The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION COOPERATION

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AAA ADMINISTRATOR TELLS KANSAS FOLK ABOUT WHEAT PLANS

Chester Davis of Washington Talked on Program of Kansas State Board of Agriculture in Topeka Last Friday

PLAN IS TO STAY

Changes will be Made from Time to Time to Keep up with Changing Conditions, and as Experience Shows them to be Needed

One of the high lights of the annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in Topeka was the address, delivered Friday afternoon, by Chester Davis national administrator of the AAA in Washington. Mr. Davis' talk was broadcast over WIBW Topeka radio station, and was delivered before a packed house in the Memorial building. Governor Alf Iandon introduced the speaker, after the president of the Board, W. Carlson Hall had introduced tht governor.

Mr. Davis told his listeners that criticism against agrirulture for reduring production was out of place, inasmuch as agricultural reduction since 1919 has been only to 87 per cent, whereas industrial redoction in the same period has been down to 57 per cent.

Mr. Davis traced the development of the wheat plan as it has been carried on in the AAA. He said Kansas is always thought of when it comes to wheat and the wheat program, because it is essentially a wheat state.

Speaking of the future of the wheat program, Mr. Davis said a single program is being considered to cover all basic products. He said he had told the millers last November that the "Present type of program, involving processing taxes and benefit payments to growers who make the necessary adjustments comprised the limits of our plans with respect to wheat. I can now assure the farmtrs that, to date, nothing better has been offered.

"I feel safe, however, in making the following assurance to growers in connection with the future of wheat adjustment.

"Before a wheat program is put into effect for 1936 the wheat farmers will be given an opportunity to express their wishes concerning it."

To Decentralize Machinery

Every effort will be made to decentralize the adwinistration of the adjustment machinery so that the programs for the various commodities may become better coordinated and so that such administrative details as acceptance of contracts checking of compliance and issuing of checks may be handled wih greater efficiency than has been possible to date.

"I want to suggest to you today some principles which may be considered in developing a future wheat program. In suggesting these I am not urging them; these programs have always developed from the country and will continue to develop there. They can develop there safely as long as the principles are thoughtfully studied through. Study these suggestions, then, for decision must soon be made.

"A wheat program for 1936 should be designed to hold our seedings of wheat to a level which with average yields will supply our present domestic and limited export requirements.

"The wheat grower who cooperates in such a program should receive a sufficiently larger cash return than the non-cooperating grower on an acre or a bushel basis, to compensate for the return received by the non-cooperator who expands production.

"Acreage and farm allotments should be determined by means of the historical base with some modification to permit flexibility in adjusting acreage where such adjustments appear desirable in the light of proven farming systems of crop rotation peactices."

Mr. Davis declared that the agricultural program must be kept out of politics, and that support of it must not allow politics to interfere. He said, further, that either the prices of the farmer's products must be raised, or the cost of the goods he buys must be lowered. "Agriculture", he said "in an unprotected market, has furnished goods at cheap prices, which were below cost of production, for years.

"We do not want industry to produce goods for consumption below cost, as the farmer has done, but if industry cannot produce these goods at price levels within the reach of our purchasing power perhaps it is no longer worthy of the protection we have afforded it all these years."

"Perhaps if we call the tariff on industrial goods the equivalent of a processing tax it will give a point to the comparison I have drown. And when the full import dawns on our national consciousness, perhaps those who would do away with the farmer's tariff, the processing tax, will similarly oppose the industrial tariff that made it necessary in the first place.

"I mentioned awhile ago that the end of the story of wheat is not yet written. Another chapter is about to be drafted now, and the wheat growers will be the authors."

One of the best ways to be a good Farmers Union member, and to get the most good out of the Union, is to patronize your Farmers Union marketing and business enterprises.

WHO GAVE CAL $5?

When Cal Ward returned to Salina from the Ottawa meeting, where he appeared on the program with C. C. Talbott and Mrs. Gladys Edwards, he had $5 in his pocket which he could not account for. The $5 has been turned into the Frazier-Lemke fund, and has been sent to the firing line where it is being used to help in the fight to have the constitutionality of the Lemke moratorium law upheld in Supreme Court.

But the giver of the $5 has not been duly credited. Mr. Ward reports the money was handed to him, but that he failed to remember just who gave it. The giver was going to give him his namt and address on a slip of paper, but failed to do so. He does not know whether it was a personal donation or a fund from some Local. "It was some one I know, but for the life of me, I can't remember who it was," says Mr. Ward.

If the giver of the $5. should read this, he is asked to write to Mr. Ward about it.

JOHN VESECKY'S REPORT OF NATIONAL CONVENTION

Since Mr. Larson, my honorable colleague and fellow delegate to the National Convention, has made his report of the Convention, I suppose it is proper that I also write out my impression of the meeting. I will not report on the proceedings, as Mr. Carton has covered that in five shape; but shall rather touch on the high lights and interesting personages of the convention.

Like Mr. Larson I arrived at Sioux Falls before the Convention opened, but I did not worry about the number of votes we were to have as I knew that many of the State Unions made it a practice to pay the last installment of the National dues during the Convention. If I am not mistaken both Oklahoma and Nebraska had brought a check for the entire National dues to the Denver Convention and turned it over only in time to vote.

In talking to the delegates and visitors I soon saw that the Convention was pro-Holiday by a large majority, but that there was also a large number of Union members in all the states who were not in sympathy with the obstructionist attitude which the National Union has shown towards President Roosevelt's and Secretary Wallace's efforts to help the farmers.

Our Kansas members who objected to the appointment of members of the State board on the committees should take a lesson from President Everson's appointments. There was a member of the national board on every committee and on the Resolutions and Legislative Committee there were three National board members.

There were more speeches delivered during the Convention than at any previous National Convention that I have attended and most of them were good except for the evident effort of some of the speakers to play up to the large Holiday element in the Convention.

The best part of the convention program was that furnished by the Juniors. Their work was a credit to their states, to the National and state leaders of Junior work and to the whole Farmers Union. With such young folks growing up to take our places we old gray heads don't have to worry about the future of the Farmers Union. Kansas should get behind this Junior work and see that we are represented at the next National Convention.

There were many colorful and interesting people at the Convention. Congressmen Gassaway of Oklahoma, with his cowboy boots, ten-gallon hat, stand-up wing collar, flowing black string tie and r-less pronunciation appeared to be a typical cattleman of the old school. He made a good talk and also invited us all to visit him at his ranch in Oklahoma, so don't forget. The Ray Triplets, talented and sweet North Dakota Junior girls received much merited attention.

Peppery Milo Reno, President of the National Farmers' Holiday Association, was there also, as caustic as ever rattling his sword and exhorting the farmers to take a holiday, shoulder a blunderbus and march onto Washington, but he seemed to be much worried lest Secretary Wallace and his bird dogs get all the game and relieve the farmers before he can get his blunderbus loaded and blow the whole AAA to kingdom come. I can't take space to mention all the rest of the interesting people whom I saw at the Convention and all the other good things there. What we should do next year is to bring the National Convention to Kansas in 1936 and then we can all attend.

One of the noticeable peculiarities of the Convention was the importance given to legislation as compared to the other major aims of the Farmers' Union. While the Legislative and Resolution Committee was in almost continuous session, the committee on Cooperation, of which I was a member, met for thirty minutes just before lunch on the last day of the Convention and one of the members of the committee even suggested that we did not need any Cooperatives since we would get all benefits by legislation.

One cannot help but compare the comparatively short, but definite and constructive resolutions adopted at our State Convention in Ellis with the long rambling set of resolutions adopted at Sioux Falls. Although the Sioux Falls resolutions contain much that is good there is too much verbage. The committee evidently tried to cover everything possible; it even included a patent medicine advertisement for Milo Reno. According to my experience a short constructive program is sure to get more consideration in Congress and to bring more and quicker results than a long list of, "We are opposed."

Before closing I want to touch on the ruling of President Everson regarding Mr. Ward's eligibility to hold office in the National Union. President Everson's ruling that if Ward received more pay from the Federal Government than he did from the Farmers Union, he is ineligible, was wrong. The National Constitution states that any person holding a political office is disqualified from holding any office in the National Farmers Union. There is no mention whatever made of salary, so that any person holding any political office, regardless of the amount of sala-y is disqualified under the National Constitution. But, Mr. Ward's position as member of The Wheat Advisory Committee is not a political office, as a matter of fact it is not an office at all; simply a membership on a committee composed wholly of farmers. When Mr. Reno raised the question of Mr. Ward's eligibility, President Everson either had to oppose the desires of Milo Reno, who is the power behind the throne in the National Union, and the Holiday faction of the Convention, by ruling Mr. Ward eligible, or declare Mr. Ward ineligible. On snap judgment he declared him ineligible and tried to justify his ruling by the amount of salary which is not mentioned at all in the National by-laws. Under his ruling if President Ward had retained all his salary as President of the Kansas Farmers Union, instead of turning practically all of it back to the state union he would have likely been eligible to a National office. I believe that if President Everson would have had time to consider the matter properly he would have ruled Mr. Ward eligible.

I am sorry that some of our Union people can't seem to remember that cooperation is one of the basic principles of the Farmers Union, and that we are all supposed to stand for Equity, Justice, and the Golden Rule.

We all know, or should know, that Mr. Ward, together with the other farm leaders who cooperated with the administration in its earnest efforts to help Agriculture, has rendered a service of inestimable value to the farmers of the United States, so let's show our appreciation of his good work by giving him our wholehearted support.

John Vesecky, Timken, Kans.

ELECT 1935 OFFICERS

At a meeting held on January 8, Local No. 366, near Tipton, Kansas, elected the following officers for the year of 1935.

President, M. A. Arnoldy; vice president, Henry Fueser; secretary-treasurer, Philip Arnoldy, conductor; John J. Makel(doorkeeper; Joe Grading, and executive committee, A. J. Hobbie, J. H. Houghton and Joe Hackenberg.

BILL PROVIDES FOR MARKET BUREAU TO REGULATE PACKERS

Would Establish Such Bureau in State Board of Agriculture with Power to Regulate Grades and Weights of Slaughter Stock

HITS DISCRIMINATION

Bill Introduced by John Frost, Marshall County Senator, and Backed by Farm Organizations; No Division of Territory

A bill providing for the establishment of a bureau of markets for live stock for slaughter in Kansas, to be under the state board of agriculture, was introduced in the Kansas senate Monday by Senator John Frost of Marshall county. Such a measure has been asked for by the board of agriculture, by the Kansas Farm Organizations committee, and by others. A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, has been active in keeping this proposed legislation in the spot light, and he has had the cooperation of most of the farm leaders in the state.

The measure applies only to those stock yards wholly within the state, including the private yards of packers, packing plants and the concentration yards of the railroads. It is intended for wholly intrastate application.

The Frost bill directs the board of agriculture to establish the bureau and requires the packers to pay 10 cents a head for cattle, 7 cents for hogs and 5 cents for sheep purchased and these collections are to pay the salaries and expenses of the inspectors.

The inspectors are to check all offerings of stock either at stockyards or concentration yards, establish the grades and all purchases are to be based upon the state established grades. A somewhat similar plan now is in effect on grain purchases. The bill does not apply to stockers and feeders or to breeding stock and only to animals ready for slaughter.

The packers are prohibited from conducting any unfair, unjust, discriminatory or deceptive practices or granting any advantage to any shipper or feeder. They must not undertake any price control or division of territory where purchases may be made and they are not to be permitted to make any purchases of stock for feeding in their own yards. The packers must register all buyers with the board and only registered buyers can make purchases of animals for slaughter.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

The state office of the Kansas Farmers Union, is mailing out questionnaires to the secretaries of the Locals this week, seeking information on how to proceed with the Junior Farmers Union program. Secretaries are asked to answer the questionnaires as promptly and fully as possible, and mail them back to the state secretary.

NEBRASKA UNION HELD CONVENTION OMAHA LAST WEEK

Membership Unshaken in its Determination to Remain out of National Union until Stated Requirements are Complied with

EVERSON WAS THERE

Nebraska Union Trying to Eliminate Tax on Gasoline Used in Tractors; Against Sales Tax, and Working for Income Tax

The Nebraska Farmers Union has had its annual convention, and has elected to remain out of the National Farmers Union. The convention was held in Omaha, January 9, 10, and 11. H. G. Kenney was reelected president for his 11th consecutive term.

E. H. Everson, president of the National Farmers Union, was present for some of the Nebraska sessions. The "committee of 14" which was appointed some time ago following last year's convention to investigate complaints against the national secretary, E. E. Kennedy, has not been discharged. The Nebraska Union apparently has left the matter of reaffiliation with the National Union up to this committee.

Presitent Everson claimet, at the convention this year, that all the facts had not been brought out. Reports indicatet there was some wrangling between the national president and the Nebraska members and officials. Henry Pederson, chairman of the committee of 14, made a plea for the Nebraska Union to get back in the National Union, but felt, he said, that there "Wouldn't be a chance to clean it up."

C. C. Talbott president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, who was present had suggested that the Nebraska Union again join the National, and clean it up from the inside.

A. W. Ricker, editor of the Farmers Union Herald at St. Paul, Minnesota, was also present in the role of peacemaker. Kansas officials have alredy taken the position that they favor Nebraska re-entering the National Farmers union, and that the proper way to "clean it up" is from the inside. John Fengel, member of the Kansas Farmers Union board from Lincolnville, Kansas, attended the recent Nebraska convention, and expressed the Kansas sentiment on the situation.

However, the Nebraska membership held to their original intention, which is to remain out of the National Union until the national secretary is out of office.

Reports at the Nebraska convention show that the various business activities have made very good progress and earninis during the past year. Nebraska is often pointed out as the leader in Farmers Union cooperative marketing, purchasing and general business.

On national legislation, the Nebraskans went on record favoring passage of the Wheeler silver remonetization bill, the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill, and opposed "to our government issuing interest bearing bonds for the purpose of making public improvements or creating public wealth." Other resolutions included:

"We favor protection to United States capital on United Statts soil only. Foreign investments lead to international entanglements and disputes. We are bitterly opposed to the use of the nation's young manhood to collect the foreign investments of American millionaires.

" We believe that taking the profits out of wars will be a long step in eliminating them, therefore, be it resolved, that we favor government ownership of its own arms and munition factories. We favor conscription of wealth in time of war."

In matters pertaining to state legislation, the Nebraska Union condemnet the tax on gasoline used for farming, and against the general sales tax. They favor an income tax for the state, and repeal of their intangible tax law.

LOOK FOR RICKER'S STORY NEXT WEEK

Next week this paper will have some most interesting information for its readers in the form of a letter from A. W. Ricker, editor of the Farmers Union Herald of St. Paul, Minnesota. The letter arrived too late for this issue, but it will be in next week.

Mr. Ricker's letter has to do with the Junior work. He tells how something new and out of the ordinary is taking place in the northern states; and he informs us that those states, and the Junior work that is going on in them, are making a place for the Kansas Junior program to fit in. Watch for it next week.

MORTGAGE BILL BECOMES A LAW IN THIS STATE

One of First Bills to be Enacted into Law Extends Period to March 1 in which Property in Litigation Cannot be Foreclosed

WAS FARM MEASURE

Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations Made Fight for Bill to Become Law; Permanent Legislation Now Basis of Fight

One of the first bills enacted into law in the new Kansas legislature had to do with extending the moratorium on foreclosures. The bill passed the lower house Monday, January 14, after having passed the senate before that body recessed at the close of last week.

The former extension of the mortgage moratorium was to have gone out of effect at this time, according to the findings in some courts. The new law takes care of the situation until March 1.

The moratorium bill was passed in the house by a vote of 98 to 3. It became a law upon its publication Tuesday. It provides that the issuing of deeds before March 1, on property in litigation under the terms of the old moratorium law, is stayed. Had it not been for the new law being passed just at this time, deeds in the ordinary course of procedure could have been issued at any time.

Members of the house applauded the statement of W. H. Ryan of Crawford county that if the law saved one home, passage of the measure would be worth while.

This bill is one for which the Committee of Kansas Farm Organization had put up a fight. Before March 1 it is hoped to have permanent legislation to take care of cases where foreclosure is impending, and which should be prevented.

THE MORTGAGE

(An original poem by a faithful pioneer member of the Kansas Farmers Union.)

Yes, Mother, they're taking our dear old home;
We must sign these papers today.
When wheat price dropped to twenty cents
Taxes and Interest we could not pay.
The ——— Investment Company
Will give us two years to redeem.
I am hoping that times will grow better
But such thoughts are a crazy man's dream.

I bought this land in eighty-four;
'Twas called school land then by some.
I've toiled and slaved for fifty-six years
To build for us a home.
They built a school house on our place—
I think 'twas in eighty-six—
And there we met as school chums
With our studies and pleasures mixed.

On January eleventh, Ninety-One,
I claimed you as my bride.
We rented a farm and went to work,
We've toiled faithfully side by side.
Then grim death took your parents,
And the famine of Ninety-Three,
The epidemic of typhoid fever,
Made us poor as poor could be.

But we never stopped to murmur.
When God gave you back your health
We kept right on with our working
But gained so little wealth,
At last we had a few dollars ahead,
Not enough for a house of frame,
But moved right into our mansion—
The little Sod house on the claim.

'Twas January Fourth in Ninety-Six
I can never forget the date—
Our home it seemed quite humble
Like thousands of others in our State.
The happy event of our married life—
What a very anxious day—
When baby Frank arrived at our home
And we decided to let him stay.

Ninety-Eight in August,
The year we fought with "Spain,"
When Jean came marching into our camp
And helped us "remember the Maine."
Then two years later Jesse came,
'Twas March the eleventh day.
We told the Doctor we wanted a girl
But we made a mistake "they say."

Fortune smiled on us at last,
We built a house of pine,
And we added on a little at a time
'Till our rooms they numbered nine.
The Stork again paid us a visit in June—
We were right in our busy whirl—
We told that old Stork to never come back
'Cause he brought George instead of a girl.

We built a good barn in Nineteen and Four,
A granary and poultry house warm;
We later added to our little ranch
Which made it a well equipped farm.
We had to fight the "green bugs"
The "Chinch bugs" and "hoppers" and all;
The drouth and the darned old hail-storms
Gave us many a financial fall.

Then the boys were ready for high school
And to college another big job;
And the way it took the ready cash
Would make a Spartan "sob".
Nineteen-Thirteen, Seventeen and nineteen
The wheat crops proved a blank;
Cream and eggs and poultry money
Was all we had to bank.

The war it hit us hardest
And kicked us way down the stairs.
Oh, God, I thought your heart would break
As you looked at those vacant chairs.
When the boys at last came home again
And started once more to farm,
The awful price of machinery
Was our next great cause for alarm.

Then in Nineteen Hundred Twenty
Wedding bells three times did ring.
The electric wind killed all wheat
And left us wihout a thing.
So a mortgage of Ten Thousand
To buy a home for a son,
And the tragedy of our financal cares
Had only just begun.

With three more years of failure
And interest and taxes to pay
We kept right on a slipping
'Till we fell and had to stay.
God knows I hate to tell you, dear,
But our payments cannot be made.

(continued on page 2)

UNION IN WASHINGTON WORKS FOR ADOPTION LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

National Secretary Kennedy Advises Headquarters Address is Cavalier Hotel in Washington; Self Organization Campaign on

NOW MAKING PROGRESS

The National Farmers Union is on hand at Washington working for the adoption of the Farmers Union legislative program. In a communication to the state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, under date of January 5, Edward E. Kennedy, national secretary, writes:

"The 74th Congress is now in session. One of the jobs that was assigned to us is to secure the adoption by Congress of our National Legislative Program. This we are now engaged in doing as far as our strength, power and resources will carry us.

"Our self organization campaign has also begun in 14 states.

"I am confident that your full cooperation will enable us to achieve even greater progress this year than last.

"Our Washington address is: CAVALIER HOTEL, 3500 14th St., N. W., Washington D. C."

CAL WARD SPEAKS AT COLORADO MEET

The Kansas Farmers Union is represented on the program of the Colorado Farmers Union convention, being held this week in Denver, by Cal Ward, president. Mr. Ward appeared on the Colorado program Wednesday.

Frank Safranek, president of the Colorado Union, was one of the featured speakers on the Kansas Union convention program at Ellis last fall.

Mr. Ward had expected to attend the Oklahoma Farmers Union convention, also being held this week in Oklahoma City, but was unable to do so because of having to attend the annual board meeting of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at South St. Joseph, Mo., the latter part of this week.

JUNIOR PROGRAM MAKING PROGRESS IN KANSAS LOCALS

Preliminary Lesson, Having to Do with Program of Local Meeting, Went out Last Week; More Definite Study this Week

QUESTIONAIRE OUT

Local Secretaries Urged to Answer Promptly thus Establishing Needed Contact with State Leader; Junior may Go to Washington

The Junior program of the Kansas Farmers Union is making good progress. Although still in the formative stage, it is beginning to shope up into something definite and is meeting with a welcome out in the Locals over the state.

The first preparatory lesson went out last week through the Kansas Union Farmer. It was in the form of a suggested program for the Local meetings. The lesson this week, which appears on page 3 of this issue, is more extended, and offers a start on the interesting study of money, credits and banking.

The lessons were so constructed that they lead to a comprehensive study and understanding of the economic conditions as they apply to and affect the business of farming. The lessons are interesting, and no doubt will be followed closely by many of the older people as well as by those Juniors who take up the work. This study prepares the young man and the young woman for what is coming in their lives in a very few years. If they study these lessons closely, they will be equipped with a basic knowledge of farm economics which will be of inestimable value to them when they brush up against the real thing in life.

It has been pointed out before, and cannot be emphasized too strongly, that a satisfactory ground work must be laid for this work out in the Locals. Each Local should immediately provide for a Local Junior leader. This leader should immediately get in touch with the state Farmers Union Junior Leader, Mrs. Mary Riley, Salina, Kansas.

A questionaire is being submitted this week, through the mails, to the various Local secretaries. The full and prompt cooperation of these secretaries is needed and expected by the state officers. The questionaire is brief, but it will establish the needed link between the Local and the state Junior leader.

A Junior to Washington?

A definite movement is on foot in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, to select a Junior or two from each state and send them to Washington along in March or April, to study at close range the workings of our lawmaking bodies. The Junior delegation to Washington would accompany the officials and older representatives of course. Kansas has been invited to send a Junior delegation, along with that of other states.

This but goes to show to what extent the Junior program is being developed. There is no reason why Kansas should lag in this development, say officials.

Neighborhood Notes

REQUEST CONGRESS TO PASS FRAZIER-LEMKE LEGISLATION

The Smoky Hill Local No. 882, of The Kansas Farmers Union, at their last meeting held on January 7, 1935, voted unanimously in favor of the following resolution:

Whereas, the farmers are still in desperate need of legislative help in order to retain their property from foreclosure; Therefore be it resolved, that we request the present session of Congress to pass the Frazier-Lemke Bill to refinance farm mortgages at 1 1-2 per cent interest and 1 1-2 per cent to be applied to the principal annually.

Be it further resolved, that copies of his resolution be sent to Senator Arthur Capper and Congressman Jack Houston and also a copy to Floyd Lynn for publication in the Kansas Union Farmer.

Respectfully,
David Train,
C. D. Lundstedt,
Victor Pearson,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS FROM ELLIS

The following resolutions were recently adopted by Farmers Union Local 606, Ellis, Kansas. One resolution was directed to Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, and the other was directed to the members of the Farmers Union. They follow:

To Cal Ward, president, Kansas Farmers Union:

Resolved that we hereby object to the amount of money spent by the wheat allotment committee. We also object to all unnecessary employees employed by the same office.

We hereby recommend to Cal Ward, our state president, that he check up on these matters and get action on the same.

We further recommend the Frazier-Lemke bill, and kindly ask your support for the same.

Second resolution:

To Members of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America:

Resolved, that we, the members of Local 606, do hereby obejct to the minority rule in selecting the county agent. We recommend that the majority rule of the Farmers in the county should rule.

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Senator McGill, and to our representative, Thos. Hays, and that a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

(We also ask that all other Locals should send in their petitions and help the good cause along.

Local 606, Ellis, Kansas.
By Wenzel Neuburger, president
and Engelbert J. Erbert.

STONE LOCAL NOTES

Stone Local 792 met January 8 at the East Sand Creek school house, near Zurich, Kansas.

Meeting was called to orded by the vice president, and was opened by singing two songs. Next was a program given by the young folks. The program was rather short as several families were absent on account of having the measles.

The program was as follows:
Reading by Darrell Sutor.
Reading by Albert Palmberg.
Reading by Delbert Mendenhall.
Song by Darlene Sutor
Reading of "Our Paper," by the editor, Essie Hadley.
Singing.

The next meeting will be held in three weeks, January 29, at the Zurich school house commencing at 7:30 o'clock sharp.

This meeting will be a joint meeting with the Eureka Local No. 2207.

Come one, come all, and hear a good program and join the Farmers Union.

Mabel Thomas, Cor. Secy.

BLANCHVILLE NEWS NOTES

The Blanchvile Farmers Union No. 796 started the year with their first meeting, January 4. The following officers were reelected:

President—Oscar Miller.
Vice President—Oscar Olson.
Secretary-Treasurer—A. N. Peterson.

Reports of delegates to the County

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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 handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

E. H. Everson, President.....St. Charles, South Dakota
C. N. Rogers, vice president.....Indianola, Iowa
E. E. Kennedy, Secretary.....Kankakee, Ill.

KANSAS OFFICIALS

C. A. Ward, President.....Salina, Kansas
A. M. Kinney, Vice President.....Huron, Kansas
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer.....Salina, Kansas
John Tommer, Conductor.....Waterville, Kansas
John Scheel, Doorkeeper.....Emporia, Kansas
Mrs. Mary Riley, State Junior Leader.....Salina, Kansas

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FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas; O. W. Schell, Mgr.; Wakeeney, Kansas, N. A. Ormsby, Mgr.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch.

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1935

OUR PROGRAM NOT POPULAR WITH SOME PEOPLE

The 1935 Kansas legislature is away to a flying start. Topeka, the capital city of Kansas, buzzes with legislators, lobbyists and talk of proposed legislation. Hotel rooms and lobbies, where most real legislation originates and takes place, ring with arguments pro and con. Closed doors shut off from outsiders the whisperings and low voices of those who plan legislation or who plan to influence certain legislation.

But what about the "flying start?" Before the house and senate recessed Friday, to meet again Monday, a great heap of bills had them "thrown into the hopper." The number was considerably larger than the corresponding number for the first few days two years ago.

Before the legislature closes several weeks hence, a great deal of legislation will be enacted, and a great deal, of course, will be rejected. The Kansas Farmers Union is intensely interested in many of the bills that will be up for enactment. Some of the proposed bills will call for legislation which will be good for Kansas farmers. The Kansas Farmers Union, representing its membership of farmers, and acting on instructions given by the membership, will be on hand fighting for legislation which assures Kansas farmers of a fair and square deal; and it will be fighting against legislation which is designed to be harmful to farmers as a class.

We as a Farmers Union organization are working with other farm organizations through the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations. We have a definite program for which we are working. The program follows pretty closely the program adopted by the Kansas Farmers Union in the Ellis convention, as far as that program pertains to state legislation.

We Have Opposition

We are assured of opposition to our program. Certain classes of people in Kansas have been quite content to allow the farmers to pay a large portion of the taxes, while other interests have escaped paying their just share of the tax load. These interests object to having this thing changed. Some of the opposition comes from high places. One man, occupying one of the strongest positions in the state legislature, ridicules opposition to the sales tax and to other measures. He ridicules farm organizations and "so-called" farm leaders. He says they are "discredited."

Why? Because he is afraid of the power of the farm organization, and he is afraid that, among other things, the tax burden will be more or less equalized as between tangible and intangible wealth. This would not suit him and his class, so, to him, the farm organizations are discredited. He says they do not represent the farmers. What he means is that they do not represent the farmers as he would like them to.

It is not the purpose intended in these paragraphs to enter into an argument with the man who has said the Farmers Union and other Kansas farm organizations are discredited groups. He really has no argument to answer. But we want to point out the fact that we are facing a real fight. This man, by the way, who wants the sales tax, who does not want the income tax, and who could easily do without the Farmers Union and other farm organizations, is Charles W. Thompson, lieutenant-governor of Kansas and president of the Kansas senate. He makes his money in the building and loan business.

Shall We Accept the Challenge?

We are facing a real fight in the Kansas legislature. Here, in a state where the welfare of practically the entire population depends upon the welfare of the farmer, men who are diametrically opposed to the best interests of farmers get into places of power. Men vested with power and authority raise their voices against the masses of common folks, and seek to tell us what is good for us.

After all, in a measure, this condition is a reflection on the farmers of Kansas. It shows vividly that the farmers are not sufficiently organized. If we were adequately organized, such men could not get into these places of power.

But "forewarned is forearmed," so we have heard. The Farmers Union has had a challenge thrown at it. If we are as militant as we are supposed to be, we will meet this challenge with courage and determination, and with a stronger organization than we have had before. We have had due warning that our enemies—the enemies of the agricultural class—are going to try, with all their might, to discredit our program.

That means they are going to try to make the income tax law ineffective; they are going to try to make farmers pay the unjust tax on gasoline used for farming purposes; they are going to try to force the sales tax upon us; they are going to try to make the "poor, dumb farmers" continue to pay many times their just share of the tax burden of the state. In fact, they are going to try to pass legislation based on the idea that the farmer is a slave to society, and that he should do all the work so that other classes may devote all their time to high living.

Whip Them by Organization

There is only one way we as farmers can give the enemies the licking they deserve. That way is through organization. If organized, we hold an overwhelming advantage of power. If unorganized, we are at the mercy of our enemies. Let us become organized.

Proper organization among farmers means, of course, membership in our local communities, in our local organizations. Those of us who have already organized have the burden of responsibility of extending our organization to our neighbors. Our course of action is clear. Let each one of us become an organizer. We can whip the enemy and gain our own objectives.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

THE BATTLE IS WAGING

The Kansas legislature is in session and things are huming over at Topeka. S. C. Bloss of Winfield, who by the way has always proven himself to be fair as a House member, is Speaker of the House of Representatives. By statutory provision, the Lieutenant Governor, Chas. W. Thompson, is President of the Senate.

In the House line-up, out of the 125 Representatives, we find one retired merchant, 1 retired mail carrier, 1 metal lather, 2 railroad men, 2 physicians, 2 chiropractors, 2 ministers, 4 newspaper men, 3 bankers, 1 independent telephone company owner, 23 merchants, 24 lawyers, 9 merchant and banker farmers and 49 real dirt farmers. Including the 9 merchant-banker-farmers, it gives us 58 farmers or nearly one-half of the members in the House of Representatives, and this fact already has the lobbyists worrying.

Landon's Message

Governor Alf M. Landon delivered his message to the legislature Wednesday morning January 9. His message was very comprehensive and thorough, and he insisted on economy in Government. The tax situation will be given definite study during this session. The Governor urged a revision and improvement in the valuing of property for assessment. He urged uniformity for a more equitable assessment plan to insure a more comprehensive valuation of taxing property. A survey in 1930 estimated Kansas tangible property to be worth more than 6 billion dollars and intangible property at something like 3 billion dollars. Property actually taxed in Kansas that year was assessed at $3,681,000,000.

Already a bill is being prepared which, if passed into law, will equalize our tax burden and give the state a more uniform system in order that every tax payer will pay more nearly their just part.

Moratorium Measure Passed

Just yesterday, Monday, January 14, as an emergency measure the mortgage Moratorium Bill was passed, and becomes a law today. By its provisions the issuing of deeds before March 1 to property in litigation under the terms of the old moratorium law is stayed. Before the legislature is over we hope to have a law which will extend the Kansas moratorium for another two years.

The Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, with John Vesecky as our representative, and farm leaders cooperating, will guard the interests of Kansas farmers. Senator John Frost is chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, and Senator Clyde Coffman is chairman of the Committee on Assessments and Taxation. At this writing the chairman of the House Agricultural Committee has not been named. This session of the legislature promises to be an interesting one and the farmers' interests will be safeguarded by ample representation.

Thompson Goes Wild

In a recent issue of "The Merchants Journal" Lieutenant-Governor Charles W. Thompson, in writing on a Consumers Sales Tax, takes a rap at the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations and the farm leaders of our state. He says that the effect of the action of our organizations "in opposition to the sales tax will not amount to a thing." He also says that "these discredited farm leaders do not represent the sentiment of the farmers of this state." He also belittles the Labor leaders and classifies them in the same category.

Since when did Lieutenant Governor Thompson attain such a super mind? By what means has he reached such courage? Have his associations been with the Kansas farmers that he can speak with such authority? To say the least, his statements, inferences and insinuations are absurd and without fact. Along with holding the high office of Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Thompson heads a Building and Loan Association and quite naturally, because of the reaction that has come to building and loan Associations through the depression, he might be tremendously interested in taxes.

The farm leaders of Kansas are the hired men of their respective organizations. Collectively, they speak the mind of a majority of the farmers of Kansas, and Lieutenant-Governor Thompson's statements in the Merchants Journal are an insult and a rebuke to organized agriculture, and should not go unchallenged.

Find Packers "Not Guilty"

Report of National Bureau of Agricultural Economics on Direct Marketing of Hogs is today made public, by its chief, Nils A. Olson. He says, "Direct marketing has not lowered the general level of hog prices, nor has it operated to reduce returns to producers. It has not reduced competition for hogs. There are no fixed price differences between public markets and interior points. In general, the study shows that direct marketing has not operated to the disadvantage of hog producers."

I have not had time to read the report in full but I am not surprised at the findings of this bureau of Government. It is, in my judgment, just another case of where all the facts are not brought out. Very exhaustive hearings on this matter were conducted by Committees in Congress last year. At these hearings farmers, stockmen, and farm leaders representing hundreds of thousands of farmers testified and you cannot reconcile the report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics with the findings which were developed at these Congressional hearings.

This report, coming at the time it does, should incense every farmer, stockman, and farm organization to upset heaven and earth and get state and federal laws passed correcting this evil. All farm groups are squarely back of the Capper-Hope direct marketing bill and it is up to us to put every Congressman and Senator from the great corn belt of the country on record against the packers in this regard. We can do the job if the farmers in Kansas and every other corn state will bring pressure on their representatives.

Already a marketing bill has been prepared and introduced in the present session of the Kansas legislature. Senator John Frost has introduced it in the Senate and some representative will introduce it in the House. We must not be swayed or misled by the report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which certainly does not represent the practical side of this problem and the way it is working.

Praise Due to Our Kansas Congressmen

Six out of the seven of our Kansas Congressmen voted against the amended rule to bring the required number petitioning from 145 to 218. This change in the rule is a direct slap at the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill and again we farmers through our organizations, must put on the heat and get the required number of signatures to get the bill out of Committee. If we want cheaper interest rates on our farm mortgage indebtedness, and if we want real currency instead of interest bearing bonds to refinance our mortgage indebtedness, then we will enter with renewed energy and determination into this fight.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 1)

meeting were given by Elvin Draver and O. W. Dam.

Miss Iva Rowe gave a reading, "I Never Had Such a Time in My Life."

Miss Piper of Irving told us about her visit to Warm Springs, Georgia and about the conditions in the south.

The year is starting out with increased interest at Blanchville and promises to be a good year for the Farmers Union.

A. N. Peterson, Secretary.

MAPLE HILL MEETING

A joint Farmers Union Local meeting is planned for the Legion Hall in Maple Hill, Kansas, Wednesday, January 23. Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Union will be the principal speaker.

A membership drive is being planned in connection with the meeting.

ZEPHYR MEETS MONDAY

The regular meeting of the Zephyr Local, in Sumner county, will be held in Spring Hill school house Monday night, January 21.

On account of the roads, the January 7 meeting could not take place, although Niel Dulaney of Winfield, journeyed all the way here to be our guest speaker.

A good program is being planned for Monday, and all members are urged to come out. Invitation is also extended to all others who are interested.

The Ladies Auxiliary was also unable to meet January 7, and will hold their January 21 meeting at the home of Mrs. Ben Rice, at 2:30 in the afternoon.—Mrs. John Orr, Cor. Secy.

"RECORD-BREAKER" MEETING PLANNED FOR NEMAHA FOLKS

The Nemaha County Farmers Union is to hold its quarterly meeting at Bern, Kansas, on Wednesday, January 23. A business meeting is scheduled for the forenoon, and a program will feature the afternoon session. A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union and associated with the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, will address the meeting. Everybody is welcome to attend and enjoy this meeting. Every effort is being made to get out a big crowd, and F. B. Roots, the county Union president, says, "We want to make this meeting a record-breaker."

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst, Mrs. Annie Pelischek, mother of our Sister, Mrs. Jennie Isaacson,

Be it therefore resolved, that we the members of Baldwin Creek Local No. 1380 extend to our Sister and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their time of sorrow;

And be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

Signed:—

Gust Larson,
Chas. Larson,
Gideon Potts,
—Committee.

TURKEY CREEK LOCAL

The Turkey Creek Local 1868 of Wabaunsee county, met in regular session Wednesday evening, January 9, with President A. H. Struble presiding.

At the regular meeting on December 14, 1934 the present officers were again elected for their second year of business.

Secretary-treasurer Arthur Allen called the roll for 31 males and 21 female and 8 Junior members.

He reported a large number paying dues toward making our Local again the the 100 per cent class.

Three new members were taken in at this meeting.

The Amendments were also taken care of and sent in.

Visitors from Riverside Local, Maple Hill, were present for business and pleasure. Other officers are, Vice President, Allie Steeve; Conductor, Bob Steele; doorkeeper, Frank Allen.

An appointed committee of ladies will serve lunch at all our meetings.

This Union Local extends greetings to all Union Locals and wishes them A Prosperous Year 1935.

Mrs.Effie Fleck, Reporting.

BAVARIA LOCAL MEETING

Bavaria Local No. 1978 in Saline county held an interesting meeting Monday evening. Although no program was presented, the members enjoyed the evening together, discussing farm problems and making plans for an active Farmers Union year in the Local.

J. F. Komarick called the meeting to order, and called for reports and the reading of minutes of the last previous meeting. Following approval of the minutes, 1935 officers were elected. The new officers are:

J. F. Komarck, president;
Geroge Will, vice president;
George J. Kern, secretary,treasurer.

A new member A. F. Komarck joined the Local at the meeting.

Reported by George J. Kern.

GOOD MEETING IN TREGO

"Just a few lines to let you know we had our annual meeting on December 20," writes Wm. Papes, secretary-treasurer of Voda Local 742, Trego county. Mr. Papes reports that after the meeting, the members enpoyed a supper, and danced until midnight. They had a good crowd and every one enjoyed himself or herself. "They all want us to have more of these meetings, so we will have another one the last Friday in January," says Mr. Papes. He also extends an invitation to attend the meeting. It will be well worth the time to go.

The 1934 officers hold over accordto the election hald December 20. Homer Terpening is president and Mr. Papes is secretary.

BUNKER HILL LOCAL ELECTS

The new officers who will serve during 1935 for Bunker Hill Local No. 468, in Mitchell county, are: president, Clyde Porter; vice president, A. E. Neff; secretary-treasurer, Ray Parter; conductor, Elwood Clover, and doorkeeper, Victor Clover.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

McPherson County)

Whereas (God in his wisdom has called from us the beloved Mother of our brother, Ralph Ware, we the members of Cottonwood Local No. 1985 wish to extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the Kansas Farmer Union, a copy to Ralph Ware and a copy to be spread on the minutes of our Local.

Committee:
Maggie Johnson
Stella Geis.

PAYS UP 100 PER CENT

One of the first Locals to pay 100 per cent for 1935 is Pleasant View Local No. 1957, in Johnson county. H. K. Robinson is president of this Local and Albert Walters is secretary.

EUREKA LOCAL MEETING

Eureka Local No. 2207 met in regular meeting at Eureka school house, north of Zurich, Kansas, January 11. The meeting was called to order by the president, George Ondrasek. Roll call showed all members but two present.

Installation of new officers as follows:

George Ondrasek, president.
Thos. Ondrasek—vice president.
Emil Honomicheal, secretary-treasurer.
Clarence Bartos, door keeper.
Charles Novotny, conductor.

Minutes of December 19 meeting read and approved.

Treasurer's annual report read and approved. All bills were paid and a balance of nearly four dollars in the treasury.

At this time three new junior members were initiated: Bernard Badard and Harry Bartos. There are several other juniors to be initiated later.

A motion was made by Josie Honomecheal the George Ondrasek boy a gas lantern for use on reading table, was seconded and it was so ordered.

Next in order was paying of dues. We have nine paidup members and four social members. Each member is to try to bring one new member to the next meeting.

A program committee consisting of Josie Honomichael, chairman; Bedard and Georgia Ondrasek was appointed. They are to plan all programs for 1935. A refreshment committee of Mrs. C. W. Swalp, chairman, and Rose Ondrasek was appointed to look after 1935.

Refreshments will be served at each meeting. Sandwiches and coffee for Feb. 1.

Mrs. E. W. Swalp, Cor. Secy.

HAYS LOCAL ADOPTS SET OF RESOLUTIONS

Hays,Kansas, January 11, 1935

Mr. Lynn:

Enclosed please find a set of resolutions which were adopted at the January 4 meeting of Hays Local No. 864. We recommend that each member over the state of Kansas, who reads these resolutions, cut them out and send them to our law makers.

—Frank B. Pfeifer, Hays, Kans.—

The resolutions follow:

Kansas City Times, 12-24-34—Says one in every five, 25,500,000 people in the U. S. A. draw government money.

Hays Daily, 12-13 or 14-34—Says there was 362 per cent profit made in munition fattories. A clear profit of $228,731,000. Hays Daily 12-20-30 says City Service paid 91 per cent on its common stock with $82,000,000 watered or bogus stock for consumers to pay dividends on.

See Hays Daily, 2-13-34—J. V. Martin testifies about 25 per cent goes into the aeroplane, the balance is stolen. F. R. Rentschler invested $273 in aeroplane motor stock which increased to $35,000,000. George J. Mead made a profit of $29,107,512 on an investment of $207. See Wichita Beacon, 12-7-34; Our Government bought $1,000,000 worth of aeroplanes that wouldn't get off the ground. The banks got the money at cost of printing. Then traded it to Uncle Santa for non-taxable interest bearing bonds, the more wasted the more they get at cost of printing.

"The Farmers Unjust Tax Book" says while some wages have increased from $47.50 to $105.25, tax on some farms has increased 400 per cent from $35.67 in 1909 to $141.63 in 1929.

Farmers in Lyons county Kansas, are paying 44 per cent of their income for tax. Home and real estate owners 27 per cent, while preachers, teachers, clerks, stenographers and some department heads only average 1 to 1 1-2 per cent.

About 30 per cent of the property pays practically all of the tax regardless of what it earns. While 70 per cent of the property and all salary incomes go scot free, paying little or nothing for educating their children, paved streets and many other luxuries and protection which their neighbor's tax buys. While the cost per pupil Lyons county rural schools has increased from $3.40 per month in 1911 to $35.70 in 1930.

See Topeka Capital, 1-17-34—Investigating committee reports "Our Agriculture College spent during the year $1,712,104, not including the athletic fund and could not find what they done with $328,000 Federal funds." The largest item being salaries at $1,026,041, including research and extension work which includes Professors who do not own a cow, acting as Secretaries of Breeders Associations; extension Dairy Professors who were miserable failures when working for themselves and paying tax; high salaried professors judging cattle shows over the U. S. A., stopping at high priced hotels. Another high salaried professor in 1934 advised feeding legumes, hay and pasture to get the greatest clear profit, after spending huge sums experimenting on every conceivable combination of feed. Keeping the farmers chasing rainbows. The committee makes the astonishing statement that only about 8 per cent of the students are studying Agriculture.

Mr. Harger, on the Board of Regents, says: "Degrees are mare ornamental than useful. See Hays Daily 9-4-33—"Dean Barry of John Hopkins University likens an A. B. Degree to a standard bonded label on a bootleg bottle. See National Schools June 1930—"While Dean Holmes of Harvard says: "At least one-half the studies in high schools and colleges stupifies the minds of boys and girls. See Wichita Beacon, 3-23-33.—George Bernard Shaw says, "Wars were made by people with university educations. Those with finished educatons have nearly destroyed the world." Why tax the home from the widow to support this worthless waste.

Farmers were encouraged to stock up with $100.00 cows in 1918 and in October, 1932. Two carloads sold for 60 cents per 100 and his $19.00 hog went to $1.25 according to Capper's Weekly, 12-15-34. Farm income of $16,935,000 dropped to $5,240,000 in 1932. While out of $120,000,000 tax $30,000,000 goes for Kansas schools and roads. See Capper's Weekly, 10-31-31.

Topeka Daily, 9-1-34 says public and private debts in the U. S. A. amounted to $300,000,000,000 drawing interest, and paying little tax. If all of the property in the U. S. A. were sold at auction it would not bring $70,000,000,000. The net profit to the U. S. A. under the provisions of the Frazier-Lemke bill would be $6,345,000,000. During the preiod of amortization. Whereas under the present system the coupon clippers will get $4,492,500,000.

1st—We therefore further recommend the passage of the Frazier-Swank, Thomas and Wheeler Bills.

2nd—We recommend collecting taxes: One-fourth from all property alike, tangible and intangible. One-half from clear income and one-fourth from each individual of voting age, forcing them to help pay the tax they have been voting on their neighbor. Where is the justice in making a property owner pay $15.00 tax when he has lost $4,000 and letting one drawing a salary of $4,000 go scot free?

3rd—We favor a pension of $20 per month for all who are 60 years old rather than our present system of retring high salaried government employees on huge pensions which lets those who house and feed the world pay the tax and go to the poor house.

4th—We recommend exempting from tax all homes costing $5,000 or less and extend the mortorium on tax payments until July 31, 1936, without interest or penalty in the drouth districts. The home is the rock on which civilization stands. The most sacred thing on earth. Why destroy it by overtaxation to buy luxury for tax dodging leeches?

5th—Pay off all nontaxable interest bearing securities with new currency and issue no more such securities, thereby forcing these interest sucking hoarders to invest in something worthwhile and pay their share of tax.

6th—Pay the soldier's bonus with $10 script—$10 to $30 each month—and redeem the same by placing a 10c stamp on the back thereof on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month. This would feed the hungry soldiers and pay our debt to those who licked Kaiser Bill while our leadership filled their coffers with the taxpayer's money.

7th—We recommend inflation rather than repudiation; giving our people a chance to pay rather than repudiate. They cannot pay as long as they are forced to give 12 bushels of wheat at 25c for a debt contracted on a basis of one bushel at $3.00. We seriously object to the taxing of those who house and feed the people to put government employees in business competing with the tax payer and paying others to force the destruction of the products of the taxpayer.

8th—We insist on our Government taking from the money changers the manipulation of our moneys and credits and place it in the hands of theU. S. Congress, as our Constitution demands, and give us an even flow of currency and credit rather than our present system of inflating and selling stocks and bonds at 2 to 10 times their true value, then draw in the currency and credit, deflate prices and steal it back for a few cents on the original cost whereby they demand ten cows at $10 each for a debt contracted on a basis of one cow at $100.

9th.—We also insist on taking the power from a Supreme Court judge to nullify a law enacted by the Congress of our Nation or any state.

10th.—We recommend a thorough investigation of our Corporations and such laws passed as will cause them to charge only 6 per cent on the actual capital invested in the plant and not allow them to sell or issue to themselves any watered or written-up stocks or bonds and charge dividends on them or any padded expense lists.

11th.—We condemn the practice of Uncle Santa Claus giving twelve men appointed by one man all currency and credits, trading them for good interest bearing, non-taxable bonds to get it back so Uncle Santa Claus can spend his own $. We are taxed to redeem the currency. Also the gift money bought bonds and interest thereon. If he spent his own $s right from the press we would have only to redeem tne money witnout interest on bonds.

12th. We condemn the crafty, dishonest practices of our legislatures in allowing bills to be cornered in committee rooms and not allowed to come on the floor for a vote. Every person connected with such practices should be branded as Enemy No. 1 and dealt with when they come home.

Joe Bahl, Psesident.
Frank Pfeifer, Sesy.
Frank Walz, Chr.

STARTING THE YEAR RIGHT

Our first meeting of Fairview Local in the New Year was held January 3rd. We started the New Year right in several ways. We are having a membership drive this month and hope to have some new members added to our roll.

We are going to make an effort to organize a new Local in the northwest part of the county. This will be something new for us, but I believe it can be done.

We had our rabbit hunt two weeks ago and the losing side sure did entertain "us" winners at this meeting. They served us oyster soup, coffee, pickles and cake.

We had a crowd of about 130, and 21 members and their families were unable to be present. In my next report I hope to tell you about our new Local we organized.

Mrs. Chas. Stewart, Reporter.

THE MORTGAGE

(continued from page 1)

By signing these papers we have two years
And the foreclosure will be delayed.

Sickness, wife, and worry
Seems eating your heart away.
I'm sorry we've had such awful luck
It will break our hearts some day.
Eleven long years every dollar I've got
Has gone for interest and tax.
And all the rent from all the land
Won't lift the load from our backs.

Your life is failing fast, dear wife;
They say you soon must go.
You will not be here to see the day
When comes the final blow.
And as I sit and hold your hand
I say God's will be done.
We watch the moments 'till they say
Your victory you have won.

Well—All is over, she is gone,
And I am left alone;
Perhaps 'twas best she was spared the grief
Of seeing them take our home.
For the two sad years of redemption
We grew nothing with which to pay.
Twenty-five cent wheat two long years
And a total failure the very last day.

We would not care if we were all
To bear this terrible cross,
But our children and grand children
Are the ones who will feel the loss.
These homes were intended for our dear boys.
We had all worked hard to earn;
But interest, greed and avarice
Are foes most grim and stern

What is happening to our country?
With thousands losing their all
The loan and trust and mortgage sharks
Seem rejoicing at our fall.
Our Nation loaned its Billions
To our enemies across the Sea,
While Millionaires steal away our homes
"In this land of liberty."

O. M. Lippert.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 Juveniles from 16 to 1

Conducted by Mrs. Mary Riley Kansas Junior Leader

OUR NEW PROGRAM

I hope that most of you have been reading the announcements about the Junior work which we are beginning in Kansas. Anything new is always difficult to understand and this is no exception to the rule. The first important thing I wish to bring to your attention—and by "your" I mean every girl or boy under 21 years of age who reads this—is that while in the past, this page has been intended for a younger group, it now includes Juniors from 16 to 21. In order that this distinction will be understood, this group will be called "Juniors", and the younger group, from the ages of 1 to 16, will be "Juveniles".

For the present, we will print on this page once a month a program which is prepared by our national organization, for the use of the Local. You will find many things in it of interest to you as Juniors and Juveniles. The January program appeared in last week's paper. There will be a Junior Leader appointed in each Local and a County Leader will be named by your County Board.

One of the most important things for you to do, is to save your Farmers Union papers. Each issue will contain many important things relative to this work. For instance, last week we published a short concise article on "Parliamentary Usage". You will find that conduction of your meetings will be greatly simplified if followed in an orderly manner.

ESSAY CONTEST

A most important national project in connection with the Junior work, is the national essay contest which is held each year. The essay is written as the result of the year's study on a topic chosen by the National Junior Committee. This year the topic is "Power and Machine Age." Each Local will hear this contest during first week in September. The prize winning essay will be given to the County Junior leader by the middle of September. Then, the County contest will be decided by the latter part of September and the prize winning county essay will be sent to the state office by October 5. The essays will be judged by a board of three persons and the Junior who has written the best one will attend the National conveition, where he—or she—will have an opportunity to compete for the national prize! Of course, state prizes will be offered also.

SPEECH CONTEST

There is also the four minute speech contest, which is held in the same way. And we hope to be able to have a Junior encampment this year where we can all meet, become acquainted, learn about cooperation—and we'll have fun doing it! There are so many things to tell you about our plans, that I could write and write—until the entire paper would be filled, but I can't do that, of course.

I do want to tell you about the pins, though—a blue, gold and white pin has been adopted as the National Junior insignia. The plow, hoe and rake are in gold on a white field, with the word "Junior" beneath. The State office will give one of these pins to each Junior who achieves a score of 125 points out of a possible 200, in one Farmers Union year. These "achievement records" will be printed and include credit for a variety of different things, such as: perfect attendance at all meetings, 24 points; through work on National Study topic, 35 points; keeping a notebook, 25 points. A junior who achieves such a record a second year is entitled to be called a Star Junior and will receive a blue, gold and white bar pin bearing one star. A series of bar pins, with an additional star for each year of achievement has been arranged. A 4-star bar pin will indicate the highest possible achievement record a Junior can make between the ages of 16 and 21.

The best way to explain some of the things I have touched upon is by way of illustration. So, elsewhere on this page, I am printing the essay which won the National essay contest this year. And you will also find a report of the National Farmers Union Convention, which is written by a Montana Junior. These are two very excellent examples of the work which has been done by the Juniors of two states.

And now, I have a surprise for those of you who read this—most of you remember the many, many times I've been asked to print a picture of "Aunt Patience." You'll remember, too, that I always answered that I might some day, "perhaps". So watch the paper carefully.

As we told you last week, I should feel very sad if the Junior Cooperators, who have now become "Juveniles" under the new plan, were to stop writing "Aunt Patience". We'll have these letters just as usual.

Once a month we will have a lesson for the Juniors and one for the Juveniles. The topic to be studied this year, as I said above, is "Power and the Machine Age." These lessons will not be completed until sometime in March. So, in order to acquaint you somewhat with the past year's work and with the kind of work planned for the future, we are going to print for the next two months, the contents of the book by Mrs. O. H. Olson, National Junior Leader. "A Study of Money, Banking and Credit", which formed the basis of last year's Junior study.

Ask your parents to read these lessons. Call their attention to this page and ask them to read it. And most important of all, read every word carefully yourselves. You will be confused at first, I know, but you'll find that it becomes easier and less complicated as you give it more thought.

Please write me about anything you wish to know. In the past many of our Juniors wrote that they felt badly when their sixteenth birthday had arrived and they could no longer be members of our club. Now they can go right on with the work and we are so anxious to have them back "in the fold". So, write, all of you, "old" Juniors who were forced to become "honorary" members because of the age limit.

Although we have just sarted our program, several Locals, as a result of the meetings held several weeks ago relative to the Junior campaign, have appointed Local leaders, who have written for information. Among these Locals are Liberty No. 1988, and Eureka. Mrs. James S. Henry has been elected Leader of the former, and Mrs. Clarence Fritzmeier has been named Leader of Eureka Local. The address of both Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Fritzmeier is Stafford. Let's see how many names we'll have to add to the list of Kansas Local Leaders, next week.—M. R.

—o—

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LESSON 1.

A Study of Money, Banking and Credit

FOREWARD

This booklet is an honest attempt to analyze our money, banking and credit system, and present this analysis in such a way that it can be understood by common people with just good horse sense. I make no pretense of being an authority on economics, and neither am I a radical in the accepted interpretation of that word; however, I do believe that there is something wrong with the money system of the country and that the credit situation is fast reaching a breakdown. So I believe we should be digging to the roots of the trouble and informing ourselves. If this be radical, then I am a radical

I have frankly intended to stress the class struggle between the debtor-farming class and the lending class This has been a vital part of our national history and is now a factor which must in the near future, be reckoned with if the nation is to escape revolution and possible dissolution.

If there be errors in factual material, I humbly apologize for careless research. But I do not apologize for having tried to prepare this material for farmers, from the farm view-point and for the purpose of helping my fellows understand a system which carries within it the seeds of recurring depressions, the pauperization of farmers and the ultimate destruction of private ownership of land and industry. The present system, as operated under the Federal Reserve leads to complete centralization of wealth and the destruction of democracy.

I do not know how a better system shall be developed, but I do know that we must find a way to finance exchange between the people to the end that the abundance of the earth may be used to feed the hungry, clothe the naket, and provide homes. This system of exchange must permit those who produce the wealth of the nation to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

Mrs. O. H. Olson,
Director of Education, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, South Dakota Division.

A HUNDRED DOLLAR STORY

A guest in a hotel approached the clerk and asked if he might leave some money in the hotel safe. The clerk replied that he might and the guest left for safe-keeping a new hundred dollar bill.

A week later he called for his money. The clerk referred to his notation and then counted out $100 in ten and twenty dollar bills. At that the guest protested that he must have his own hundred dollar bill returned. The clerk checked the hotel transactions and found that the bill had been used to pay for fuel. Then in response to the demands of the guest a tracer was sent out to recover the bill.

It was learned that the coal dealer who got it from the hotel had used it to pay an employee. The employee had used it to pay for a fur coat. The merchant who sold the coat used it to pay his light bill. The public service company had used it to pay an employee who had paid his grocer. A wholesaler got the bill from the grocer on account and paid it to a traveling salesman. The salesman had returned it to the hotel for lodging and the bill was discovered to be again in the hotel safe. Recovering it, the clerk handed it to its original owner who immediately tore it to bits!

Astonished, the clerk and other witnesses demanded an explanation. It was counterfeit," replied the guest; "I am a government agent, and this bill was evidence no longer needed as the gang making them have all been convicted and sent where they belong."

The bill had passed through the hands of the hotel proprietor, coal dealer, employee, merchant, public service company, grocer, wholesaler and salesman. It had been used variously as a measure of value, medium of exchange, as a standard for payment of debt and was being held in the hotel safe as a measure of stored value. Of those who used this imitation money, who were losers? Did the bill do the work of real money as well as gold coin would have done?

Does money have to have intrinsic value that is, be made of valuable material, to serve as a "measuring stick" of value?

Does a yard stick have to possess intrinsic value to serve as a measure for valuable lengths of cloth?

Is the use of a dollar in measuring value similar to functions of a yardstick in measuring lengths?

Does a yard always measure the same length one time as another?

TWO GREAT MONEY ILLUSIONS

(1) That a dollar is always a dollar in value; that in a measure of value it never changes.

(2) That money is wealth.

MODERN LIVING IS MEASURED IN MONEY

You will put in most of your life at some kind of work. Your first purpose will be to produce goods which can be exchanged for money or to receive a salary or pay for services expressed in terms of money.

Money in itself is not useful as we cannot eat or wear it, but since it is exchangeable for food, clothes, homes or recreation, it has utility. We can also use it to pay debts or keep it as a store of value.

Because of these services of money, it is important in our lives that passession and use of it, or failure to get and use it, means the difference between success and failure; between happiness and unhappiness; and between security and insecurity. A change in the currency and credit supplies which we must use for money changes the price of every ounce and yard of merchandise, every foot of land and every days wages.

Those who have power to control the currency and credit of our nation, control largely the kind and quantity of food, clothes and homes we have.

Object of This Study—

Do you want to know more about this control which means so much in your life?

(1) To learn something of the history of money, its nature and work;

(2) Who issues and controls its supply;

(3) How credit substitutes for money;

(4) To learn something of banking as related to money and credit in the United States;

5) To understand the importance of the Federal Reserve credit system;

(6) And to learn something of proposed reforms of money, credit and banking.

GENERALIZATIONS OF ESTABLISHED TRUTHS—

(1) Money s brought into existence by law.

(2) A commodity cannot be created by law.

(3) Money is not a commodity and money is not wealth; it may be exchanged for commodities, hence the confusion.

(4) Money has no earning power, or power to increase itself. Interest or profit on money is unearned. (If you keep money it does not increase. If you loan it to another why presume that it acquires the fecundity of a rabbit? Only labor applied to natural resources creates new wealth. Money may serve in bringing this about.)

(5) Gold and silver in common with lead and zinc are commodities.

(6) Money is something entirely different. It has no more natural connection with gold and silver than with lead and zinc. We must not confuse money with any of the materials which may be used to make money tangible.

(7) Money is a means for making exchange, a measure of value, a form of stored value and measure for payment of deferred debt.

(8) The source and control of a public necessity, as money, should never be turned over to a bank, corporation or private individual, thus placing in the hands of private business the right to tax the public through interest taking.

(9) It is proper that government should execute the functions of laws such as those which create money, necessary to the well being of all.

(19) The power to issue and control money and credit, which does the work of money, has been usurped in the United States by bankers. Civilization will be destroyed here and in other nations if present faults in the system are not remedied.

(Note: Some of these statements may not seem reasonable to you at first. This should make you want to know more about the facts relating to money. Dead as many books listed in the bibliography as possible. Discuss money, credit and banking wth your acquaintances who are also studying this subject.)

CHAPTER I

Thought Provokers—

(1) Do we have reason to believe that the supply or quantity of money has anything to do with the success of carrying on business or civilization?

(2) Can we use other things than metal for money? What do we use largely in place of coins in this country?

(3) Do you think we need more money now when people depend on buying food, clothes, etc. than in colonial times when people produced their own food and clothing?

(4) More than half of the people of this country work for pay in the form of money. Would we need more or less money if these people moved back to the land and raised their own food, made their shoes from skins, wove cloth and made their own clothes. Why?

(5) Could a faulty money system possibly cause a higher civilized people to have to go back to more primitive living?

(6) If we should learn to make gold from wheat straw would it be as valuable as now? Would it be as useful?

(7) Why do we use gold instead of iron money? Do we imagine the value of gold? Which is the more useful and necessary, gold or iron- Which could we get along without the better?

(8) Can a civilized man escape the power of those who control money? Can a savage? Which do you prefer to be?

Definitions of Terms Used—

Barter is exchange of goods or commodities.

Specie is coins of metal or hard money.

Bullion is precious metals in uncoined bars or ingots.

HISTORY OF METALS AND COINS

It may well be said that "Our modern civilization is wrapped in a garment of money." No doubt in the beginning trade between all people was carried on by barter or swapping of goods or property. But primitive people all over the world and in all ages as far as we can learn have used money or articles that represented value to them in carrying on trade and exchange. Sometimes such articles were not useful but were prized for scarcity or ornamentation. Did not display of such decorations in their villages satisfy vanity and establish rank? Shells, beads, tobacco, salt, furs, copper, gold, sliver and many other articles have played leading parts in the romance and tragedy of money which leads from past ages to the present time.

The people of Asia-Minor prized metals as early as 4000 B. C. Trade in Egypt was generally arranged by barter at the time that civilization flourished, but transactions in large amounts were paid with rings of copper or gold. Silver was scarce there and four or five time as valuable as gold. Money was loaned by weight and interest rates were 18 per cent to 20 per cent. The first records we have of advanced civilization are found in Egypt and silver and gold were then in use. In Babylon, not so very far from Egypt, gold was worth 13 to 15 times as much as silver. In many places in those days a sickly looking metal containing both gold and silver was in use, probably because the ancients did not know how to separate the two metals which are usually mined together. Many of the early coins were combinations of the two metals.

COINS COME INTO USE

Coins of metal similar to those we now use appeared in Greece about 700 B. C. and the idea spread to Asia. King Solomon who lived about five and a half centuries before Christ, started the saying, "Money makes the man." Romans also borrowed the idea of coins from the Greeks. Before that they had used cattle as a medium of exchange. When they adopted the use of coins for carrying on trade their money was stamped with the figure of an ox. Our word pecuniary, which means money or monetary, comes from the Latin word "pecus" which is cattle. The figure of an ox on their coins was to indicate that the coin was just as good as cattle in trade. No doubt there were folks among the Romans who disliked changing from the cattle standard to a metal standard, just as there are always people who resist change and progress, and jus as there are those who insist we must have a gold standard currency although for many years we have used little if any gold coins as money.

WITHOUT MONEY BUSINESS CANNOT PROGRESS

The Roman empire at the time of its greatest power had accumuated one and a half billions of specie, that is, coins of metal. Later invading armies of Barbarians from Germany took most of this treasure and at the time the empire went to pieces only a hundred and fifty millions of coins remained. Just what became of the loot will never be known. During the dark ages which followed the decline of Rome trade went back to barter basis. At the time of the discovery of America more than a thousand years later, all Europe probably had not more than two hundred thousand pieces of coined metal money.

The Age of Voyage and Discovery was largely a quest for gold and silver. The three hundred years following the discovery of the western continents added 11 billions to the world supply of silver coins and four and one-half billions of the supply of gold coins. These are rough estimates to be sure. Most of these found their way into European trade or into the American colonies, marking the beginning of the rise of western civilization based on trade and commerce and banking money lending as well as on production and industry. Considerable amounts of these precious metals entered the Orient but were hoarded there rather than used in expansion of business.

EVIL POWERS OF GREED AND GOLD

The history of gold and silver is black with human misery because of their hypnotic power over the minds and morals of men.

To possess these metals so nearly worthless in themselves, human greed has balked at nothing. Christ was betrayed to be crucified by one of His beloved twelve for thirty pieces of silver. History as a tale of sabotage recounts the rise and fall of nations as plunder and plundered much across its years.

Indians of Mexico and South America worshipped great quantities of precious metals, the remains of a superior civilization lost in antiquity, probably destroyed by the less civilized Indians for its treasure. Then came the Spanish Inquisition, a tale of terror which recounts the wholesale murder of the Indians for their gold and silver by the Spanish explorers, and their enslavement in the mines of these foreign masters. Captain Kidd and bands of pirates roved the seas to relieve the Spanish of their ill-gotten gain. The Queen of England supplied Sir Francis Drake with ships and men and commissioned him to prey on the Spanish. Whatever respectable excuse was given for this action, back of it was greed for gold and silver, the recognized symbols of power.

Today silver has very largely lost its power over the imaginations of men except in the Orient and in some of the socalled second rate nations. Will gold also lose its hold on our thinking and some day be considered what it really is, a soft and rather useless metal?

During the time in which this generation has lived gold in bullion and coins stored below Wall Street in New York, as useless and inaccessible as if still unmined deep within the rocks of mountains, has had almost unlimited power over the lives of all American citizens and also over the lives of people in other countries. For many years at a time this idle gold has been hoarded by the great bankers of the country in their vaults under ground, protected by twenty layers of steel and twenty feet of concrete, water chambers, electric devices, poison gas chambers, revolving steel walls and doors with combination locks, mirrors arranged so that guards could see all parts of the vaults at one time; guards that remain under the ground all night with electric push buttons that must be used every five minutes, night and day, to signal to those above ground. Those who had control of this gold had within their power the control of the money and credit we must use in our every-day business.

This control meant the power to create booms or depressions; meant prosperity or ruin as it affected the prices of crops, food, land, homes and the wages of labor. Human nature had not changed so very much since the days of the robbers, murderers and pirates of the past. In a civilized nation where people mut have money with which to secure the daily necessities of life, such unlimited power should never be placed in private control.

MONEY MAY BE MADE OF ANYTHING

Of course people could decide to make money of anything, as has been demonstrated by the wide variety of things which have been used for money. There is no more natural reason for using gold or silver than tin or lead. But for thousands of years people have preferred gold and silved to make money tangible. The reasons these metals have bten considered best for making coins are: They are desired by all because they are scarce, beautiful, wear well, are hard to destroy, easy to move can be shaped into coins easily or melted up and divided.

At the present time most of the nations of the world have abandoned gold as their basic or foundation money. Nearly fifty nations including the United States are off the gold standard. Most of us do not know what the gold standard is all about since we do not use gold ordinarily for money. Arthur Brisbane says, "The gold standard is simply an idea; it is like the African doctors fetish, nobody understands it."

As the bankers of this country have handled the money of all the people, they have gathered up all the gold for themselves, giving their customers other kinds of money. This has given them control of all of our money and banh crtdit from the time the gold standard was adopted in 1873 until it was abandoned in 1933. The magic is not really in the gold itself but in the fact that we as a people have believed gold to represeno the soundest form of value and have thought that any other kinds of money must be exchangeable for gold coin, even though few of us ever wished to make such exchange.

—o—

PRIZE-WINNING NATIONAL ESSAY

THE MACHINE AGE

Marian Hokenson, Hettinger, N. D.

Huge cities pulsating with the throbbing noises of industry—packed, hurried business districts and immense factories turning out a veritable mass of finished products in the space of a few hours—thousands of acres of lands farmed by grain machines under one management—homes equipped with every labor-saving convenience imaginable—millions of unemployed standing around in breadlines at the mercy of the government whether they will eat or starve—a badly disrupted credit and banking system—lightning-quick communication by airplane, radio and telegraph—concentration of the wealth in the hands of the few; all these and more are the results of a Machine age and an era of industrial advancement. Will the benefits of this mecdanized age prove great enough to overbalance the ill effects and resulting degradation of the same age? Is man's brain and ingenuity to be master, or will the machine be lord of our destinies? Are we to be forever at the mercy of machines, or to triumphant use them fos advancement, so cially, economically and intellectually? Those are some of the questions we must consides for an effective analysis of the Machine Age.

Effect On Home

When we think of the machine age, we always thinn first of its effect on our home life. In the cities, especially, every home sees clearly the results of this age—electrical applianies, water and sewerage systems, and all sorts of labor-saving devices. These conveniencts are merely taken for granted.

Farm homes have not received the same benefits from his tage as city homes. It is the exception rather than the rule to find all this modern equipment there. And yet it is the farming class that has had to beae much of the financial burden of the machine civilization.

At first thought, machines seem to be very wonderful. But we realize that there are problems caused by them. Mechanized indostry has made very dependent on othess for necessities of life. Now, some few hundred men with the aid of power-triven maihinery, are able to control most of the technical facilities of a city. If they suddenly decided to strike, most of these people who work for wages would be unable to live, as they would not know how to go on about obtaining their food, clothing, shelter. Even farmers more independent than the rest, buy all simple necessities. We could not get along without machines. In that sense man is the slave of machines.

The story of the machine's rise to power is a romance in itself—fascinating to all who read of it. From the barest beginnings the era has advanced so rapidly, now we find nothing in our daily life that is not influenced by machinery in some way.

The Evolution of Machinery

Man's first implement was the simplest tool—an instrument propelled by his own energy to increase his efficiency. They in turn developed into machines. A machine is defined by Webster as a combination of mechanical parts serving to transmit and modify force and motion so as to do work. Maihines are based on primitive tools; for example, a typewriter is a machine based on a pen or pencil, and the powerful war weapons were inspired by ancient throwing tools. Man's greatest single step toward progress was the invention of the wheel.

The whole range of machinery is divided into several classes—the wheel and axle, lever, wedge, inclined plane, pully and machines of centrifugal force. These have been the foundations of all others. It has taken man's genius to contrive and combine these simple elements into the almost human machines of today.

Machines Created to Save Labor

Man created machines because he was lazy. Naturally he discovered sources of energy other than his own power. Water and wind were first harnessed. Then he improved machines driven by steam, gas and electricity. He has transformed these energies to suit his convenience until now machines can make everything man can—and much more.

For centuries, the tool age existed. Then came the Industrial Revolution, and the age of machine production was on. This began in England in the eighteenth centry and since then has invoded most civilized nations; it is still on. It has brought numerous problems, many as yet unsolved, and equally numerous benefits. Under its functioning the domestic system gave way to the factory system; population increased; wealth became centralized; cities rose up and money, hitherto of little value, became a necessity.

At first, people were loath to give up their home production for machine production. Still the machines multiplied. For many years machine power rivalled muscle power, almost equally. Then people began to learn the lesson of machine cooperation. They realized the uselessness of using muscle power when any machine could do the work more quickly and efficiently. By that time the machine age was here to stay.

Machines Create Wealth

Before the Industrial Revolution there were no very rich or very poor. Every one was nearly self-supporting. He produced only what he could consume. Now when the factory system was begun, men deserted their homes and became day laborers. Thus began our money problem which rose hand in hand with industrialism. The laborer wanted wages and the owner wanted bigger and better machines. It was not always possible to get this money all at once, so a class of money-lenders arose, who used paper backed by gold for money and our credit and banking system sprang up.

Wealth Produces Capitalists

Capital is defined as a product of industry used for further production, and the owner of such goods is a capitalist. By the use of machines, these capitalists were able to produce more goods than ever before. They hired italists are the forerunners of the more men; paid out more in wages. They had to find markets for their goods, starting problems of exchange and distribution. These earliest capgreat corporations of today. Men found it advantageous to form partnerships uniting their capital for they could operate on a larger scale than ever before. These later inspired the giant corporations that now exist.

It is interesting to note what effect these results of the Machine Age have had on production, consumption and marketing. Let us trace one phase of it. A farmer raises his crops with the aid of machinery, and takes it to the elevator where he sells it. Then it is shipped to the commission firm, and finally to the factory where it is made into the finished product, and again sold to the distributor who sells it to the consumer. This army of middlemen, created by the machine age, exacts profit for its work so that now the farmer receives about thirty per cent only of the actual value of his goods. He had lost his power of bartering as existed in the pre-machine age times, when he received goods in return equal to his own. The middle-man must be fed, too.

Production and Consumption

This leads on to a greater problem—production versus consumption. The farmer who sells raw products, and the laborer who sells his services, both receive only a part of the real value. Both produce more than they can consume. Naturally, when they receive only part in return they cannot buy back an amount equal to what they have produced. As a result there is no one to buy the products of industry and we have a surplus. When the farmer cannot buy, industry cannot sell and the surplus remains This causes panics, unemployment, and commercial wars.

The capitalist is the only one who profits in this system. He is the owner of the machine and to him belong the profits, goods and income produced by the machine. He controls the machine, the profits of industry, and finally the whole money system. When the capitalistic class receives wealth, it drains this wealth from some one else—the farming class. The farmer cannot help himself as he is not organized and must take what the capitalist will give him. If he were fully organized he could command a given price for his commodities, which would naturally be cost of production plus a reasonable degree of profit. It is one of the aims of the Farmers Union to organize the farmers to demand this price. It would work for the equal distribution of wealth among all classes.

One of the greatest evils of the present economic system is that it makes allowance for production only and not for consumption. The industrialist always hopes to proddre more and more but he cannot always sell all he produces. It would be far, far better to produce only as much as he knows can be consumed. Machines will be masters of men until men educates all classes to know that machines must produce for consumption and NOT for profit. Then, and then only, will man be master! If the element of profit did not exist, the machines

(continued on page 4)

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Frank Wulfkuhle—Douglas Co Kas—23 strs 1205 9.75
Virgil Schwartz—Dohglas Co Ks—24 strs 1185 9.60
L C Gretten—Anderson Co Ks—20 strs 1165 .... 9.50
Olaf Oson—Osage Co Ks—25 strs 962 ..... 8.00
McCloud Bros—Jefferson Co Ks—25 strs 876 ..... 8.50
John Grother—Miami Co Ks—6 hfrs 820 ..... 7.50
John Grother—Miami Co Ks—5 hfrs 728 ..... 7.50
E E Merlocker—Crawford Co Ks—8 hfrs 700 .... 6.50
Lewis K Fleck—Wabaunsee Co Ks—4 hfrs 692..... 6.25
A L Oveson—Osage Co Ks—66 strs 801 ..... 6.00
Wm Lockner—Anterson Co Ks—6 sts, hfs 470 .... 6.00
F E Pierie—Ottawa Co Ks—143 strs 718 ..... 5.50
Frank Madigan—Stafford Co Ks—20 strs 767 .... 5.50
F E Pierce—Ottawa Co Ks—44 strs 570 ..... 5.50
Chas Z Reed—Ellsworth Co Ks—4 rlvs 380 ..... 5.00
Mrs E Scruggs—Anderson Co Ks—6 sts, hfs 441 .... 5.00
Ira Marlatt—Belva, Okla—11 yrlgs 366 ..... 5.00
G H Shaw—Woodson Co Ks—7 strs 931 ..... 5.00
A H Witt—Russell Co Ks—14 clvs 511 ..... 4.50
Adam Hinkle—Ness Co Ks—5 clvs 554 ..... 4.50
Joe Anderson—Marquette Co Ks—21 strs 840 ..... 4.50
W E Wright—Morton Co Ks—6 cows 1100 ..... 4.50
Frank Garey—Stafford Co Ks—6 calves 368 ..... 4.50
C T Prichard—Clay Co Mo—17 cows 992 ..... 4.10
Ira Marlatt—Belva Okla—8 strs 443 ..... 4.00
Adam Hinkle—Ness Co Ks—7 cows 1022 ..... 4.00
Solomon Mai—Trego Co Ks—18 clvs 356 ..... 4.00
A H Furthemyer—Russell Co Ks—19 clvs 386 ..... 4.00
W E Wright—Morton Co Ks—12 calves 374 ..... 4.00
Solomon Mai—Trego Co Ks—9 strs 677 ..... 3.75
W E Wright—Morton Co Ks—7 strs 715 ..... 3.75
Frank Garey—Stafford Co Ks—9 strs 613 ..... 3.50
A H Witt—Russell Co Ks—8 cows 870 ..... 3.50
Solomon Mai—Trego Co Ks—5 cows 982 ..... 3.00
A H Furthmeyer—Russell Co Ks—4 cows 870 ..... 3.00
A H Witt—Russell Co Ks—5 cows 942 ..... 3.00
Adam Hinkle—Ness Co Ks—18 cows 995 ..... 2.50
Ira Marlatt—Belva, Okla—5 cows 892 ..... 1.75

SHEEP

Evert Weber—Dickinson Co Ks—11 76 ..... 9.00
J M Cockrill—Linn Co Ks—50 81 ..... 9.00
J P Clark—Wabaunsee Co Ks—72 90 ..... 9.00
Sam Clark—Wabaunsee Co Ks—21 111 ..... 9.00
H D Treastor—Mitchell Co Ks—5 108 ..... 9.00
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Geo W Peterson—Clay Co Ks—25 256 ..... 8.15
V E Oman—Riley Co Ks—8 241 ..... 8.10

Light and Medium Butchers 170- 230 Lbs Up.

Frank H Schenk—Pettis Co Mo—25 201 ..... 8.30
Joseph Stallbaumer—Marshall Co Ks—10 225 ..... 8.25
Henry Witham—Clay Co Mo—16 217 ..... 8.25
Snae Sitz—Cedar Co Mo—9 221 ..... 8.25
Joseph Boekman—Marshall Co Ks—22 224 ..... 8.20
Schmiad Bros.—Coffey Co Ks—22 215 ..... 8.20
Gran Greenwell—St Clair Co Mo—10 195 ..... 8.15
J V Rohla—Jewell Co Ks—5 218 ..... 8.15
John W Oman—Riley Co Ks—22 217 ..... 8.05
G M Miller—Chase Co Ks—9 216 ..... 8.00
Chas Werning—Lafayette Co Mo—17 192 ..... 8.00
Olaf Olson—Osage Co Ks—12 220 ..... 8.00
G L Kiser—Miami Co Ks—8 172 ..... 8.00
Otis Little—Nemaha Co Ks—11 200 ..... 7.85
John Klataska—Washington Co Ks—12 188 ..... 7.85
H A Ward—Franklin Co Ks—13 182..... 7.80
Otto Schowengerdt—Lafayette Co Mo—10 188.... 7.75
Evert Brown—Christian Co Mo—10 171 ..... 7.50

Light Lights 130- 160 Lbs.

L E Weber—Lafayette Co Mo—28 168 ..... 7.85
Farmers Union S A—Marshall Co Ks—9 157 ..... 7.75
J W Montague—Johnson Co Mo—14 164 ..... 7.65
J C Gregory—Osborne Co Ks—6 150 ..... 7.50
G W Bambill—Franklin Co Ks—9 155 ..... 7.55
Chester Remberg—Allen Co Ks—9 151 ..... 7.35
F M Strickland—Henry Co Mo—7 138 ..... 7.25
J B Buser—Mitchell Co Ks—17 135 ..... 7.00
H H Reeves—Rooks Co Ks—12 129 ..... 6.75

SOWS

Chas Werning—Lafayette Co Ks—5 468 ..... 7.75
Henry Hagen—Washington Co Ks—3 496 ..... 7.75
Geo W Peterson—Clay Co Ks—4 527 ..... 7.75
Slater S A —Salene Co Mo—2 560 ..... 7.65
G M Mieler—Chase Co Ks—3 426 ..... 7.65

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending January 9, 1935

BUTTEH

Advance of one quarter cent per pound have been recorded in the butter market during the past week with the close steady at the following quotations Extras 32 1-4 cents, Standards 31 cents both one cent higher, 89 score 29 1-2 and 88 score 28 1-2 both one-quarter cent higher.

Gains of the past week have brought the market up to he highest point since October 1931 when prices started declining and with the exception of a few upward spurts of short duration continued on the decline until January 1934 when the tide changed to an advancing market with gradual persistent advances ruling throughout the year.

The statistical position continues good and considering marked advances of recent weeks coming in spite of threatened import butter and talk of reduced consumption as a result of higher prices shows the market is in a good healthy condition. Production reports are spotted with some sections showing slight increases while other areas show further declines. With production of fresh butter likely to continue comparatively low the extent of import butter and consumer demand appear to be the most important factors surrounding the butter market at present.

EGGS

The egg market has lost ground during the past week Extra Frsts 27 1-2 cents, 3 1-2 cents lower. Firsts 26 1-2 cents, 3 cents lower. Current receipts 25 1-2 cents, 1 1-2 cents lower. Dirties 22 1-2, one half cent higher, and Checks 22 cents 1 1-2 cents higher.

Seasonal increases of fresh egg production, although comparatively light, coupled with only a fair movement of storage stocks have served to force prices down. With feed supplies short, weather will play a more important part than ordinarily in the early increased production. Sudden and extreme changed weather conditions, which can be expected at this season of the year and which greatly effects both production and consumption, can easily influence the market in either direction. Although increased production is likely to be followed by somewhat lower prices, prevailing conditions indicate that egg prices will maintain higher levels than last year.

A. W. Seamans, Ass't. Mgr.

JUNIOR AND JUVENILE DEPT.

(continued from page 3)

would be used only to produce enough for consumption, requiring only a few hours a day. During that time man would work and the rest of the ray would be leisure which he could use to improve his social intellectual viewpoints, and in education and spiritual training. This may sound like Utopia, but it can be accomplished by careful planning and capable leadership.

Want in the Midst of Plenty

With present day machinery there need never be a scarcity of goods. We have plenty, but there still is want in the midst of plenty. We must have plenty for all and an equal distribution. Only a revised economic system will do that. The Farmers Union knows that production must balance consumption. By the Farmers Union marketing plan, it is provided that these two factors balance themselves.

Our present system is one of wealth centralized in the hands of the few—the capitalists. No civilization will exist under such conditions. Five per cent of the people must control five per cent of the wealth, not ninety-five per cent. Until all share equally, there will be no economic security. Every one agrees that wealth must be decentralized—but how? The Farmers Union advocates that the control of money be taken away from the capitalist and given back to the government. If the government would issue currency, stop the issuance of government bonds and tax large incomes and inheritances, it would work for equal distribution.

If the government gained back control of the money, the capitalist would no longer control our nation. It is exceedingly important that the capitalists do not control our nation for as long as they do, the voice of the common people is not heard at all.

The farmers' buying power must be restored before the nation will prosper. The Farmers Union expects to help restore this by the Frazier-Lemke bill for refinancing farm mortgages. This bill would provide for large amounts of currency based on the land, and ownership of farm lands by the farmers themselves. Rural culture would be reestablished.

We must not let machines master us! We must conquer! Machines can be wonderful aids to our happiness—if used correctly. We must educate people that production must balance consumption, or machines will be masters. Then only will we be a machine-conscious civilization wielding the throttle that moves the gigantic iron and steel hulk of the machine age. Man must be the technician that guards them. Some say we should "go back"—live as we did in pre-machine times. But we don't want to do this—we ian't and won't live withoht machines. We want machinery and the comforts derived from the machine age without all the troublesome problems incurred. We can have such conditions when all people have had an opportunity to study the questions and when all work together for a greater economic security.

I wish that everyone would memorize or at least bear in mind, the immortal words of E. H. H. Holman:

"What shall it profit the race, if we fill the earth with machines, harness them to the stars, create wealth in superabundance, provide leisure for all and fill the earth with people, unless, at the same time, the machine be used to increase happiness, diffuse culture, promote friendliness, and insure the more abundant life?"

Let's not be mere puppets acting to the dictatorship of machines. Let us PULL the strings!

(Editor's Note) This is an almost perfect analysis of the capitalist mode of production which has of course produced the world-wide depression. If we may be permitted to point out the minus things in the essay, the things whiih prevent it from being 100 per cen pent perfect, here they are.

First, do not say cost of production, plus a profit, because the profit makes the farmer also a profiteer. In reckoning cost of production wages for the farmer must be included, also depreciation and interest. Cost of production, therefore, covers all that the farmer may reasonably ask of society.

Second, the Farmers Union marketing plan alone will not balance production and consumption. Along with rooperative marketing, there must also be cooperative distribution, otherwise known as consumer cooperation. cooperative markeing, there must al-Consumer cooperation is even more important than marketing cooperation.

The capitalist system will end only when the consumers, all the people, own the machines and use the machines to produce for the needs of all, rather than for the profit of any.

JUVENILE LETTERS

Centralia, Kans. Dec. 9, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

I will write you a few lines. I haven't written to you for a long time. How are you? I am just fine. I was sick with the flu the 1st and 2nd of December. I had high fever and had pains in my shoulder.

I have another little brother. We named him William Albert, but we call him Billy Boy. He will be three months old December 13th. Did you put my two sisters names on the Cradle Roll? I wrote their names in the last letter I wrote to you.

I am making a quilt for the baby's bed. The name of it is, "London Stairs". Mother is making a Friendship quilt. My secnod oldest sister is making a Flower Garden quilt. My little sister Ruth wants to make a doll quilt.

How is the Weather down there? It is cold up here. It is snowing down here. It really is cold to walk to school every morning. It has been bad weather up here ever since November. It has been bad weather, but that is what we need. I have been going to school every day. It is hard to walk in the snow and water. I never missed a day of school yet.

Christmas will soon be here. I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Very Happy New Year. I hope Santa Claus is good to you and me both. I will close.

Your Junior
Clara Ann Leivion.

Dear Clara Ann:

I was so glad to hear from you again. It isn't very much fun to have "flu", is it? I had it in December, too—I think it has been much worse this year than usual. I'll put "Billy Boy's" name on the Cradle Roll and I hope you'll send your sisters' again—for I've not been able to find them. They can be members of the Juvenile Department, now. I'd like to see your quilts—I think it's fun to make them. We've not had very much cold weather here. It will be fine if you're able to keep up your record of perfect attendance. Thank you for your Christmas and New Year's wish—I hope Santa Claus brought you the things you wanted—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Ames, Kans. Dec. 13, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. Winifred McHenry sent my name in to you. She asked me to join, so please give her a star. I would like to have a pin.

My folks belong to the Farmers Union. We had the meeting last Tuesday night.

I have asked Opal Carlson and Margaret Dinsmore to join. Their folks belong to the Farmers Union. Opal is 11 years old. She goes to my school. She is in the fifth grade. Margaret is 13 years old and is in the eighth grade.

I would like to find my twin. My birthday is March 27. I am twelve years old. I am in the eighth grade.

I hope you have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Your friend,
Evelyn Garlow

Dear Evelyn:

We're so glad that you are to be one of our Juveniles—your pin will be sent at once. And I'll give Winifred a star—you will have two stars, when Opal and Margaret join. Each must write a letter asking to become a member, you know. I hope you had a Merry Christmas, too—and that you'll have a happy New Year. Don't forget to read the new Junior and Juvenile department carefully.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Morrowville, Kans., Dec. 23, '34

Dear Aunt Patience:

Daddy has been a Farmers Union member for a long time. I saw the letters in the paper so I thought I would write. My birthday is on August 22. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade.

I had a mother cat and three little ones, but they all died. The mother's name was Mary and the little ones were, Dorothy, Donaly, and Dicky. I have one dog. His name is Laddy. I would like to have a pin. My little brother's name is Don. He has a dog named sport. I have two sisters. Their names are Olive and Helen.

Your Friend,
Florence Opal Benne.

Dear Florence:

I'll send your pin at once and we're glad that you decided to write. It's too bad about your cat and little kittens. My cat s still very well—in fact, he climbed on the table today and ate a big piece of meat intended for our dinner. Perhaps your brothers and sisters would like to become members, too—you must ask them. —Aunt Patience.

—o—

Quinter, Kans., Dec. 20, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I was glad to see you up at the Farmers Union Meeting. I am in the fourth grade.

Tomorrow is my birthday and I will be nine years old. We have three cats. We have a tennis court but I haven't learned to play very well. I have two brothers. They play clarinets. I hope to learn to play a violin. I am planning to take lessons after Christmas.

I would like to become a member and get a club pin.

Yours Truly,
Wayne Bowman.

Dear Wayne:

I was glad to see you, too, and to get your letter. Your pin will be sent this week. You're lucky to have a tennis court—that is one of my favorite games. You have chosen a fine instrument—but it's a hard one, too—so you'll have to practice a great deal. Perhaps I can hear you play some day.—Aunt Patience.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

THREE-IN-ONE ROLLS

If one wishes to use compressed yeast, these premium three-in-one rolls may be made in this fashion: Crumble one cake of compressed yeast into two cups of barely lukewarm water and add one-half cup of sugar, one and one-half teaspoons of salt and two well beaten eggss. Blend. Then add one-third cup of melted shortening and three cups of sifted bread flour. Beat hard. Divide this sponge into three equal parts, placing each part in a separate greased bowl. To one part add one cup of sifted white flour. To another add one cup of yellow meal. To the third add one cup of whole wheat flour or one cup of rye flour. Knead each portion well. Cover and let rise until light—this will take about two and one-half or three hours. Punch each bowl of dough down, and let it rise until it has again doubled in bulk.

Grease two dozen muffin tins; then grease the palms and fingertips of the hands generously with melted butter. Pull off small walnut sized pieces of dough. Roll them lightly into balls between the palms of the hands and place three each—one of the white, one of the whole wheat and one of the cornmeal dough—in each muffin tin. Cover the pans and let the rolls rise until at least double in size. Bake in a moderate oven for fifteen or twenty minutes or until the rolls are a golden brown. (If the palms are kept generously greased with butter, the dougt will not stick during the rolling process.

BRAN MUFFINS
(Using sour cream)

2-3 cup flour
½ cup bran
3 tablespoons sugar.
¼ teaspoon salt
1 egg
½ cup sour cream
2 tablespoons hot water
2-3 teaspoon soda

Mix ingredients and beat one minute. Half fill greased muffin pans and bake 15 minutes in moderate oven. Serve warm or cold.

RICH BISCUIT DOUGH

2 cups flour
3½ teaspoons baking powder
¾ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons sugar
1-3 cup shortening
2-3 to ¾ cup milk

Sift the dry ingredients together. Rub in the shortening with fingers or cut in with two knives until the mixture has the consistensy of coarse oatmeal. Add enough milk to make a dough which will not stick. If dough is used for shortcake, divide into two portions and roll each half the same shape and size. Place one on a greased pan, butter slightly and place the other layer on top of the first. Bake fifteen to twenty minutes in a hot even (425 degrees Fahrenheit). Split and fill will crushed fruit. Cover with more fresh fruit.

BLACK WALNUT ROLLS

The bearer of the ribbon for pecan rolls informed us that black walnut meats were "the" nutmeats for bread variation purposes. And with the generous walnut harvest of this year black walnut rolls should be an easily possible company bread. Following her suggestion, place several whole walnut sections in the bottoms of greased muffin tins. Cover with one tablespoon of a syrup made by boiling together for three minutes three-fourths of a cup of brown sugar and one-half cup of water, and then add three tablespoons of butter. Add to each muffin tin a round of twice-risen bread or roll dough which will just a little more than half fill the tin. Let the rolls rise until double their size, bake in a moderate oven for fifteen to twenty minutes, invert on a cake rack and cool.

SIXTY WAYS TO PREPARE CHEAPER CUTS OF MEAT

This winter there is more very lean meat than usual in many markets because of the drouth last summer. The total supply of meat is smaller than it has been in some years past, due to the shortage of feed and other causes. Prices are higher. More people are trying to stretch their meat dollars by buying the least expensive cuts. To get value for every penny spent on meat the cook must know her cuts, how to make each one tender and palatale, and season it skillfully.

For the last 10 years, research workers in the Bureau of Home Economics and colleges cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture, have been cooking different cuts of meats in different ways and getting men and women to taste the cooked meats and pass judgment. In this way they have learned a lot about the science of meat cookery, and how to build recipes on these scientific principles to suit whatever kind of meat the markets offer.

One of the most important principles is cooking all meat slowly, using moderate temperature most of the time. Meat is a protein food, and like white of egg, is toughened by prolonged heating at high temperature. Some of the less expensive cuts are tender enough to broil or roast like the higher-priced steaks, chops, and roasts, and others can be cooked like tender meat if they are first ground. But a considerable number of the low-cost meats require slow, moist cooking—pot roasting, stewing, or braising. The method selected will depend on the tenderness of the cut and the amount of fat it contains. All very lean meat, whether a tender or less tender cut, needs fat added to give richness and flavor.

The Bureau has recently brought together in a new circular 60 tested recipes for meat dishes at low cost, in all of which these principles are applied. Seasoning is important as well as the method of cooking. From the first browning to make the meat savory to the last pinch of salt these dishes are a challenge to the housewife's imagination, ingenuity, and spirit of adventure in trying new flavors, new combinations, and new ways of serving familiar meats. Five cents sent to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, will bring the circular to you.

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Bargain of Dress Goods this month. Ginghams, Percales, etc. Fast color, new 15 to 20 yards for ONLY 99c. Prints, and clean goods direct to you at a big savings. 4 yards of each or more. The very newest patterns for dresses. Latest assorted colors direct from the mills. Bundles of 30 to 40 yards for ONLY $1.89 Act quick. Send your order TODAY. Postage paid if money is paid with order. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded.
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YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO HELP WITH FRAZIER-LEMKE LAW

The following resolution was passed unanimously at the National Farmers Union Convention at Sioux Falls November 21:

"Whereas, the constitutionality of the Frazier-Lemke Amendment to the National Bankruptcy Act will be decided by the Supreme Court in the near future;

"Whereas, there will be some expense attached in order to have the Farmers' side of this case properly presented, therefore be it resolved, that the membership of the respective states contribute through their respective state Unions to this cause."

In conformity with the above resolution, and conforming also with the expressed sentiment at our own state convention, the Farmers Union of Kansas is offering, through the columns of this paper, the opportunity for all members and all Farmers Union organizations to contribute whatever amount may be spared.

A blank form is printed below for the convenience of contributors. Any amount will be gladly accepted. Of course, the larger the contribution, the greater the help.

Members are urged to keep in mind the fact that this money, to be thus raised, will be needed as early as early in January. Do not delay, but send the contribution today if possible. A nation of farmers thanks you for whatever you may give.

HELPING IN THE FIGHT

Herewith is the contribution from.....
(Individual)
(Local)
(County)
(Firm)

which is asked for by the National Farmers Union, to be paid through the Kansas Farmers Union, to carry on the fight for effective application of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Moratorium law which is facing a serious fight in the Supreme Court.

Amount.....

Please send this with your contribution to Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas. It will be forwarded immediately.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

Annual dues in the Kansas Farmers Union amount to $2.75, for each male, adult member, or for a female adult member in whose family there is no other adult dues paying member.

Out of the $2.75, the Local secretary sends in to the state office, $1.95.

The Local secretary retains 80 cents for the Local treasury, which the Local uses as it sees fit.

Out of the $1.95 received at the state office, the state secretary pays 20 cents back to the county Union or district Union of which the Local is a member. If no County or District Union exists, the amount becomes a part of the state general fund.

The state secretary also pays 25 cents of each dues payment to the National Farmers Union treasury.

The amount remaining in the state treasury is applied to general expenses, rent, organization, salaries, and expense of publishing the weekly paper.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

Jan. 10 1935

In hearings on the Securities Commission, it was disclosed that a stock broker who did an extensive business selling over the long-distance telenhone, had all his employees use hour-glasses in the booth, each filled with three minutes of sand.

The big commercial planes in a year have increased their speed from 120 to 200 miles per hour, by reducing air resistance and improving the engine. The problem developed with this progress is how the air will react under these circumstances.

The immediate objective of the fighting air force is to have a ship which will take off from our eastern shore, drop its eggs on London or Paris and accomplish its return without landing.

The candidate who opposed Dr. Crowther, of N. Y., in his campaign for reelection, last fall, is a wrestler, and opened all his political meetings by taking on the young hopefuls in the different local communities, preliminary to making his speech. He won the wrestles but lost the election.

The lower House of the N. Y. state legislature has a democratic majority of two.. The seventy-seven Democrats are almost entirely from New York City. The New Yorker who told me said that they were made up entirely from three groups: the Jews, the Italians and the "damn Irish." He explained that ov Irish was one kind and theirs was another.

There are constant statements here from House Republican leaders that they are going to advocate more liberal policies. It appears to me the age-old certainty exists that a leopard doesn't change its spots. As evidence, because in the caucus I opposed the organization candidate for minority leader, I was relieved summarily from one of my two important sub-committees on Appropriations.

The nine members of the Supreme Court are the center of all eyes. The gold clause and the sanctity of contract furnish the theme. While the world is standing still in many things, it is changing rapidly in others, politically and economically, in particular. Don't anybody go to sleep. It is not the end of the world. Opportunities are knocking if you can only hear them.

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