two jackasses didn't get two more cents for this wheat than I have been able to get."

Great strides have been taken in the last three years in cooperative marketing; greater than in the ten years previous. Twenty-seven of the grain cooperatives if the country have been able to get together and agree upon a program which they are all supporting. In fact, every grain cooperative in the country but one are stockholders in the Farmers National.

In the past few weeks, in Kansas, two of the largest grain cooperatives, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and the Equity Union Grain Co., have signed a marketing agreement with Farmers National which marks a new milestone in the cooperative marketing program. Under this agreement, the Farmers National will be the local elevators direct, and receive consignments from the local elevators. One of the worst criticisms of cooperative marketing, and one which has been hardest to answer, has been: "Why so many cooperative companies are all doing the same thing?" Under this new plan there will eventually be only one great cooperative grain marketing institution in the United States.

The Money Question

The most important of all questions facing the people of this Nation, as well as of the world, is the money question. It is my charge that neither of the three parties show any courage in their platforms on this question.

The Republican platform promises to defend and preserve a sound currency and an honest dollar. This, evidently, means to defend the present system. It means they consider a dollar now buys four bushels of wheat, ten bushels of oats, twenty pounds of cotton, fifteen dozen eggs and ten pounds of butter at an honest dollar.

The Republican platform also declares in favor of an international conference to consider monetary questions including silver.

The Democrat platform promises to maintain a sound currency at all hazards.

It also favors an international monetary conference to include the rehabilitation of silver.

The Socialist platform promises to

KINNEY TELLS OF FARMERS NATIONAL GRAIN CORPORATION

Former Secretary of Kansas Farmers Union Tells How Private Grain Interests Resent Farmer Keeping Own Profits

TELLS OF MERGERS

Farmers Union Jobbing Association and Equity Union Grain Co. Now Have Marketing Agreement With Farmers National

Thousands of farmers in Kansas were glad to hear the voice of A. M. Kinney, Kansas representative of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, over the Topeka radio station, WIBW, on Friday evening of last week. Mr. Kinney was formerly secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Farmers Union and editor of the Kansas Union Farmer. Mr. Kinney, speaking of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, had this to say:

Kinney's Speech

This giant grain cooperative, not yet three years old, has grown to be the largest marketing company in the world. It has branches in all the terminal markets in this country, and connections in all foreign markets where grain is bought and sold. This company is owned and controlled by the farmers of this country, and all profits arising from transaction of its business will belong to the men who produce the grain.

Cooperative marketing from the very start has encountered the bitter opposition of those interests which have profited in the past from the marketing of farm products. At first this opposition was local in character, that is, between local grain men and local cooperatives; but as the cooperative movement grew, and the cooperatives began to invade the terminal markets, then this opposition was in a large measure transferred to those markets. In some instances, the cooperative terminal marketing companies were compelled to invoke the aid of the courts in order to do business in the terminal markets. But cooperative marketing continued to grow, and when the Agricultural Marketing Act, the only real legislation ever offered to the farmers, was passed, and national cooperative marketing organizations were being set up, then this opposition became more intense, more outrageous, and today hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent in an effort to discredit the Federal Farm Board, the Agricultural Marketing Act, and the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

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HOME LOAN BANK BILL BRINGS RELIEF PROMISE

Bill Signed by President Offers Possibility for Currency Expansion. Provides Relief from Hunger and Unemployment

The new relief bill, passed just before the congressmen started for their homes, has become a law, since it was signed by President Hoover on Thursday, July 21.

The bill is one thing that came out of congress, looked upon by most of the people as a "step toward recovery" from the ill effects of the depression. The new law, if it works out according to expectations, will relieve the hunger of the poor and unemployed, will furnish work, and will furnish new energy for business.

The new bill makes \$300,000,000 available for loans to states to relieve unemployment distress; increase funds of the corporation from \$3,000,000 to \$38,000,000; allocate \$1,500,000,000 for public construction and self-liquidating private loans, and financing of agriculture through credit corporations; allows \$120,000,000 for federal highway aid; advances to states permit expenditures of \$16,000,000 on national parks and forest roads, and trails; makes possible the use of \$186,224,000 for public buildings and waterway improvement when the treasury condition permits.

Likewise, it lets the federal reserve banks, subject to approval of the reserve board, discount eligible paper for individuals and corporations, thus making possible an expansion of currency.

Logical step to take, and our members are very well pleased with our action. H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association also believes this is a forward step in cooperative marketing. This new arrangement means that all cooperative grain originating in the Equity and Farmers Union territories will be handled by the Farmers National.

Cooperative marketing may not be able to solve all the farmer's problems, but it will be able to return to the farmer a much larger per cent of the consumer's dollar than the old marketing system has been able to do. The old line grain people say that this old marketing system is the best that could be devised; and it is for the grain trade. But it has not worked so well for the farmers. This system is based on private profit to be made from the handling of grain, and that means that grain shall be bought for as cheap a price as possible and sold as high as possible. The cooperative system means that the highest price possible shall be paid to the producers for the products which they have labored to produce.

A good deal has been said by our friends, the enemy, about the salaries paid to the officers of Farmers National. The entire salary cost including organization, has been less than one-fifth of a cent per bushel for the grain handled. I challenge any old line grain company to show as low a salary cost. I hope when you read the criticisms and attacks on the Farmers National, that you will remember that these attacks come from the same gentlemen who forced the farmers to build their cooperative elevators all through the grain belt. Farmers national should be loved by the farmers because of the enemies it has made in the grain trade; it has saved millions of dollars for the farmers which otherwise would have gone into the pockets of the old line grain trade.

The old belief that butter for storage has to be put up in a large mass has been disproved. It has been found that butter for storage purposes will keep as well in one pound cartons as it will in a large mass.

COMMISSION FIRMS ARE OBJECTING TO COOPERATIVE FIRMS

Leading Private Live Stock Commission Man Says Governmental Sponsoring of Cooperatives Bringing Ruin

CONGRESS TO HEAR

Cooperative Marketing of Live Stock has Saved Farmers Thousands of Dollars which is Resented by Private Trade

One of the latest attacks on cooperative marketing comes from the private live stock marketing agencies at Kansas City, in a statement accredited to J. C. Swift, former president of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, and a head of a live stock commission firm. Mr. Swift and other private commission men have seen the cooperatives moving in on the live stock commission business, and have seen patrons of the cooperatives, especially the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., receiving patronage dividends amounting to thousands of dollars because these patrons believe in marketing their own products through their own cooperative firm; and as seems to be the usual practice in such cases, he turns on the farm board and marketing act and says they are ruining the live stock business. He says it is bringing chaos to the live stock industry.

Mr. Swift's testimony came out in a hearing being conducted by a committee headed by Representative Joseph B. Shannon of Missouri, at Kansas City. This committee is conducting a congressional inquiry into so-called governmental competition with private business.

Mr. Swift objects to the fact that the cooperatives have reduced the revenues of the old line commission firms that have spent their lives in the business. Evidently he is of the belief that since these companies have had their own way up until the passage of the cooperative marketing act, which is now being encouraged by the government through the farm board in live stock marketing as well as in the marketing of other farm commodities, that cooperative marketing should be forthwith and destroyed. The private companies can continue as before. If Mr. Swift's wishes and recommendations were carried out completely, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., being cooperative, would be forced out of the picture, and that cooperative has never accepted direct help from the farm board.

Mr. Swift is careful to lay all the blame on the farm board and its attitude of fostering cooperative marketing. In doing that, he is in line with Peter B. Carey of the Chicago Board of Trade, who objects vociferously to the fact that the farm board sponsored cooperatives are taking business away from the private speculators.

It is the opinion of the Kansas Union Farmer that Mr. Swift had just as well accept the fact that cooperative marketing of live stock is here to stay, and that the farmers will continue to market their own products through their own cooperative agencies in increasing volume. True, some of the money which formerly found its way into the pockets of the private commission companies is now going to the cooperatives, and those who market through the Farmers Union cooperative firm are getting their marketing attended to at cost. This may be unfortunate for the private commission firms, but it is a boon to the farmers, and many will be perturbed.

(continued on page 2)

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a list of representative sales of live stock handled last week by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City:

Tony Sump, Riley Co., Kans., 21 steers	927	\$8.00
N. H. Nielson, Mgr., Morris Co., Kans., 11 steers	980	8.00
A. Radcliffe, Osage Co., Kans., 22 steers	1052	7.00
N. H. Nielson, Mgr., Morris Co., Kans., 32 yearlings	600	7.25
Tony Sump, Riley Co., Kans., 22 steers	680	6.35
Wilfred M. Johnson, Riley Co., Kans., 32 yearlings	768	6.25
Cecil Tannahill, Woodson Co., Kans., 10 steers	681	5.25
Victor Carlson, Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 10 steers	867	4.75
Geo. Megli, Mitchell Co., Kans., 9 steers	867	4.50
Frank Porahlek, Rush Co., Kans., 10 steers	809	4.50
Cecil Tannahill, Woodson Co., Kans., 11 steers	592	4.35
Wm. Lutz, Trego Co., Kans., 8 calves	687	4.25
Farmers U. Bus. Assn., Norton Co., Kans., 7 steers	687	4.25
Solomon Mai, Trego Co., Kans., 27 steers	538	4.25
Geo. Mai, Trego Co., Kans., 18 steers	444	4.00
M. L. Beckman, Clay Co., Kans., 11 steers	645	3.00
Victor Carlson, Riley Co., Kans., 8 heifers	490	2.50
Fred Schurz, Phillips Co., Kans., 7 steers	802	2.50
Gerald Dordland, Russell Co., Kans., 11 cows	720	2.35
A. & C. Ship, Assn., Crowley Co., Kans., 7 heifers	413	2.00
Wm. Lutz, Trego Co., Kans., 13 calves		
Allen Mason, Grundy Co., Mo., 17 sheep	67	5.25
C. A. Nickelson, Linn Co., Kans., 10 sheep	710	5.25
Pete Chaney, Polk Co., Mo., 23 sheep	79	5.25
Harry Courtney, Polk Co., Mo., 12 sheep	60	5.25
Emma Coop, Elev., Lafayette Co., Mo., 10 sheep	81	5.25
W. C. Wehrle, Osage Co., Kans., 13 sheep	112	5.25
Harold Mooney, Linn Co., Kans., 12 sheep	64	5.00
L. F. Vawter, Osage Co., Kans., 9 sheep	70	5.00
E. D. Long, Linn Co., Kans., 27 sheep	67	4.75
E. M. Leazer, Wayne Co., Iowa, 27 sheep	178	4.40
Harry Courtney, Polk Co., Mo., 14 sheep	48	3.00
Frank Putnam, Linn Co., Kans., 11 sheep	106	2.00
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr., St. Clair Co., Mo., 44 hogs	196	4.50
Farmers Grain Co., Marshall Co., Kans., 34 hogs	170	4.50
John H. Holtz, Miami Co., Kans., 14 hogs	215	4.50
C. E. Steele, Franklin Co., Kans., 25 hogs	231	4.45
Jess Hall, Johnson Co., Kans., 12 hogs	220	4.45
Farmers U. Bus. Assn., Norton Co., Kans., 54 hogs	211	4.45
Lee Greenwood, Norton Co., Kans., 10 hogs	192	4.45
Chas. Garwood, Cloud Co., Kans., 10 hogs	225	4.45
Farmers U. Coop. Assn., Furnas Co., Nebr., 53 hogs	221	4.45

(continued on page 4)

Franklin County Picnic

By Mrs. Harry Morgan

Must be our luck has changed, as our picnic did not bring a rain this time, and we are needing the rain, too. We almost had a "howler" of candidates, but hope they were of the dry variety. We had a nice crowd of the dry variety. We had a nice crowd of the dry variety. We had a nice crowd of the dry variety.

We had a nice dinner and after it was served, the sports committee put on their program of candy-eating, gum-chewing, peanut-grabbing, slipper-kicking, and tug of war. I don't see yet, how some of those ladies kicked their slippers such distance, unless they were pinching their feet a little and they just felt that way toward them. I wonder if those sports committees ever realize how much we women like watermelon. They should let us have a tug of war, (we have one most of the time anyway), or some other stunt, and let us win a watermelon.

At the end of the contests most every one was getting the ill effects from their dinner worn off, and were ready to listen to what our speakers had in store for us.

It always takes some music to call the house to order and we had two orchestras furnish this. Zerbe's orchestra is most always with us and Frederick's Bros. orchestra is a group of young lads who have played for us a few times and both furnished nice music. We were pleased to have Mr. Cogswell compliment these young men as he did, for too often we fail to show our appreciation of the worth-while things our young people do for their communities.

A vocal duet: "Father of the Land I Love" was nicely rendered by Mrs. C. G. Niehaus and Miss Ethel Howell, accompanied by Mrs. Ed Burgess, organist.

Greetings from President C. A. Ward, who was unable to be with us due to illness, were read by a representative having Mr. Ward remember us in this way, and trust he will soon regain his health so he won't miss all the picnics and fried chicken.

Mr. A. M. Kinney gave a good talk on the fine progress of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. How of grain firms figured less than one cent per bushel for handling your grain? Cooperative marketing is gaining in spite of all the monkey-wrenches they keep throwing into the gears.

It would be needless to say Mr. C. G. Cogswell gave a good talk as he always makes that kind. The Grange is fortunate to have as its leader this type of a man to stress the need of organization for rural betterment.

Mr. Ralph Snyder of the Farm Bureau questioned the income tax amendment in the general election this fall. You know the load doesn't seem so heavy when everyone is pulling his share, but since we have been having our tax study club we believe there are some slack tugs on the tax load.

Mr. A. E. Coats in a TadSom e. imy. We were very sorry Mr. H. A. Cowden of the Union Oil Company could not be with us. He even had a lot of fried chicken ordered. We managed the fried chicken part all right, but no one could give the good talk he had for us, so we still have that coming some other time.

We are sure it was a day well spent. We are not planning a county meeting for August, but will send the next date later—Mrs. Harry Morgan, Secretary.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1932

USE CARE IN VOTING

Next Tuesday, August 2, 1932, will be a day when every voter in Kansas will have a great opportunity—and responsibility. On that day the voters of each party will designate whom they want to try for the various offices of state and local government at the approaching general election.

There will be a wealth of good material from which to select. No doubt there is also a lot of dead timber which should be effectively eliminated at the primary election. Many of the candidates are capable men and women, and honest. Some are not. Some are asking for renomination and reelection. Some are seeking office for the first time.

This is one election when the careful selection of public servants should be given the closest study and consideration. It is commonly conceded that things generally are in a mess. If we have leaders in office who can lead us out of this economic confusion, we should be careful not to deprive them of their opportunity by replacing them with some untried aspirants for political honors. If we have incumbents who have demonstrated their inability to cope with the extraordinary problems of the day, then we should give some other person a chance.

There is one tendency which we should guard against carefully. All of us, if we do not watch ourselves, are prone to place the blame for all economic and political ills on those who happen to be holding office. "They let us get in the fix we're in," is a common accusation we hear directed at those who are in office.

This may or may not be true. More than likely it is not true; certainly not in most cases. "The fix we are in" is a world-wide condition, which could not have been avoided no matter who might have been in office. But while this is true, we cannot allow our office holders to use this condition as an alibi. We cannot countenance the office holder who throws up his hands and says, "What's the use?"

Most readers of this paper are farmers. It behooves us as farmers to weigh the merits of each candidate, keeping in mind each candidate's attitude toward the basic industry of Agriculture. Let us be guided by facts. Let us not pay too much attention to that false doctrine that the "ins" are to blame for everything and that the "outs" if elected will make everything right.

Study the platforms of the various candidates. Study their statements as contained in their advertisements, many of which appear in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. See how they stand on agricultural questions. See how they line up on the income

tax amendment and other proposed legislation which will be beneficial to the Kansas farmer.

Whether you call for a democratic or republican ballot, make your cross marks in the squares which will do most, in your own judgment, for agriculture. And remember your judgment is no doubt as good as that of any politician who attempts to tell you what to think.

Just another thought: Before you criticize too severely our lawmakers for slighting agriculture—and there is no doubt but that they did just that thing—just remember that some of the blame may well be taken by ourselves as a class, because we failed to organize ourselves as well as those who sought legislation not favorable to our class—agriculture. Now is a good time to determine not to let this thing happen again. Let us determine to organize now as we have never organized before, so we will be ready to put on a real battle the next time.

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By John Frost
Blue Rapids, Kansas

Number 45

THE INCOME TAX SOLVES THE INTANGIBLE TAX CONTROVERSY

For a number of years we have had here in Kansas a rather acrimonious dispute over the tax exemption or partial exemption from taxation of intangible property. Beginning with 1925, registered mortgages have been exempted from taxation. Other intangibles—money, notes, bonds, stocks, and other securities—classified under the name of "money and credits" have been given the low tax rate of 1/4 per cent. The average tax rate of tangible property has been about 2 1/2 per cent, or 5 times that levied against intangible property. This discrimination in favor of intangible property has aroused very bitter resentment.

The owners of mortgages, notes, stocks, and bonds live mostly in the cities where the tax levy is high, often 4 per cent or more. These intangible owners have insisted that to tax their intangible property the same as tangible property was unfair for two reasons:

1st. Tangible property, both real estate and personal property, has been assessed lower than its real value—real estate at about 65 per cent and personal property still lower. While intangible property is assessed at 100 per cent valuation. That is, a \$10,000 farm has been assessed at \$6500, while a \$10,000 note is assessed at \$10,000—very unfair to intangibles.

2nd. The high tax rate in most

cities would almost confiscate the income from intangible property. A mortgage or note or security yielding 6 per cent would yield only 2 per cent after paying the 4 per cent tax.

Without giving the arguments in reply to these reasons of the intangible owners, we will pass on to the income tax method of settling this controversy.

Under an income tax these alleged inequalities against intangible property would be righted.

1st. Both tangible and intangible property would be assessed at their actual net income, alike fair to each, and the owners of each would have the same exemption, or allowance, for living, or family expenses.

2nd. The average income tax levy of the U. S. Government, which raises vast revenue from the income tax, is around 7 per cent. Suppose the income tax was as high as 15 per cent. A 6 per cent note or mortgage or security taxed at 15 per cent on net income would pay a 9 per cent tax and still yield 5.1 per cent, a very fair return, in comparison with the present returns on tangible property, especially farm property.

3rd. Money on deposit in banks and for loaning purposes would pay only a small tax, and not be hidden or driven away, as would be the tendency if the high property tax rate was applied to money.

Under an income tax system both tangible and intangible property would be assessed and taxed on the same equal and fair basis of net income. Neither tangible nor intangible property would be confiscated for taxes, for both would be taxed only a small per cent of their net income, and never have to pay an income tax unless they had received a substantial net income. The income tax is the solution of the intangible tax controversy.

WOODRING HAS GOOD RECORD

Governor Harry H. Woodring, in asking the democratic voters to renominate him for the office of governor of Kansas, points to a splendid record of achievement during his present term. His friends are calling attention to these achievements, and the political advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer points out a number of the things he has accomplished. The attention of the readers is called to this ad and the statements it contains.

Governor Woodring is a world war veteran, and past commander of the Kansas department of the American Legion. He has the interests of the state at heart, and recognizes the fact that agriculture is the basic industry of this state. His accomplishments in reducing the cost of state government, and his efforts to reduce taxes still further, are deserving of special mention and special consideration. His renomination will assure the democratic party of a candidate who stands for sound business principles in state government, and one whom they can back to the limit. He has a very definite program which, if carried to completion, will be beneficial to the state. He recognizes the importance of the farm organizations in Kansas, and shows a disposition to work harmoniously with them.

BOYD ASKS RENOMINATION

Tom B. Boyd, present incumbent in the office of state treasurer, is asking the republican voters to go to the polls at the primary on August 2 and renominate him for his office. His ad appears in this issue of the Farmers Union paper, and his appeal merits consideration.

Mr. Boyd has served the people of Kansas faithfully during his incumbency, and will do so again if nominated and elected. Mr. Boyd was the first to comply with the suggestion or recommendation by Governor Woodring that the state officers voluntarily accept salary reductions, in the interest of economy. He took a

ten percent reduction, exceeding the recommendation, starting April 1. Salaries of the employees under Mr. Boyd's supervision and paid out of taxpayers' money were reduced. Mr. Boyd takes the position that the taxpayers' burden must be reduced—a very good position. Mr. Boyd served three terms as treasurer of Shawnee county immediately preceding his election to his present office.

PRESIDENT SIMPSON AIRS HIS IDEAS ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS

(continued from page 1)

cialization of our credit and currency system and the establishment of a unified banking system.

A non-partisan analysis must come to the conclusion that there is no difference in the promises in the platforms of the Democrat and Republican parties on the money question. Both planks could easily have been written by the international bankers. The Socialist platform is obscure and meaningless.

Taxation

The Republican platform on taxation says the time has come for a reconsideration of our tax systems, federal, state and local, with a view to developing a better coordination, reducing duplication and relieving unjust burdens.

In spite of the fact that the Republican platform contains more than nine thousand words, yet on taxation they give us no definite idea of the adjustments they expect to make; their promise is simply a generality that means nothing.

The Democrat platform, on taxation, promises a blanket reduction in government expenditures of twenty five per cent. This is good as far as it goes, but they make us no promise as to who shall be taxed after they reduce government expenses twenty five per cent. The Democrat platform is the shortest ever written. It contains 1396 words.

The Socialist platform, on taxation, is much better and promises to lay the burden of taxation on those best able to pay through income taxes and inheritance taxes. They also promise a constitutional amendment authorizing the taxing of all government securities.

Agriculture
The Republican platform promises to help agriculture through a conservation of the Farm Board and its policies. They also agree to help farmers by increasing the tariff on farm products including substitutes. This latter plank, if honestly carried out, could be of great benefit to farmers. Tariff on jute and silk, both substitutes for cotton, would mean a greatly increased consumption of cotton in this country.

The Democrat platform, on the subject of agriculture, covers the two bills supported by the Farmers' Union and other farm organizations this session of Congress. It promises a refinancing of farm mortgages at low rates of interest on an amortization plan giving preference to farms and homes sold under foreclosure. This amounts to an endorsement of the Frazier Bill. It further promises enactment of such constitutional measures as will secure to farmers prices in excess of cost of production for their products. This amounts to the Farmers Union Allotment plan for the marketing of farm products. It condemns the extravagance of the Farm Board.

The Democrat platform on agriculture is very satisfactory.

The Socialist platform is equally satisfactory on the subject of agriculture. It promises financing for farmers on long term and low rates of interest. It promises what amounts to price covering cost of production for farm products.

Unemployment

The Republican platform on employment says, "We recommend the constructive work of the United States Employment Service, in the Department of Labor. This service also enlarged and its activities extended through an appropriation made possible by the President with the cooperation of the Congress. It has done high service for the unemployed in the ranks of civil life and in the

ranks of former soldiers of the world war."

This is a meaningless promise to the great army of the unemployed. It simply endorses what now exists in the way of government aid to the unemployed. Under what exists, we now have an army of over ten million jobless men and women.

The Democrat platform on the question of unemployment declares for extension of federal credit to the several states to provide work for the unemployed. It also pledges expansion of the federal program of public works, such as flood control, the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes deep waterways, highways and other public improvements. They also declare for unemployed and old age insurance under state laws. This is at least partially a satisfactory pledge on unemployment.

The Socialist platform is even more satisfactory. It declares for a five billion appropriation to be used in public works to give the unemployed jobs. It declares for a six hour day and a five day week without a reduction in wages. It declares for unemployment compensation and old age pensions for both men and women sixty years and over.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PRICES TO SHOW ADVANCE

Says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College

Cash corn prices, like cash wheat prices, have one of the best chances this summer of showing some advance during the period from July 10 to July 20. In every year since 1910, cash corn prices at Kansas City have been steady to higher during this period of July, except in 1911, when there was a 9 1/2 cent advance during the first 10 days of the month.

When shall I sell? This is the question that is before the man who has old corn on hand today. In years such as 1932, ordinarily there is opportunity for a greater advance in price in April and July. In April of this year, however, the advance failed to materialize, indicating an underlying weakness in the corn market. From July to the middle of August appears to be corn's last chance to advance in price. There is little hope left for advances unless improvement comes from better livestock prices, some help from wheat, and prices for export grain more in line than they have been for some time. New lows appear likely for corn this fall and winter, if the growing crop comes through.

TO AID AT OLYMPIC GAMES

Gaily-hued flags of fifty-eight countries, it is announced, will be carried by Boy Scouts in the "march of the nations" as the Olympic Games open at Los Angeles, Cal., on July 30. Following the flag of each nation will be its athletes. Similar service was rendered by Boy Scouts at the Winter Olympic Games at Lake Placid, N. Y., last February.

UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT

Chas. F. Scott in Iowa Register—The announcement that A. Q. Miller, publisher of the Belleville Telescope, is a candidate for State Printer ought to be enough to insure his nomination at the Republican primaries.

Mr. Miller has been a citizen of Kansas many, many years, one of the best known and most influential newspaper men of the State, always a dependable Republican, and a competent man who has made a success of his own concerns and who can be depended upon to handle the public business with absolute integrity. His long training as a publisher and printer equips him in every way for the work he would have to perform

and it is entirely certain that under his direction the work of the great plant at Topeka would be carried on efficiently, economically and honestly.

The Register recommends Mr. Miller without any qualification whatever.

COMMISSION FIRMS ARE OBJECTING TO COOPERATIVE FIRMS

(continued from page 1)

manently fooled by the propaganda of the private interests.

There is a vast difference between governmental competition with private business and governmental encouragement of the nation's basic industry which is bringing about by sponsoring cooperative farm marketing.



Nominate
JOE MERCER
Republican Candidate
For U. S. SENATOR

Joe Mercer is appealing to men and women who wish genuine, fearless and intelligent leadership. He is honest and is not controlled by corporate interests. His constructive farm program will save the farms and homes of Kansas and it can revive business and put men to work.

The swing is to Mercer, let us help ourselves by sending him to the senate.

A Farmer, Secretary of Kansas Livestock Association, He's Spent 30 Years Fighting the Farmer's Battles.

—Joe Mercer for Senator Committee

W. P. LAMBERTSON

CANDIDATE FOR

CONGRESS

First District

Subject to Republican Primary August 2

The outstanding endorsement of all Farm Organizations in the 71st Congress was the denature. Lambertson voted for it and Strong against it.

All Farm Organizations in the 72nd Congress universally opposed to the Sales Tax. Lambertson voted against it and Strong for it.

The First District Republican contest for Congress is a contest between Northeast Kansas and northeast United States.



ALF M. LANDON

A Strong Man for GOVERNOR



He has not made nor will make any promises to the people of Kansas which he will not faithfully keep.

He favors a program of tax revision that will lift the burden from the home.

He pledges drastic economies in governmental costs and co-operation between government and home town business that will result in a return of prosperity for Kansas.

He favors Kansas labor for Kansas jobs and a fair deal for every man who works.

He is a Kansan whose entire business interests are in Kansas and whose success depends upon the progress of his state.

He favors the graduated income tax amendment and promises to veto any legislation enacted pursuant to it, which does not provide that the money raised by it shall take the place of that much money now being raised by a tax on property.

He favors a governmental study of the problems of the laboring man to the end that these problems may be solved on the same basis as those of capital or business.

He has demonstrated his leadership in the recent struggle for recognition of the independent oil producers of Kansas and the Southwest.

He favors reduction of automobile license tag cost to cost of production and distribution, estimated at 50 cents.

Mr. Landon is a World War Veteran.

Subject to the Republican Primaries

August 2

COMMITTEE.

FROM YOUR STATE PRESIDENT

Dec. 1, 1930.

Mr. Alf Landon,
Independence, Kansas.

Dear Alf:

The campaign is over and the Income Tax amendment lost at the election. We certainly made a good showing and if we had started earlier, it is my opinion that the amendment would have carried. As far as I am concerned, I do not propose to give up until we win.

I want to take this opportunity to personally thank you for your interest and support of the Income Tax Amendment. You, with others of your committee, were at all times very much interested and were lending your support in favor of the amendment. This question will probably come up in the 1932 election and I believe we have made progress enough that with some good work on the part of all of us, it will carry. Again expressing my thanks to you for your efforts in this matter and the support of the amendment, I remain,

Very truly yours,
C. A. WARD, President.

ROLAND BOYNTON

For Second Term As

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Subject to Republican Primary, August 2nd, 1932

CHAS. F. HOBBS

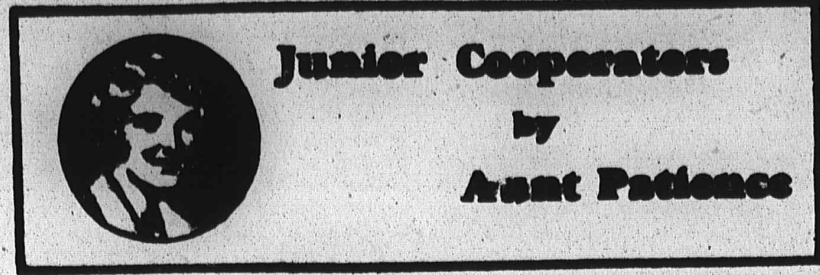
Candidate For
COMMISSIONER
of INSURANCE
Republican

I have practiced economy to the extent that I have returned to the state, each year, 28% of the funds appropriated for the insurance department.

I have protected the policyholders of the state to the fullest extent of the powers given me by the laws of the state.



YOUR SUPPORT WILL BE APPRECIATED
BE GUIDED BY FACTS—NOT CLAIMS



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT
Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, he must signify his intentions to study the lessons and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send their lessons. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Junior Cooperators:
I am rather disappointed because many of you haven't sent me your June lessons. Remember that a member of the club who wears a club pin and has received our club notebook is in honor bound to complete the club work which is directed for us by Mrs. Mary Campbell, our Junior Instructor. This is a most important part of our club duties and I know that those of you who have been a little careless about this, are going to resolve now, to send this lesson and all of our future lessons just as soon as they can be completed.
And don't forget that I'm always glad to find a letter tucked in with each lesson, addressed to—Aunt Patience.

Wakefield, Kans., June 17, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. What are you doing this fine morning? Please may I be a member of the club? I am 12 years old and in the 7th grade. My birthday is Jan. 11. Daddy belongs to the Farmers Union, so will you send my book and pin soon, and my lesson. I will make the one up that I haven't had.
Can Margaret Roberts be my twin? Her birthday is Jan. 11 also so if she can I will tell her. What pets have you? My pets are two dogs, five cats, two kittens, 23 chickens. Are you 27 years old? Please put your picture in the paper soon. I enjoy reading the letters of the paper. I have no more to write. Yours truly,
Virginia Jacklin Pearl.

Dear Virginia: I was so glad to get your letter and I'd be glad to have you as a new member of our club. Did you save the June lesson? I hope you did, for you needn't make up any of the back lessons since you weren't a member when they appeared. Of course Margaret can be your twin. I don't have any pets now, except the little girl I told you about. I had a little black dog but he ran away. What makes you think I'm 27 years old? Please write again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Clifton, Kans., June 17, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine. I would like to join your club. I am almost ten years old now. I have one sister and two brothers. Please send me my book and pin as soon as you can.
P. S. Have I a twin? My birthday is August 22.
Dear David:
I am fine, too, thanks and I'm sure we can find a twin for you soon. You must watch the paper too. Your book and pin will be sent soon.—Aunt Patience.

Marysville, Kans., June 17, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine. This is the first time I've written to you. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade next year. My birthday is November 11. I have one cow, a horse, and a riding horse, one dog named Scraps, 6 pigs, one cat named Bingo. I have four sisters, Helen, Kathleen, Maxine and Marilyn. Have I a twin? I would like to have one green book and one pin.
Your friend,
Evelyn Marquard.



7249. Girls' Dress.
Designed in Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 39 inch material. Without sleeves 1 1/2 yard. Ribbed necktie and cuffs requires 1 1/2 yard. To finish with bias binding requires 1 1/2 yard 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.
72401. Sports Frock.
Designed in 5 Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20 (with corresponding bust measure 32, 34, 36, 38) and 40 and 42 bust. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. (Best in contrasting material will require 1/2 yard. Price 15c.)

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS, SUMMER 1932.
Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 46 Salina, Kansas.

Timken, Kans., June 23, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. My uncle is a member of the Farmers Union. I am 13 years old. My birthday is July 12th. I graduated from grade school this year. Please send me a book and pin. I asked my brother Richard to join. Will I get a star? Have I a twin? I will close.
Your Junior,
Irene Sell.

Dear Irene:
You'll receive a star because you asked Richard to join our club and we're glad you're going to be a member. I'll help you find your twin. You must watch the papers, too.—Aunt Patience.

Timken, Kans., June 23, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. My uncle is a member of the Farmers Union. I am 8 years old. My birthday is December 15. I am in the fourth grade. Please send me a green book and pin. Have I a twin? I will close.
Your Junior,
Richard Sell.

P. S. I will send in my lessons.

Dear Richard:
I'll try to send the book in the color you wish, and we're very glad that you're joining the club. I'll help you find your twin. I hope you'll write soon.—Aunt Patience.

Oakley, Kans., June 25, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
Did you think I'd forgotten you? Well I guess not. It has been more than a year since I wrote you. My birthday is October 14. I am 11 years old. I have found my twin. She is Vernie Olson of Axtell, Kansas. I wrote to her first and she answered my letter quite promptly. Have I another twin? Our school was out May 16. I sure think your page is interesting. You promised to send me a book and pin but I never received them. I suppose you are getting many letters once in a while you miss one. Is that your picture in the left hand corner of your page? When you send in your lessons, are you supposed to send in the whole

book or just a sheet of note book paper? My vote for the flower is the Kansas Beauty. I have a real large flower garden this year. Please write a letter to me in the paper and I will answer if possible. Well I must close.
Yours truly,
Esther Sim.

P. S. Please send my note book and pin at once if you can. If you have books in colors, will you send me a purple one?

Dear Esther:
I had just about decided that you'd forgotten me. But I'm glad to find that you haven't. I hope that you and Vernie will write often. Do you want to find another twin? Thank you for your compliment about our Junior page. It's rather a secret about the picture, what do you think? No, don't send the whole notebook with your lessons—just the paper on which the lesson is written. I'd like to see your flower garden. I'm so sorry you haven't received your book and pin, it must have been overlooked. I'll send a purple book, if possible—Aunt Patience.

Victoria, Kansas.

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I hope fine. I received my book and pin and I will thank you for it. I got a little kitty named Pussy. I tame her every day. We are having 13 cows to milk so we got plenty to do so hope to hear from you.
Your little nephew,
Leo Francis Sander.

When attacked by the fungus disease, grasshoppers crawl to the top of the nearest stem, wrap their legs tightly around it, and remain there for some time after they die. If the dead grasshoppers are present in sufficient numbers, a characteristic stench denotes the presence of fungus disease.

The Holstein-Friesian association has adopted a moratorium on penalty fees for registering females from

June 1 to December 1, 1932. Plans have also been adopted by the American Guernsey Cattle Club and the American Jersey Cattle Club which make it easier for men who are temporarily financially embarrassed to register their purebred dairy cows.

Ordinary scrubbing and cleaning of stock watering tanks are about the only satisfactory means of keeping tanks clear of moss. Chemicals are not advisable because of the difficulty of keeping a uniform concentration in the water.

"Levying taxes is an easy business. Any projector can contrive new impositions, any bungler can add to the old; but it is altogether wise to have no other bounds to your impositions than the patience of those who are able to bear them?"—Edmund Burke.

Efficiency and rigid economy should mark the conduct of every public officer, city, county, state or national. However, for drastic reduction of public expenses the legislatures, state and national, will be held responsible by the people.

Taxes must be drastically reduced, the burdens on property relieved, before genuine prosperity will return, Mr. Boyd believes. He is pledged to a program of economy and his friends point to the efficiency and low expense that have characterized his conduct of the office of treasury during his incumbency as arguments for his renomination.

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Timken, Kans., June 23, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. My uncle is a member of the Farmers Union. I am 13 years old. My birthday is July 12th. I graduated from grade school this year. Please send me a book and pin. I asked my brother Richard to join. Will I get a star? Have I a twin? I will close.
Your Junior,
Irene Sell.

Dear Irene:
You'll receive a star because you asked Richard to join our club and we're glad you're going to be a member. I'll help you find your twin. You must watch the papers, too.—Aunt Patience.

Timken, Kans., June 23, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. My uncle is a member of the Farmers Union. I am 8 years old. My birthday is December 15. I am in the fourth grade. Please send me a green book and pin. Have I a twin? I will close.
Your Junior,
Richard Sell.

P. S. I will send in my lessons.

Dear Richard:
I'll try to send the book in the color you wish, and we're very glad that you're joining the club. I'll help you find your twin. I hope you'll write soon.—Aunt Patience.

Oakley, Kans., June 25, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
Did you think I'd forgotten you? Well I guess not. It has been more than a year since I wrote you. My birthday is October 14. I am 11 years old. I have found my twin. She is Vernie Olson of Axtell, Kansas. I wrote to her first and she answered my letter quite promptly. Have I another twin? Our school was out May 16. I sure think your page is interesting. You promised to send me a book and pin but I never received them. I suppose you are getting many letters once in a while you miss one. Is that your picture in the left hand corner of your page? When you send in your lessons, are you supposed to send in the whole

book or just a sheet of note book paper? My vote for the flower is the Kansas Beauty. I have a real large flower garden this year. Please write a letter to me in the paper and I will answer if possible. Well I must close.
Yours truly,
Esther Sim.

P. S. Please send my note book and pin at once if you can. If you have books in colors, will you send me a purple one?

Dear Esther:
I had just about decided that you'd forgotten me. But I'm glad to find that you haven't. I hope that you and Vernie will write often. Do you want to find another twin? Thank you for your compliment about our Junior page. It's rather a secret about the picture, what do you think? No, don't send the whole notebook with your lessons—just the paper on which the lesson is written. I'd like to see your flower garden. I'm so sorry you haven't received your book and pin, it must have been overlooked. I'll send a purple book, if possible—Aunt Patience.

Victoria, Kansas.

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I hope fine. I received my book and pin and I will thank you for it. I got a little kitty named Pussy. I tame her every day. We are having 13 cows to milk so we got plenty to do so hope to hear from you.
Your little nephew,
Leo Francis Sander.

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Your Junior,
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Dear Irene:
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PAGE FOUR

Political Advertising

REPRESENTATIVE, FIRST DISTRICT

I am a candidate for re-nomination and re-election as Representative from the First Congressional District of Kansas, subject to the will of the Republican voters at the primary election August 2. I solicit your support on the basis of my record for Kansas farmers during my service in the House.

—W. P. Lambertson.

(For State Auditor)
O. H. HATFIELD
Republican Candidate

for
STATE AUDITOR
Primary, August 2
Member Legislature from Gray County, 1921-1923. Chief Clerk of House Three Terms

MISS LORRAINE ELIZABETH WOOSTER, M.A., B.S.
Salina, Kansas
Republican Candidate

for
ATTORNEY GENERAL
I shall appreciate your vote August 2

This is The Important Vote
I seek the opportunity to aid the people and safeguard their rights. Members Bar. United States Supreme Court. Member American Bar Association.

SENATOR H. W. BERHENS

"The Tall Sycamore"

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
democratic ticket. A real farmer; active in Farm Organization's work. Qualified by eight years legislative experience.

Your vote appreciated

BOYNTON FOR ATTY. GENERAL

Roland Boynton is asking the Republican voters of Kansas to re-nominate him to succeed himself as Attorney General of the state of Kansas. Mr. Boynton has made a splendid record in the administration of his office, and voters who keep his record in mind when they enter the



voting booths on August 2 will in all probability vote to continue him in office.

Mr. Boynton has fearlessly discharged the duties of his office, and is in line to receive the re-nomination and re-election. He has cooperated in every way in the campaign to reduce state taxes, and will continue to keep up his good work if given an opportunity. Notice his ad in this issue.

LACEY SIMPSON WOULD BE A GOOD GOVERNOR

Lacey Simpson, candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Kansas, subject to the primary election August 2, is the type of man who, if nominated and elected, will be able to give the people of Kansas an able business administration. His advertisement appears in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. He has had the legislative and administrative experience which qualify him to sit in the governor's chair. He has had, and still has, the close contact with the farmers' and stockmen's problems to qualify him to keep the farmers' welfare in mind. A study of his qualifications and his platform as indicated in his ad will be beneficial to the readers.

Mr. Simpson believes in salary reductions for all state officers and employees. He is for the rigid enforcement of all laws. He is a clean, upright citizen who will do everything in his power to support all laws and measures which maintain Kansas ideals. He graduated from the University of Kansas, then studied law and was admitted to practice while serving as private secretary for Senator Joe Bristow of Kansas in Washington. Returning to Kansas, Mr. Simpson chose farming in preference to the practice of law, and has operated his farm in McPherson Co. ever since. He has served four years in the senate and two in the House in Kansas. Under Paulsen and Reed, he served six years on the state board of administration.

BEHRENS CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Senator H. W. Behrens (pronounced Berns) of Lyndon, Kansas, is asking the Democratic voters at the primary to name him as the nominee for lieutenant governor of Kansas. Senator Behrens has a most apt nickname, "The Tall Sycamore," because he towers head and shoulders above most other tall men. He is a most capable man with a personality that is both pleasing and compelling. He has had eight years legislative experience, serving as chairman of the committee on penal institutions and a member on nine other standing committees. Mr. Behrens is a farmer by choice. He has served over 20 years as superintendent of the U. B. Sunday School. He is active in farm organizations. He has been a director of the Lyndon public schools for a number of years. He is conversant with the duties he would have to perform if nominated and elected.

ABOUT ALF LONDON

Alf London, whose political ad you are invited to study in this issue, is making a strong bid for the support of the republican voters at the primary election August 2. Mr. London is making a clean-cut campaign, entirely free of mud slinging, and offers a good program which he will carry out if he is the republican choice at the polls.

Mr. London has worked with the farm organizations in their fight for a more equitable and just distribution of the tax burden. He is an exponent of the graduated income tax amendment which will place taxation on a basis of ability to pay rather than on an arbitrary property ownership basis. New wealth will be taxed, and property relieved of some of its burden.

Mr. London is a World War Veteran and a good solid business man whose interests are identical with the best interests of Kansas. He believes in reducing automobile tag tax costs to a cost basis. His platform is worthy of study.

WEED SEED

Here's weed news for the farmer—but it's bad.

Seeds of wild morning glory, buried for 30 years, sprouted almost at once after being unearthed and planted, the United States Department of Agriculture reports.

The seeds were buried as part of an experiment to discover how long seeds may lie in the soil and still grow, and to discover how long seeds must be buried to be killed.

The morning glory will be given further opportunity to prove its "staying power," as some seeds buried 30 years ago are still in the ground and will not be removed for 10 more years.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

Charles F. Hobbs, in asking for re-nomination and re-election to the office of state commissioner of insurance, is asking the deserved endorsement by the people of a most successful administration of his office. His ad appears in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Mr. Hobbs' careful attention to expenditures in his office has resulted in a marked decrease in expense, which has enabled him to return to the state 20 per cent of the funds appropriated for the insurance department. He has personally sponsored a number of insurance bills designed to safeguard the people of the state. He is a valuable man in the state house, and if nominated and elected will continue to merit the confidence of the people.

STAR DICTATION NOT WANTED

July 1, 1932
Editor The Kansas Union Farmer.

Sir:
Now please be 4 square. Print that income tax amendment in the next paper (every word of it) and give us a chance to think it over and comment against as well as for it. You can't fool us, we know both the good and bad about it, as well as about the Hoover Farm Board. If you advocate Hooverism and Kansas City Star dictation to us much longer, you know you will be short of 3000 members in 1933! However I hope we will be able to clean up, clear out, and keep clean our Kansas Farmers Union in the near future. We want men like our beloved National president Simpson and we are going to have them. I dare you to publish my letter.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Wm. Smerechek

Route 10, Topeka, Kansas.
Mrs. Smerechek may rest assured that the Kansas Union Farmer will publish the amendment referred to in due time.

MERCER HAS GOOD PLATFORM

Joe Mercer of Topeka is making a good race for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Kansas. His advertisement appears in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. Mr. Mercer has long been associated with Kansas agriculture. He has been for years the secretary of the Kansas Live Stock Association, and the head of the state live stock sanitary commission. He is thoroughly conversant with the needs of Kansas farmers. He spent many years farming in Chase county.

Mr. Mercer has some very definite ideas on lifting agriculture in Kansas to its rightful level with reference to other industries. If nominated and elected, he will serve Kansas and Kansas farmers faithfully and well.

WARN THE WHEAT GROWERS

NOT TO STORE WHEAT

Wheat growers are advised by the United States Department of Agriculture that it is unsafe to store wheat that contains excessive moisture or green weed seeds for even brief periods of time. Such wheat becomes musty, sour, or heated. Eventually damage and heat-damaged kernels develop, causing the wheat to become unfit for human consumption.

The department sends out this warning because reports from district grain supervisors in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas indicate that excessive rains since the wheat harvest began have created a situation where damage may result from storing wheat containing excess moisture. Some fields, it is reported, have a rank growth of weeds which add to the difficulties of harvesting. It is reported also that considerable wheat of high moisture content is coming in to terminal markets and that probably much of this wheat is going into storage in farm bins and country elevators.

The "livestock auction" is gaining popularity as a method of marketing livestock.

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE: 94 ewes, one Shropshire ram. Mrs. W. F. Miller, Natoma, 8-4p

TOBACCO—Postpaid. Aged in bulk. Good, sweet chewing, 10 pounds, \$1.50; smoking \$3.10. —MARVIN STOKER, Dresden, Tenn.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

(continued from page 1)

Farmers C. Grain Co., Marshall Co., Kans., 26 hogs	242	4.45
John T. Brownrigg, Anderson Co., Kans., 21 hogs	192	4.35
Ames Ship. Assn., Cloud Co., Kans., 19 hogs	328	4.35
G. A. Stotts, Crawford Co., Kans., 22 hogs	245	4.35
J. T. Evans, Coffey Co., Kans., 84 hogs	219	4.35
Thos. J. Muller, Davies Co., Mo., 10 hogs	211	4.35
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr., St. Clair Co., Mo., 29 hogs	231	4.35
John H. Holtz, Miami Co., Kans., 13 hogs	186	4.35
C. H. Gerken, Miami Co., Kans., 10 hogs	203	4.35
W. W. Parks & Son, Henry Co., Mo., 20 hogs	190	4.35
Blair Cooper, Osage Co., Kans., 11 hogs	204	4.30
Farmers U. Ship. Assn., Marshall Co., Kans., 38 hogs	204	4.30
Don E. Page, Mgr., Grundy Co., Mo., 27 hogs	185	4.25
Climax Elev., Greenwood Co., Kans., 59 hogs	196	4.30
Wm. Schultz, Miami Co., Kans., 13 hogs	199	4.30
John Brownrigg, Anderson Co., Kans., 16 hogs	185	4.30
Ames Ship. Assn., Cloud Co., Kans., 19 hogs	240	4.30
Emil Samuelson, Mgr., Riley Co., Kans., 38 hogs	237	4.30
S. R. Jones, Jackson Co., Kans., 14 hogs	155	4.25
Farmers U. Coop. Assn., Furnas Co., Nebr., 21 hogs	247	4.25
Roger Rowe, Osage Co., Kans., 18 hogs	191	4.25
Lane Staalduine, Mgr., Osborne Co., Kans., 9 hogs	178	4.20
E. S. Carson, Clay Co., Kans., 32 hogs	264	4.15
J. G. Miller, Daviess Co., Mo., 10 hogs	249	4.15
C. M. Fager, Osage Co., Kans., 11 hogs	277	4.15
B. F. Balingier, Washington Co., Kans., 24 hogs	295	4.10
Earl Mast, Franklin Co., Kans., 10 hogs	168	4.10
Climax Elev. Co., Greenwood Co., Kans., 15 hogs	136	4.00
Farmers U. Coop. Assn., Furnas Co., Nebr., 44 hogs	271	3.85
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr., St. Clair Co., Mo., 16 lights	143	3.75
Don E. Page, Mgr., Grundy Co., Mo., 17 hogs	339	3.75
Emil Samuelson, Mgr., Riley Co., Kans., 28 sows	339	3.60
Ames Ship. Assn., Cloud Co., Kans., 15 hogs	346	3.50

STATE FAIR, SEPT. 17-23

Hutchinson.—The Board of State Fair Managers which is composed of the entire membership of the State Board of Agriculture, has just completed plans for the 1932 Kansas State Fair which will be held at Hutchinson, September 17-23.

The high standard of the Kansas State Fair educational features, exhibits and entertainment will be maintained, but the admission prices will be reduced to 35c for adults at all outside gates, to the big 190 acre ground; the admission price to the grandstand will be fifty cents which includes a seat, except in the boxes. The entire huge grandstand which seats over eleven thousand people will not be reserved, but the seats will be open to first come, first served this year.

The automobile and vehicle admissions to any part of the grounds, except concession park, will be twenty five cents and season tickets for either persons or cars may be bought at a reduction over previous years.

All school children of 16 years and under will be admitted free at all outer gates on Monday, September 19th. Children under 10 are free every day when accompanied by a paid admission. Children under 15 years of age will be admitted for 15c. There will be no admission charge for people or cars on evenings, after 6:30 p. m.

"Everything is being done in the way of reduced admissions and lower railway fares to make it possible for

the people of Kansas to visit their great State Fair this year," remarked A. L. Sponsler, Secretary.

Sweet clover makes a satisfactory silage. It is somewhat less palatable than corn silage, but after cattle become accustomed to it they will eat it readily. Sweet clover contains a relatively large amount of protein.

Right now is a good time to get after those non-producing hens that are eating almost as much as the heaviest laying hens and returning nothing for their feed.

DUCK SEASON TO OPEN

OCTOBER 16 AT NOON

The Fish and Game Department is in receipt of communication from the Bureau of Biological Survey designating the season in Kansas on migratory water fowl from October 16 to December 15, both dates inclusive. The opening hour for shooting on the opening day is 12 noon.

Bag limits are unchanged.

Silage will keep much better in a trench silo if packed with a tractor using plenty of water.

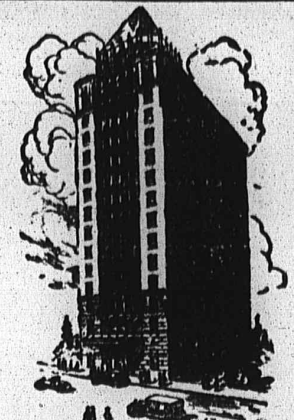
The Fladdin

J. K. MOORE, Mgr.

300 Rooms—300 Baths—300 Radios

MY-HOME-IN
KANSAS CITY

MEET-ME-THERE



Special Rates to Members of the Farmers' Union \$2.00

ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY in KANSAS UNDER GOVERNOR WOODRING

An economical and efficient administration of the business of the state, brilliant successes achieved by conferences and negotiation, courtesy and friendliness in all public contacts, business administration without personal or partisan bitterness, have brought to the people of Kansas a new conception of state government under Gov. Harry H. Woodring.

ECONOMY AND LOWER TAXES

"The way to economize is to spend less money. The way to reduce taxes is to levy less taxes." This campaign statement of Harry H. Woodring, the candidate, became the program of Harry H. Woodring, the governor of Kansas. Here's the story. The legislature appropriated \$9,877,444.00 to be paid from a general tax fund in the year ending June 30, 1932. The expenditures were approximately \$8,377,444.00. For the first time in history a governor spent less than was appropriated. In the year starting July 1, 1932, further cuts are being made. The appropriations are \$9,033,863.00; the expenditures will be approximately \$7,033,863.00.

DO YOU APPROVE THIS RECORD?

Taxes raised by state levy:

1919	\$6,049,649.00
1920	5,440,338.00
1921	5,916,416.00
1922	8,504,359.00
1923	5,908,807.00
1924	6,053,653.00
1925	7,175,850.00
1926	7,001,246.00
1927	7,386,857.00
1928	5,502,241.00
1929	5,438,141.00
1930	5,270,223.00
1931 (Gov. Woodring)	4,919,900.00

Kansas has no deficit. No new taxes have been levied—the Kansas budget is balanced.



GOVERNOR HARRY H. WOODRING

As governor I have applied to the business of the State of Kansas the same principles of economy, efficiency, and that I found to be successful in my private business.

By lowering the cost without impairing any essential service of the state government, I have served the people of my native state in accordance with my firm conviction that the primary object of government is the welfare of the individual citizen.—Governor Woodring

As chief executive of an agricultural state, Governor Woodring naturally has given much thought to farm problems. It has been his contention, frequently reiterated, that permanent prosperity never will return to this nation until the purchasing power is restored to the American farmer; that unless agriculture may sell its wheat, corn, cotton, hogs, sheep and cattle above the cost of production, it can not buy from the industrial East its farm machinery, automobiles, radios, clothing and shoes, the very necessities and comforts of American farm life.

Recently in Chicago, where he pleaded the cause of agriculture before the Democratic national convention, Governor Woodring said: "The West and South are pleading for the rehabilitation of the American farmer, his home and his family. We plead for economic stability and social justice, and we want no radical farm program."

"Most farmers are careful, conservative business men or they could not have stayed on their farms during this depression."

"We know that real relief to agriculture must come through a liberal program, based on sound business principles."

"We do not seek to tear down business and industry to help the farmer."

"We want to restore business and industry through the revival of the BASIC industry—agriculture."

TAX REFORM

Careful study of the tax problem has convinced Governor Woodring that relief from the intolerable tax burden upon farm and city homes must follow amendments of our state constitution. The tax limitation amendment and the graduated income tax amendment have been submitted to the voters at the general election. Their adoption will lift the tax load that is destroying home ownership and will distribute the cost of government in proportion to the ability to pay.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Savings in excess of \$925,000.00 per year have been brought to the users of public utility service in Kansas during the Woodring administration. Most of the reductions have been obtained through conferences and the negotiations without court action. By these methods the governor expects to save \$50,000.00 of the legislative appropriation for investigation of public utility rates. It will be remembered that the governor fought for a bill which would have levied a tax upon the public utility corporations to pay the expense of all investigations, but this bill was killed in the senate after passing the house of representatives.

Thorough and fair investigation of the gas monopoly has resulted in an order for lowered gas rates. A vigorous fight to sustain and enforce this order will bring certain success and relief to domestic consumers of natural gas.

Unless this arrogant monopoly succeeds in controlling the election of public officials in Kansas this year, it will be proven that no utility corporation is bigger than the state of Kansas when it is led by a courageous governor.

ROADS

Under the direction of Governor Woodring the State Highway Department has been reorganized on a more efficient and economical basis. A central purchasing agency has effected enormous savings in the purchases of supplies. Contracts for supplies and for road construction are let to the lowest bidder without political or personal favoritism. The development of new types of cheaper surfacing has enabled the state to surface more miles of smooth, dustless highways in the past year than in any previous four-year period. Governor Woodring favors the completion of the state system of surfaced highways.

Let's Continue This Good Work by Voting Harry Woodring a Second Term as Governor of Kansas, Subject to the Democratic Primaries, August 2nd