The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION COOPERATION

VOLUME XXIV — SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1932 — NUMBER 47

GRAIN TRADE TELLS KANSAS MEMBERS

SECRETARY'S LETTER SAYS 6 CONGRESSMEN OPPOSE MARKET ACT

Congressmen Who, According to Smiley's Letter, Report to Grain Trade, are Asked to Explain their Position

TRADE IS POWERFUL

Strength of Grain Trade Due to Thorough Organization; Agriculture Could Get Valuable Lesson from that Fact

Information that six of the eight Kansas Representatives at Washington are advising their constituents that they are in favor of abolishing the Farm Board and repealing the Agricultural Marketing Act was sent out to the members of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association in a bulletin issued July 1 by E. J. Smiley, Topeka, secretary of that association.

The bulletin makes interesting reading, so the Kansas Union Farmer is taking the liberty to reprint most of it in these columns. Comment on the bulletin follows the reprint. Here is the bulletin:

BULLETIN NO. 186

Office of Secretary
Topeka Kansas, July 1, 1932

In Memoriam—Much Advertised Farm Board Dying:

Dear Members:

After a period of nearly four years of GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENT IN THE GRAIN BUSINESS, the end is now in sight. The refusal of the Congress to make further appropriations of the tax payers money to obtain the farm board will force them to liquidate. Another factor that spells doom for the farm board is the insistent demand on the part of the farmers of all of the agricultural states for its repeal.

To give you an idea of the change in sentiment among the Kansas delegation in the congress, six of our eight congressmen are now advising their constitutents that they are not only in favor of the repeal of the act, but are also in favor of an investigation of the farm board and its subsidiaries as proposed in the Norris resolution introduced at the opening of congress. We quote from letter received from Clifford Hope of the 7th congressional district. "It doesn't seem as if it is going to be possible to abolish the Farm Board at this session, but their appropriations have been cut to such an extent that they cannot engage in any new projects so that I do not believe that they will interfere any further with business activities. About all they can do will be to liquididate and close up their pending affairs which would have to be done by some agency even if the Board were abolished. Personally, I think that the government ought to get out of every business activity in which it is engaged as quickly as possible."

Cong. Lambertson from the first district says: "I am heartily in favor of a thorough investigation of the Farm Board. I think they have bungled the stabilization feature of the farm bill. We didn't get what we wanted in the farm marketing act, and we got less in the Farm Board itself."

Cong. McGugin from the third district was not a member of the congress at the time the bill was passed but has declared that he is in favor of the repeal of the Act as it is his opinion that it has not been of any benefit whatever to the farmer. Mr. Ayers of the old eighth district was not in favor of the act and has consistently opposed it at every opportunity. Mr. Guyer of the second district has announced to his constitutency that the act has proven a failure and that it has cost the tax payers millions of dollars, and he is in favor of its repeal.

As far as we know, Mr. Hoch of the old fourth district has not committed himself. Mr. Strong of the old fifth district says: he feels that the farm board should be given a chance to operate under normal conditions. Mr. Strong, at the request of the secretary of agriculture, introduced a bill or resolution, for an appropriation of one hundred million dollars of the tax payers money to be turned over to the secretary of agriculture to find a market for the balance of the wheat owned by the federal farm board and a part of the cotton, under the control of the National Grain Corporation. At this writing, this bill has not been approved by the agricultural committee of the House to whom referred, and a member of the committee advises me late date, that there is little probability of the bill being acted upon at this session. Mr. Strong further states that this bill for resolution introduced by him was approved by the Administration. Sure it was!

Do you know that between seven and eight thousand farmers in the sixth congressional district of Kansas signed petitions asking for the repeal of the federal farm Act? Mr. Sparks, congressman from that district, on receipt of these petitions wrote us: "Yesterday, I introduced a bill to abolish the Federal Farm Board, or to repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act. I intend to follow this matter up vigorously and try to secure its repeal this session. I realize that owing to the congestion of legislation that it is going to be difficult to accomplish that result, and in view of the fact that the agricultural committee of the House is a democratic committee, I am fearful that a majority of them are not favorable to this procedure. We will soon find out. The petitions I have received from the various counties in the sixth district are being presented to the Agricultural Committee of the House and the Committee will be asked to give them due consideration."

We Inform Mr. Smiley

It will be noticed that Mr. Smiley says there is an "insistent demand on the part of the farmers of all of the agricultural states for its repeal." He speaks of "repeal" of the farm board; perhaps he means repeal of the Marketing Act, and abolition of the Farm Board. Surely Mr. Smiley does not confuse the farm board with the Marketing Act. And perhaps he has looked up the correct spelling of the word "constituents" by this time.

There is also a demand on the part of the farmers "of all of the agricultural states" that the farm board and Marketing Act be retained. Mr. Smiley might be reminded of the fact that the Kansas Farmers Union, at its last annual convention, endorsed the Marketing Act. In fact all the major farm organizations in the state have endorsed it.

As to the investigation of the farm board and its subsidiaries, there never has been objection on the part of the Kansas Farmers Union, nor the other farm organizations, to such an investigation.

Mr. Smiley quotes from letters received by him from various congressmen. Can it be that these congressmen feel they are obliged to report to the private grain trade? He quotes Congressman Hope as saying he believes the farm board will not "interfere any further with business activities." The only business activities they ever interfered with were those of the speculators in farmers' products. He also quotes Mr. Hope: "Personally, I think the government ought to get out of every business activity in which it is engaged as quickly as possible." He is right—but why pick on agriculture first, rather than on some of the other industries which have been assisted by government activities for a much longer time than banking interests, for instance, have to say to this?

Relative to the petitions signed by several thousand farmers in the sixth district, we wonder if any names other than farmers' names appear on the petitions. This cannot be pointed

(continued on page 2)

AGRICULTURE WILL PROSPER WHEN ALL FARMERS COOPERATE

Wm. Bernhardt of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Tells Radio Audience Farmers Must Sell Cooperatively

"BLIND PRODUCTION"

Pleads for Controlled Producton and Orderly Marketng through Farmer-Owned and Farmer-Controlled Agencies

Wm. G. Bernhardt of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City, and editor of The Co-Operator, made an eloquent appeal Friday evening, July 9, over the Topeka radio station, WIBW, to the farmers of Kansas, reminding them of the value of organization and cooperation in the matter of marketing their products. The address was prepared in collaboration with George W. Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union firm at Kansas City.

"For the past several months we have had nothing but declining prices, hard times, depression," said Mr. Bernhardt. "There was nothing we could boast of. But it looks very much to us as though commodity prices have touched the bottom."

Then he spoke of the $2.00 per hundred pounds advance in hog prices during the past thirty days. He also mentioned the fact that cattle prices have likewise advanced rapidly and substantially. Sheep prices, he said, have held their own, and that generally speaking, "everything is beginning to take on a brighter appearance." The balance of his address follows:

Agricultural Foundation

We are all aware of the fact that prosperous agriculture is essential to general prosperity. This Nation, like every Nation of consequence, was built on an agricultural foundation.

For many years fully ninety per cent of our people were engaged in the business of farming. This industry not only produced the material for food and clothing for our own people, but provided the great exportable surplus that has given to the Nation a favorable balance of trade throughout its history.

It was largely from the ranks of the farming classes that came the men and women who wrote the history of this country. It was these people whose strength of mind and character made this the greatest republic on earth.

Theodore Roosevelt, a student of affairs and a student of history, once said "Our Civilization rests at bottom on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness, and the completeness, as well as the prosperity of life in the country."

We are told by historians that the decline of every nation that has tottered and fallen began with the decline of agriculture. If these things are true it becomes the first duty of society to preserve agriculture as a foundation for industry and a cradle in which to rock a high type of citizenship.

William Jennings Bryan had this to say in 1896: "Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic; but destroy our farms and the grass will grow in the streets of every city of the country." This is as true today as it was then and will remain true of this country through all the days to come.

The business of farming was carried on for centuries before factories, transportation, and banking were even a dream. These things came as servants of agriculture. The chief difficulty of today is found in the disposition of these servants to assume the roll of master.

What Followed World War?

During the period of industrial prosperity following the World War, wherever men assembled, whether they were statesmen, business or professional men, the farm problem was the chief topic of discussion. It is perhaps safe to say that during that time more pages were written and more speeches delivered on this one subject than on all other economic subjects combined. After all these years of discussion it would seem there should no longer be doubt in the mind of the people regarding what constitutes the farm problem, but evidently much confusion remains.

In attempting to analyze and make plain what has happened to agriculture and what constitutes the farm problem it will be necessary to rehearse some of the more recent history of the industry.

About eighteen years ago war broke with a sudden fury on the continent of Europe. Within a brief time nearly every country on this continent became involved. Two and a half years later our country entered that conflict. Millions of young men were taken from the farms and factories, and placed in the armies of their respective countries.

There came an extraordinary demand for both war and peace-time food and equipment. The number of laborers to produce these things had been greatly curtailed by army service. Pressure was brought to speed production in every line. The men remaining upon the farms were urged and encouraged to produce to the limit. Ways and means were soon found for one man to produce what two had done before.

In the process of agricultural production credit was liberally extended. Power machinery and agricultural implements were used without stint and without much regard for costs.

Farm commodities began to soar in price and soon reached unprecedented evels. Farm lands and farm equipment followed the advance in commodity prices. Other industries were similarily affected. A price level so new, so unusual, and so sudden quite naturally upset the minds of the people regarding values. This resulted in much unwarranted waste and extravagance. To descend from such a level was no easy task. Agriculture was wholly unprepared for both the ascent and descent. The end of the war came and the soldiers returned to their homes ready to take up peaceful pursuits. Then came the sad part—the readjustment period.

More or less economic disorder necessarily accompanies the change from a war-time to a peace-time basis. Much building and construction to meet business, residential and transportation requirements were neglected during the war.

A feeling prevailed among financial interests and among business men generally that after the war a recession in wages and commodity prices would come about. This anticipation brought a period of waiting and hesitation, extending for a full year and a half, with little evidence of declining prices.

With an assured conviction that the decline would eventually come, the interests that would be called upon to finance the building and construction ventures deliberately, and with reason, set about to hasten the day. To assume that such a course would start the wheels of industry was a logical conclusion.

This precipitated what is now known as the post-war period of deflation. What were the results? Labor was found fairly well fortified by organization and protected from foreign competition by immigration laws. Industry was highly organized and able, through combinations, understandings and agreements, to, in a measure, maintain the prices of their products. They were also protected from foreign competition by effective tariff laws.

Production Versus Organization

The demand for the services and products of these interests was not confined to current needs, but came from the accumulated requirements of the past five years. Added to these were the fast growing industries, the automobile and its demand for hard surfaced roads, the air craft, the radio and numerous other lines, creating an unprecedented demand for labor and commodities in the industrial fields. This demand was not confined to our own country, but we were favored at that time with an expanding demand for factory products from foreign countries.

While labor and industry were protected from the effects of deflation in the fashion described, agriculture, the fundamental industry of the nation, stood exposed and unprotected. This business was conducted by six and one-half million unorganized farmers. They were abundantly equipped and keyed to the highest pitch in the field of production. Because of the wild scramble for their products in war-time they gave little thought to the problems of marketing and distribution. The deflation period found them inexperienced in the economics of their business.

For many reasons the demand for farm products, both foreign and domestic, was on the decline. Unlike industry, agriculture does not experience such a thing as an accumulated demand. An inadequate supply of food produced in any season, if such a thing should happen, would not be reflected by a materially increased demand through the following season. Because of these things agriculture fell an easy victim to the process of deflation.

Farmers at that time suffered an immediate and direct financial loss reaching far into the billions. From this blow they have made no recovery. The value of farm lands and the value of farm commodities stands today far below pre-war levels.

The land foreclosures and bank failures of the past ten years in the agricultural sections have but one meaning and that is that farmers are unable to meet their financial obligations. The cause should be plain to any thinking man.

Here is an industry employing the labor of more men, women and children than any other one industry in America. More capital is employed in the business of farming than in any other one business of this country. No other factor is so important in keeping the wheels of industry turning as the buying power of the American farmer.

There has been much discussion on the subject of over-production. Heated arguments arise in the attempt to determine whether the trouble is over-production or under-consumption. This is about as futile as trying to ascertain which comes first, winter or summer. The farmers of the United States have intentionally produced many agricultural products in excess of domestic requirements. We have produced for export, grain, cotton, live stock products and many other minor agricultural products.

When the foreign demand for these products declines without a corresponding decrease in production, a surplus must necessarily follow. The contention that many people in the

(continued on page 4)

ATTENTION MEMBERS!

Remember the fourth Saturday in the month, July 23rd, from 11:30 to 12:30 Central Standard Time. is the Farmers Union Hour over the National Broadcasting Company's network covering the United States.

John A. Simpson, National President, will give a non-partisan analysis of the Republican, Democrat and Socialist platforms and candidates.

COWDEN PLEADS FOR FARMERS TO STICK WITH COOPERATIVES

In Splendid Radio Address He Points to Goal of Cooperatives, and to Errors of So-Called Captains of Industry

UNION OIL PROGRESS

Says Greedy Financiers Placing Added Tax Burdens on People, Making it Necessary to Redouble Cooperative Efforts

"You will not criticise me, I am sure, if I talk to you for a few minutes about your neighbor down the road," began Mr. Howard Cowden, president-maneger of the Union Oil Company (Cooperative), in his radio address delivered Friday evening, July 1, over the Capper Publications radio station, WIBW, Topeka. Mr. Cowden made a most effective appeal for farmers to realize the value of cooperation and organization and to stick with their farm organizations.

Mr. Cowden continued as follows:

For convenience, I shall refer to this neighbor as John Jones.

When you drive by John's farm these days, doesn't it make your heart feel heavy to see his splendid barn, unpainted, to notice that his fences need repairing badly and that the whole place has a "run-down" appearance. John hasn't lost any of his pride that he had a few years ago when his farm was in tip-top shape and John himself was a prosperous farmer. He hasn't gotten lazy for he still works from sun up 'til sun down and is still the same energetic farmer he always was. Well, then, what is the matter? Your neighbor John, along with thousands and thousands of others is simply the victim of a system, which has gradually taken wealth away from our rural communities and made it the property of a comparatively few already wealthy individuals. Your neighbor John, is just an example of millions of others, whose shoulders have become stooped and whose hair has turned grey while their efforts were making others wealthy.

As discouraging as the condition is, in which we find today our great industry of agriculture, it is far from being too late to do something about it—but if we are going to do anything we must rise as one man and accomplish it with our undivided cooperative effort. Cooperative leaders have been saying, since the depression started in 1920, that either agriculture must be brought up to the basis of other industries or all industries must be brought down to a level with agriculture. This prophecy is coming true today. We find other industries dragged down almost to the level of agriculture. The goal of cooperatives was to raise agriculture up on a par and equality with other industries rather than bring the whole structure down. The so-called captains of industry, who dominate the economic and to a large extent the governmental policies of this country went blindly along on the theory that the cities could prosper while the country suffered. Today's depression is the result of their lack of foresight. The only hope of the future so far as agriculture is concerned lies in the cooperatives.

Since I represent the Union Oil company, and have as my audience a splendid group of Kansas farmers, let us discuss the situation as particularly related to the cooperative handling of petroleum products. Right here I would like to tell you something of the record we have made during the past four weeks and during the past six months. You will be gratified to know I am sure, that June has been the biggest month in the history of our company. Our volume of gasoline and kerosene for June was 24 per cent larger than June last year, and our volume of lubricating oil was 67 per cent larger than the same month a year ago. I also want to give you an interesting comparison of our operations for the first six months of this year as compared with the first half of 1931; sales on gasoline and kerosene show an increase of 23 per cent over last year and our oil sales an increase of 35 per cent. Isn't this quite a remarkable record when business is generally at a low ebb and the consumption of petroleum products has fallen off nearly 20 per cent as compared with last year? One of the finest things about this growth is the proof that the cooperative handling of petroleum products is based on fundamentally sound principles. The combined or cooperative efforts of a large number of consumers has made this kind of a record possible. We point to this record with considerable pride for it demonstrates to us that there are thousands of consumers who are looking toward their cooperative organizations for relief.

Gasoline Tax

In this connection, let me point out another very important reason why we need to build our cooperatives stronger. Let us use the Federal tax recently placed on petroleum products, as an example. When Congress placed a tax of 1c a gallon on gasoline and 4c per gallon on lubricating oil it added millions of dollars to the burden of the already over-taxed farmer. This tax, which is in effect a sales tax is only a starter. Unless we act at once and act all together millions and even billions of dollars will be piled up on the backs of the common people in the form of sales taxes. During the past winter there was a determined effort made to force through Congress a general sales tax, which would have taxed most of our necessities, as well as luxuries. Naturally, the big income tax payers are organized to fight for lower income tax rates and more sales tax. A strong fight is being waged through financial journals and even by some big city daily papers advocating the sales tax and in this connection they both say that the gas and oil tax is a sales tax and by its adoption they have their program for general sales taxes started. What are they doing? They are simply putting more taxes upon the already overburdened shoulders of the farmers and other working classes. Is this not reason enough for us to re-double our cooperative efforts? If, as they say, the income tax does not provide enough revenue, is there any good reason why the rate for the income tax should not be raised?

Hope in Cooperation

Farmers, let us take the gas and oil tax as a warning. Let's consider it as a rattle snake skin filled with arrows and return it filled with powder and shot. Through our united efforts we can supply plenty of powder. Already the leading farm organizations in Kansas—the Farmers Union, the Grange, and the Farm Bureau—have presented a united front on many important matters, including the cooperative handling of petroleum products. Throughout our Nation, Kansas is often referred to as an example, where the various farm organizations have found many grounds of common interest and are working together harmoniously and successfully. Farmers can well be proud of the progress we have made and now is no time to give up. The depressing condition in which we today find ourselves is all the more reason why we should work together with a more determined effort than before. The fight is on and we must win!

Completely organized we should make unlimited progress—as a class we number men, women and children 27,430,000 souls. We have invested in our lands a large portion of our total national wealth. We produce through our efforts more than 40 per cent of all the commerce, industry, labor and transportation of our great land. We have placed on us an obligation to protect this investment, which means we must work honestly and sincerely through our cooperative organizations.

Cooperation Developing

Since we began the cooperative manufacture of Union Certified oil in our own cooperative plant in North Kansas City three years ago, every cent of profit has become the property of the consumers, not one red cent of it has found its way into the pockets of wealthy stockholders of any "old line" company. Through three years of operation we have demonstrated that money can be saved for farmers on petroleum products through cooperative manufacture.

Last year cooperative oil companies in Kansas saved for Kansas consumers more than a million dollars, which, had it not been for the operation of the cooperatives, would have gone into the hands of already wealthy individuals. At the present time our board of directors, representing

(continuew on page 4)

STATE SECRETARY ON WIBW

The WIBW Farmers Union schedule calls for a program Friday evening of this week under the direction of the state office. Accordingly, the state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, Floyd H. Lynn, will be in Topeka on that evening and will be the speaker. The program is to begin at 7:30 o'clock. All are invited to tune in.

SIMPSON TO BE IN KANSAS LAST WEEK IN MONTH OF JULY

National President of Farmers Union Arranges to Make Speaking Tour; Complete Details to be Announced Soon

RADIO ADDRESS, TOO

To Talk over NBC Network July 23; To Be Accompanied by Kansas Farmers Union Officer on Kansas Trip

Kansas membership of the Farmers Union will be glad to learn that our national president, John A. Simpson, will be in Kansas during the last week of July for a series of meetings. Mr. Simpson has written Cal Ward, Kansas Farmers Union president, advising him that he has made definite arrangements for a meeting to be held Wednesday, July 27, in Marshall county, near Beattie. He advises Mr. Ward that he will be available for speaking dates in Kansas all that week.

The schedule of speaking appearances of Mr. Simpson for that week has not been fully worked out, but can be announced soon. Inquiries have come in from several points in Kansas asking for Mr. Simpson as a speaker. Other inquiries probably will be received. Arrangements will be made to suit every one as nearly as possible. Those in charge of the arrangements will keep in mind the order in which the requests come in, and the possibility of arranging the meetings in such a manner as to avoid long trips between appearances.

Mr. Simpson has expressed a desire to have a Kansas Farmers Union official accompany him on his Kansas speaking tour, and every effort will be made to comply with the request.

It is sincerely hoped that the Kansas membership in the communities fortunate enough to have Mr. Simpson as a speaker will turn out in large numbers to hear him. Naturally, he is placing the interests of the Farmers Union foremost, and his ability to present the Farmers Union's cause before his listeners in his customary vigorous manner will merit large numbers in attendance at his meetings.

Just prior to his trip to Kansas, Mr. Simpson will broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company nationwide radio hook-up. This will be on the fourth Saturday of the month, July 23, from 11:30 to 12:30, Kansas time. The fourth Saturday of each month is the time regularly allotted to the Farmers Union over this great chain. Mr. Simpson announces he will give a non-partisan analysis of the Republican, Democratic and Socialist platforms and candidates in this radio talk.

Mr. Smpson has been in Washington during the session of Congress now drawing to a close, and has made some most interesting observations which he will no doubt incorporate in his address.

Are you doing all you can to help increase the membership of the Farmers Union? Have you preached it to all your neighbors? And how about that fellow you see in the looking glass?

Farmer Sets New Record

J. D. Stosz, of Beattie, Kansas, is not only an enthusiastic booster for the Farmers Union, but is also ready at all times to point out the good things of his own community. Every organization and every community needs this kind of a booster. They stir things up and make things go.

The Kansas Union Farmer is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Stosz this week in which he says: "Please print this clipping in our Farmers Union paper and see if any other Kansas farmer can beat this record of a Marshall county farmer."

The Kansas Union Farmer believes that if any Kansas farmer can beat this record, then, indeed, we are living in a fast age.

The clipping to which Mr. Stosz referred was taken from a local paper in the county, and is as follows:

Henry Voet set a new record for Marshall county wheat growers last week. In fact we may say that Mr. Voet has set several new records. Probably he was the first in Marshall county to thresh 1932 wheat. Undoubtedly he was the first to make and use flour from the 1932 grain. Then there was also a record for speed. The wheat was harvested and ground into flour and the flour used in baking on the following day. The flour was made on the farm with a mill of the hammermill type.

Another interesting fact in connection with the above is that the grain was grown on the old X. Puittard homestead, one of the first farms in the county to be touched with the plow.

Only a small part of Mr. Voet's crop was threshed, as the test and grade will be improved by delaying the threshing for a few days. The part threshed indicates that the crop will yield fifteen bushels per acre, which is better than Mr. Voet expected before he began harvesting. The grain was tested by H. V. Swanson, who reports a test of 59.

The grain was worth 28 cents per bushel on the local market when threshed. Not so good, but not even good farming can change that.

Whom Can He Blame?

He doesn't only fail to help himself, but he retards the progress of all Agriculture in the matter of becoming organized, and thus recognized on an equal footing with other industries. You are either a member or non-member. Your organization needs you. Come on in!

The Kansas Union Farmer

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1872

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918

Floyd H. Lynn.....Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, Per Year.....$1.00

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1932

ORGANIZATION DOES NOT HANG FROM THE TOP

Isn't it queer that we have so many men in Congress and in public life who know just what is at the bottom of this much advertised depression, and that at the same time, we have such a comparative scarcity of men who seem equipped and disposed to lead us out?

It is generally agreed that a prosperous Agriculture would create a condition which would put the skids under this depression. It is not difficult to get even some of the eastern Congressmen to admit that if farmers were receiving cost of production for their commodities, thus coming into possession of their rightful purchasing power, that new life would permeate business all over the nation, the rusty hinges of the factory doors would be oiled up and the doors thrown open again, and the long-stationary wheels of progress would start whirling again.

The thing that is difficult is to pass any legislation that will help agriculture and bring about the much desired conditions.

The Frazier bill which would have eased the condition which is facing the farmers and which involves the losing of the titles to countless farms has been disgarded by Congress. It simply did not suit the strong money interests who are so firmly entrenched in Congress. They look at the bill as coming from and sponsored by "a bunch of farmers." "We can't let these rubes have anything. What do they think they are, anyway!" seems to be the attitude of the sleek easterners.

The Golsborough bill which would have helped agriculture by helping the currency and credit situation, and which would have had a tendency to take some of the power of regulating the value of currency and money away from the giant banking interests, has been trottled. By their action members of Congress, listening to the advice of interests not friendly to Agriculture as a class, has said something like this: "Good night! Passage of the Goldsborough bill would lead the rubes out in the sticks to think they have as many rights as we have."

So they said: "No, you can't have that; but here is something just as good—and of course a lot better because it originates with eastern interests," and they offer the Glass measure which does provide for inflation of the currency—with perhaps a better chance for the big financial interests to collect interest charges.

So now we see Congress drawing to a close, with but little done for the relief or assistance of agriculture. In direct proportion to the absence of legislation beneficial to agriculture, we see the absence of improvement in the situation of the country as a whole. The old depression still sticks, and the industrial east has won another "victory"—the same kind of a victory a hog wins when it lies down in the trough and prevents any other shoats from getting any of the feed even though the offending hog gets nothing by its action.

How long will this last? We could go ahead and enumerate a long list of instances in which the agricultural west has had to bow to the eastern interests. We are making some headway, because farmers are realizing more and more, the importance of organization and cooperation. Even though agriculture has gained but precious little legislation during this session of Congress, we have been heard and recognized more than has been the case previously. We believe the various Congressmen, after they have reached their homes, will hardly be able to bring to mind happenings in the session just closing without having the agricultural situation pop into their minds.

Just as soon as the farmers organize completely enough, they, or their class, will be recognized equally with other industries. Until they do organize more completely than is now the case, the results are going to continue to be about on a par with the results in this session of Congress.

We hear a lot about the undisputable truth that any aid for the common classes of people, including Agriculture, must be built from the bottom up, and must not dangle from the top. The same thing is absolutely true with organization. This more complete organization, for which we all pray, must be built from the bottom up. Farm organizations do not hang from the top. Strong leaders can do nothing without strong support from a strong membership.

Each man or woman who believes in an organized Agriculture, and who knows that an unorganized Agriculture will always be lost in utter confusion, has an opportunity, if his or her calling makes him or her eligible, to live up to the convictions entertained. A farmer has the opportunity to practice what he preaches. All he has to do is to join the Farmers Union, or rejoin, if he has been a member and dropped out.

It is a sad truth, and one thing that retards progress, that in some instances, a man will not identify himself with a farm organization unless he can see immediate cash coming back to him as a result of his membership. He first wants to know: "Will I get dividends out of this?" Such men, if they look far enough into the future, can see that the mere fact that Agriculture would be organized would insure them far greater dividends than they can expect in a direct trade way.

Just pause for a few moments and observe what cooperative business leaders are saying. Read the addresses given recently, and published in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, by representatives of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., and of the Union Oil Co. You will see that each contains the basic thought that organization among farmers is the only sure way for agriculture as a class to forge ahead.

If you are not already identified with the Farmers Union, you could do yourself and your neighbors no greater good than to make arrangements today to become a member in good standing.

* * * * * *

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By John Frost

Blue Rapids, Kansas

Number 43

THE WRONG WAY AND THE RIGHT WAY TO LEVY TAXES

There are two methods of levying taxes. The plan we use now in Kansas, the old method, is to count up the amount of a citizen's property, that is, assess his property, and then levy the tax on the assessment, or amount, of his property. This is the property tax plan. The other plan, the new plan, used now by the U. S. Government and partially adopted by 24 states, is to count up, or assess, a citizen's gross income, or gross receipts, from his business. From the total of his gross income subtracted all his business expenses giving his net income. And from his net income there is subtracted an exemption of $1000 or more for personal or family expenses. On the balance left, called the taxable income, the tax levy is made. This is the income tax plan. Under this income tax plan, the U. S. Government raised, mostly from those who were rich and best able to pay, vast billions of tax money to finance the World War, and to pay off 10 billions of war debt, and to pay some 2 billions of current expenses yearly.

The property tax plan is wrong, and the income tax plan is right, because:

1. The property tax is levied at the beginning of the tax year, before it can be known whether times will be good or bad, but the income tax is levied at the close of the tax year after the ability of the citizens to pay taxes has been determined.

2. The property tax allows practically no exemption for family expenses, but the income tax allows a minimum, reasonable expense for the maintainance of the family, for ability to support the government does not begin until support of the family is provided for.

3. The property tax levies the same tax on mortgaged property as on unencumbered property, but the income tax deducts the debtor's interest payments from his income before levying the income tax.

4. The property tax levies the same tax on unprofitable property as on profitable property, but the income tax levies taxes on profits only.

5. The property tax is practically the same in adversity as in prosperity, that is, loss from drouth and pestilence and storm and hard times does not reduce the property tax, but the income tax rises with prosperity and falls with adversity in exact proportion to our ability to pay.

6. The property tax must be paid whether there is income with which to pay it or not, even if it must be borrowed and the home put in jeopardy, but no income tax is ever required unless an income has been received.

7. The property tax is a uniform, or flat tax, the same on the mortgaged hovel of the poor washerwoman as on the palace of the millionaire, but the income tax is graduated, that is low on the small incomes and high on swollen incomes of the rich.

8. In Kansas 99 per cent of the property tax is levied on the tangible one half of the wealth of the state, while the intangible one half of the wealth of the state is required to pay only 1 per cent of the property tax. But the income tax levies on both tangible and intangible wealth the same equal and just tax on net income, levying alike to all without favoritism, on the basis of ability to pay.

* * * * * *

WATCH HOG PRICE GAINS

Watch closely the whirlwind increase in hog prices if you have sows which farrowed last spring and which are putting on flesh now, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College. If this increase in hog prices continues for a few more weeks, these heavy sows should return enough to take care of the deferred taxes.

It is expected that a total of 4,000,000 bushels of grain will be shipped from Churchill, on Hudson Bay, this year to British ports. At least 16 vessels will be required to transport this grain. The first incoming cargo to Churchill from Britain is expected about July 15th.

"What Congress Is Doing"

By James G. Strong

By Representative James G. Strong

The bill to extend crop loans to farmers and to include expenses for fall fallowing, harvesting and loans for dairying, passed the House last week; has passed the Senate and been sent to Conference. As a member of the Board of Conferees I am waiting for the Democratic Chairman of our Committee to call us together.

The quarterly report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of June 30th, shows over one billion dollars loaned to 4,196 concerns, of which over seventy-six million dollars has been repaid. The Federal Land Banks have borrowed 30 million dollars. To the Secretary of Agriculture was allocated 85 million dollars for making crop loans to farmers. Over 642 million dollars have been loaned to 3,600 banks and trust companies, including 316 closed banks. 52 million dollars have been loaned to 418 building and loan associations; 63 million dollars to 63 insurance companies; 322 million dollars to 8 agricultural credit corporations; 1 million 270 thousand dollars to 5 joint stock land banks; 6 million 500 thousand dollars to 10 livestock credit corporations; 73 million dollars to 51 mortgage loan companies; 400 thousand dollars to 3 credit unions; 316 million dollars to 38 railroads; 68 million dollars to the Federal intermediate credit banks—all on "adequate security."

The Federal Reserve Banks have bought 1 billion 60 million dollars worth of government securities in the past eighteen weeks, thus increasing by that amount currency and bank credits.

Cattle and hog prices have substantially increased and if grain and dairy products follow much good will have been accomplished in addition to avoiding the greatest financial crisis that ever threatened this country.

The Home Loan Bank Bill is still being delayed in the Senate. First a beer amendment was offered and now the Glass substitute for the Goldsborough Bill is being considered.

The bill for reducing Government expenses between six and eight hundred millions has become a law. Government employees are being furloughed without pay one month in each year, while those not so furloughed have been cut 8.3 per cent. Congressmen's salaries have been cut 10 per cent, members of the Cabinet 15 per cent, and salaries of office employees of Congressmen 8.3 per cent.

Taxes have been increased on large incomes, including salaries of members of Congress. Numerous protests are coming in from all groups against the nuisance and sales taxes, which might have been avoided if the Manufacturers' Excise Tax had been adopted.

The contest between Speaker Garner and the President on the Relief Bill is still acute. The Joker in the Garner proposition to loan to individuals is, that like all of the loans, they must be on "adequate security."

As the election approaches Congressmen who have records for accomplishments, and whose votes for economy were not wiped out by their vote to pay the Soldiers' Compensation Certificates, are advertising them. Those who have no record of any accomplishment are abusing and misrepresenting their opponents, following the advice of the Shylock lawler to his son, "If you have a good case, try the case; if not, abuse opposing counsel."

* * * * * *

Notes From Washington

Congressman W. P. Lambertson
July 9, 1932

The Senate sent the Frazier Bill back to the Committee. With this went the last faint hope of an easier and extended agricultural credit.

This is the one thing above all others in this Session that the National Farmers' Union advocated.

The Garner Relief Measure did make it possible to extend credit to individual farmers, but the administration of it would never have been effective because the fund would have been inadequate, and naturally farmers come last.

The powerful pressure of party lines was invoked on this Roll Call. With the Conventions over and the campaign on, it is difficult to be other than human.

The play back and forth across the center aisles in both Houses regarding the Eighteenth Amendment is causing part of our delay in adjournment.

On Monday we will probably have the veto message on the Relief Bill. Just at this time the hope of a successful compromise is farther away than ever.

There is a disposition on the part of a great many of the Bonus Army to avail themselves of the loan and return of their homes. They have exercised their right of petition under our Constitution in the highest degree. Most of these men have taken in Washington in a comprehensive way since being here. It is fine to see them crowd the reading rooms of the Congressional Library, the Smithsonian Institute and other places of interest.

Borah's is the last effective voice added to the plea for currency expansion. He says, "no escape from chaos unless the Government stays the fall of commodity prices. If we are going to hold our gold and not let it go to other nations to build up their trade, we certainly ought to use it as a basis for expanding our currency—not only into the millions, but into the billions."

GRAIN TRADE TELLS THE KANSAS MEMBERSHIP

(continued from page 1)

to as representative of the thought of organized farmers. Rather it will have to be conceded as a victory for the organized private grain trade which, because of its organized strength, was able to secure these names. Evidently the grain trade's old stock argument to the effect that the cooperative marketing legislation, as embodied in the Marketing Act, is responsible for the depression and for all low commodity prices, has been swallowed by some. They do not try to account for low world prices of commodities, nor for low prices of rail road stocks, industrial stocks, and a long list of other properties not coming in contact with the farm board.

At any rate, farmers believng in organization and in cooperation should glean a lesson from the conditions mentioned above. Here is a congressman reporting to the private grain trade, and apparently working for the interests of the trade, who probably has never reported voluntarily to an organization of farmers. This is just a supposition on our part, but we believe we are right. He probably never thought of it that way, and it is probably the natural thing for him to do; because the grain trade, which makes its money speculating in farmers' Products, is thoroughly organized—and farmers are not. What does that teach us?

Ask Congressmen Questions

The secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union has taken the liberty to write the various Kansas congressmen relative to the stand Mr. Smiley reports them to have taken. The letters went out this week. Some answers should be in by next week. The secretary asked whether or not the impression conveyed by Mr. Smiley in his letter is correct. This question was asked of each congressman: "Are you in favor of abolishing the farm board, repealing the Agricultural Marketing Act, and turning the matter of marketing our farmers' grain entirely over to the private grain trade of which Mr. Smiley is a representative?"

The congressmen were reminded of the fact that the Kansas Farmers Union and other major farm organizations in Kansas have endorsed the Marketing Act. They were also reminded that organized farmers through their organizations, have fostered cooperative marketing of their products throughout their history. The letter from the secretary also stated that the organized farmers do not believe the private grain trade is in business for the benefit of the farmers, and that the organized farmers hail the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act as the only legislation ever enacted at Washington which recognizes the right of the farmers to market their own products cooperatively.

A paragraph in the Farmers Union secretary's letter to the congressmen was as follows: "It is not the contention of the Kansas Farmers Union that the Agricultural Marketing Act is perfect, nor that the farm board is infallible. However, we believe it is the best we could have secured at the time of its passage, having in mind the fact that strong forces—financially strong because of funds collected from the farmer as the result of speculating in his products—opposed any recognition of the status of cooperative farm marketing. It is only reasonable to expect that some amendments may be necessary from time to time to adjust this new legislation to changes in conditions which it, itself, may help to bring about. But, we believe any such amendments should originate with friends of cooperative marketing, rather than with the private grain rade."

—Floyd H. Lynn

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, who, because of protracted illness, is unable to engage actively in the work of the Kansas Farmers Union headquarters office in Salina, authorizes the Kansas Union Farmer to say—and insists that it say—that he is wholly in sympathy with the foregoing comment of the editor.—F. H. L.

LAMBERTSON ANNOUNCES

In this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer is the political announcement of W. P. Lambertson of Fairview, Kansas, who is seeking to be returned to Washington as Congressman from the First Congressional District of Kansas.

Mr. Lambertson, who, by the way, is vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, has worked hard for his constituents, and has kept in mind the fact that Kansas is an agricultural state, and that all Kansas interests, to a large extent, depend on agriculture. He has voted the way he thought was best for the farmers of Kansas.

Mr. Lambertson invites Kansas voters to investigate his record while in Congress. He believes the voters will be satisfied that he has worked for the best interests of Kansans, and on this basis is asking that they vote to return him to Congress at the coming primary election on August 2.

Mr. Lambertson is a practical farmer and live stock man who patronizes farmer-owned and farmer-controlled live stock marketing agencies. He has been identified with Farmers Union work in Kansas for many years, as well as with the activities of other farm organizations in the state. He is a man who speaks his own mind and who votes for the measures he believes in as helpful to agriculture and to Kansas, disregarding any bids for personal popularity.

FARMERS CAN GO FAR

Perhaps the soundest advice we can give to agriculture is contained in the one word, "Organize."

Properly organized, I cannot see any reason why agriculture might not go even farther than industry, inasmuch as most farm products are consumed every day and several times a day and the consumption must be fairly continuous if we are to live.—Alexander Legge.

"We start threshing tomorrow"

THE MACHINE was all set and ready for tomorrow's run. And now the farmer had only to round up the threshing gang previously arranged for. He spent a short half-hour at the telephone after supper, calling this neighbor and that one. Some he asked to bring only a pitch fork. Others were asked to bring a rack.

Bright and early tomorrow they will be coming—across the fields—around the roads. A little later this farm will be alive with the excitement of a threshing gang. And the farmer made up this party over the telephone.

Over the telephone—that is the way a great deal of farm business is transacted. Miles are covered in a few minutes. The time saved is money made. Most important of all, probably, are the telephone messages which inform the farmer about prices for livestock and produce. Every day the telephone is indispensable to the farm. The cost is small for value received.

A BELL SYSTEM ADVERTISEMENT

-+- NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES -+-

LIBERTY LOCAL MEETS

President John Simpson to Speak at Meeting, July 27

Another four weeks have rolled by and as usual Liberty Local at Waterville held their regular meeting—this time on June 22.

The members were not nearly all present due to the busy season.

The business part of our meeting was conducted first. Mr. Tommer gave the report on the quarterly meeting at Beattie which was on the first Tuesday in June.

Mr. Komp and Mr. Mapes are to plan some interesting subject to dicuss at our next meeting.

Several recitations by the little girls, and plenty of accordian music by Mr. Sprinangle, was enjoyed by all. This was followed by a sack lunch.

Our next meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, July 27. We will not have any lunch.

The boys of the Union are to prepare the program on July 27 which is the big Farmers Union picnic near Beattie. Mr. Simpson, our National President, will be the principal speaker. There will be a basket dinner at noon. Friends and members be sure and attend this picnic. It will be a day well spent.

Mrs. Jno Tommer, Reporter.

LINN COUNTY MEETING TO DISCUSS AMENDMENTS

The next regular meeting of the Linn County Farmers Union will be on Saturday, July 16th at the home of Mr. Geo. Lawhead, one and one-half miles north of the Farmers Union store at LaCygne.

It will be an all day meeting and picnic combined, and a special invitation has been extended to the Farm Bureau and Grange members and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

It is planned to have a speaker there to explain the amendments which are to be voted on this fall. These amendments are of vital importance to one and all.

F. C. Gerstenberger, Co. Pres.
V. F. Carrico, Co. Sec.

ANDERSON COUNTY MEETING

The July meeting of the Anderson County Farmers Union will be held at the Belleview School house Thursday night, July 21. Refreshments of ice cream and cake will be served. A program is planned as follows:

Song—"America."
Address of Welcome.....Mrs. Elmer Bibbens, Mrs. Gill Ruxton
Reading.....Centennial Local
Piano Solo.....Lola Mann
Chorus.....Future Union Leaders
Quartet....Cress Cabtree, John Smethers, Edgar Hydron, and Weaver McCaslin.
Springfield.....Pat and Francis Neal
Reading.....Sam Irvin
Music.....Albert Irvin
Reading.....Addie Hardin
A number.....Mt. Zion Local
Play....John Anderson, Lucile Gretten, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Bibben.
Music.....Herynk Family
Song—"The Victory May Depend on You."

This is an open meeting. Everybody welcome.

Lucile Gretten.

FRANKLIN CO. PICNIC ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 20

All of the farm organizations of Franklin county are having a joint picnic on Wednesday, July 20 in Forest Park at Ottawa.

There will be a program of stunts and sports around 10 o'clock, followed by a basket dinner at noon, served cafeteria style, each to bring their own table service and tea or cold tea.

The afternoon program will consist of a talk by a representative of each organization, also music and literary numbers.

We will be looking for all of you to come and have a good time with us. Surely we can forget the depression for one day and smile, smile, smile.

Mrs. Harry Morgan, Secy.

MIAMI COUNTY MEETING FRIDAY NIGHT, JULY 15

At our last quarterly meeting it was decided to hold our county meetings at the different locals in the county, and on invitation from Indianapolis Local our next meeting will be at the Indianapolis school house, three miles west on sand road from Osawatomie, on Friday evening, July 15.

There will be plenty of good music and other entertainment, and an open meeting will be held. At least two state speakers will be on hand. Refreshments will be a sack lunch, consisting of sandwiches, cake or cookies, and fresh fruits. The drinks are to be served by the local. Everybody will be welcome. Bring your own sack lunch and all your friends, for this is an open meeting and every one is welcome.

Why is it that the rural citizen will not organize, is too deep a question for your secretary. With our government loaning millions of dollars to the rail roads to pay interest with, most of those roads bankrupt and paying their officers salaries up to the sky, $100,000 for some, $50,000 for most of them, but you "peons" of agriculture are losing your homes, unable to pay interest and taxes, and when you ask for bread you get a brick—and not a gold one at that. All this, when by an organization of our forces we could control the government. When will we ever wake up to our conditions? Probably too late.

With our crops selling at so low a figure, it is impossible to pay costs of production. Agriculture is the foundation of th world, and it is said that it must be the first to "come back." Still in these times of depression none of our lawmakers are willing to do anything for agriculture. We are considered "peons" and I would add, with not spunk enough to get our rights. If we would just make Senators and Representatives of these so-called peons we could at least be no worse off than we are.

Now turn out and help get rid of this depression as we are supposed to do. Don't forget the date—Friday, July 15.

—W. J. Prescott, Sec.

STATE FAIR PRIZE LIST SENT FREE

Hutchinson.—The young pople of Kansas are always great exhibitors of livestock, grains, vegetables, poultry, the product of the home and farm at the Kansas State Fair which will be held at Hutchinson, September 17-23 and so as soon as the announcement is made that the big prize list is ready for free distribution, hundreds of requests begin flowing into the State Fair offices. Word has just been received from A. L. Sponsler, secretary, that the State Fair prize list is now ready for mailing to all who send a postal card request to the State Fair for same.

Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

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

Ames, Kans., June 6, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

I have read many letters of your Junior Cooperators. I like your club very much and would be pleased to join. My father is a member of the Farmers Union.

I'm 13 years old and graduated from the eighth grade. I would like to have a club pin and hoping to receive a book later.

Sincerely yours,
Evelyn Longton.

Dear Evelyn: I'm fine, too, thanks, and it's been raining here for the last month, it seems to me. I enjoyed your description of yourself. No, I don't think you're a very poor member, but I do wish you'd write more often! I think you and Dale could be twins—have you written to him? Don't forget to send in your June lesson.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Antonino, Kans., May 2, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

I am well yet and I hope you are the same. Please send me a book and a pin. I have to close my letter, so good bye.

Richard Dreher.
Care of Conrad Dreher.

Dear Richard: Your book and pin will be sent this week and I'm glad to enroll you as a Junior Cooperator. Did you save the June lesson? I hope you'll study it and send it to me soon.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Conway Springs, Kans., May 29, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

I will write you a few lines today. Aunt Patience are the lessons in the paper or do you send them to me. Answer, please. Write and tell me where they are at. Have you found my twin yet? I haven't.

Your Junior,
Jessie Wycoff.

Dear Jessie: The lessons are printed in the paper and we had one last week, in the issue of June 30th. Did you see it? I'm sure we'll find your twin soon.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Grainfield, Kans., May 25, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

I am writing a few lines today telling that I am all right and hoping you are the same. How is the weather in Salina? The weather out here is awful. We never had rain for a long time. Last night it rained a little bit. School is out now and I am glad too. We are going to have a lot of fun this summer. I hope you will have fun this summer. I am 10 years old. My birthday is March 12. I passed into the 5th grade. I am glad I passed. Have I a twin? Good bye.

Your friend,
Rose Mary Maurath.

Dear Rose Mary: I was so glad to get your letter—I'm all right too. We've been having a lot of rain. What will you do this summer? I hope you will have a good time—but save time enough to study the Junior lessons, and to write to the Junior Page occasionally.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Grainfield, Kans., May 25, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine and hope you are the same. How is the weather down there? It is cold up here. My birthday is October 1. I passed to the 3rd grade. Have I a twin? If I have, will you help me look for my twin?

Your friend,
Steven Maurath.
Care of Clem Maurath.

Dear Steven: Yes, I'm sure you have a twin and I'll gladly help you find him or her. I'm glad you passed—congratulations. Don't forget to study the June lesson—we're going to have another one, soon.—Aunt Patience.

Wilson, Kans., June 6, 1932
Dear Aunt:

I have not written to you for a long time. How are you? I am O. K. I have lots of pets. I have four baby kittens. One is Whitie, another is Gray, Jack and Jill. We have a baby colt. Her name is April. We call her April because she was born in April. I will close.

With love,
Opal.

P. S. I have found my twin, Armella Schmidtberger.

Dear Opal: I think that is a lovely name for your colt—and I'm so glad that you wrote, for I'd been wondering how you were. Congratulations on finding your twins—have you written to Armelia? I hope you'll both write often and please write to me again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Clay Center, Kans., June 3, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

I have read your page for a long time and would like to join your club. I have been trying to find my twin. My birthday is March 20. I am 13 years old. I enjoy reading your page very much.

Your friend,
Lillian Schmidt.

P. S. Please send me a book and pin.

Dear Lilian: We are all so glad that you are joining the Club and I hope you'll like being one of us. Your book and pin will be sent very soon—please write again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Downs, Kans., June 4, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. I am 14 years old. My birthday is May 6. I saw my birthday twin once but I wasn't a member and just neglected writing her until I lost her name. I wish she would write me. I would answer her letter. I graduated from the eighth grade the year I went to Pleasant Ridge Dist 121. I would like to have a book and pin. I would like a blue book. I will send in the lessons. Aunt Patience write to me and send me a snapshot of yourself. If you don't want every one to see it. I must close, wishing the Juniors much success.

Your niece,
Lucille Muck.
Route 1.

Dear Lucille: It's too bad that you've forgotten your twin's name—I hope she"ll see this and write to you. I'm glad, though, that you're joining our Club and I'll try to send the notebook in the color you wish. I'm sorry that I don't have a picture of myself—but perhaps we can have one in the paper, some day!—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Downs, Kans., June 4, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

I have a little brother 4 months old. I am 8 years old, will be 9 June 19. I am in the 4th grade. I have a little pup three weeks old. He is black and white. He sure is cute. We did have two but one died. Please send me a book and pin. I want a red book We got a new calf. He is dark red. He sure is nice. I go to the Pleasant Ride school. I will send in the lessons. Send me a snapshot of yourself, if you don't want everybody to see it. I must close, wishing the Juniors good luck.

Your niece,
Jeanette Muck.

Dear Jeanette: I think you're lucky to have a little brother—I always wanted to have one, myself. I wish I could see him. I'll try to send you a red book but sometimes I'm not able to send the color asked for. About the snapshot—I'll tell you the same thing I told Lucille! Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Downs, Kans., June 3, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

What are you doing? I've been working all day. Please send me a book and pin. I want a blue book. I have a little pup three weeks old. I have a little brother three months old. I have a saddle horse. He can post single foot and gallop. My birthday is June 7, and am 10 years old. I would like to have a twin.

Yours truly,
Joe Muck.

Dear Joe: I'll be glad to send your book and pin—I've been working today, too. That must be a nice saddle horse—I wish I could ride him. I'll try to help you find your twin—you must watch the paper, too.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Aurora, Kans., June 3,1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

Lotta Johnson is a member and asked me to join. I would like a book and pin. If you can, please send my book blue. I will try to get my lessons and send them in. My birthday is Nov. 21. I will be 11 years old. I will watch for my twin and would be pleased to have you watch too. I have just one brother, 15 years old, and no sisters.

Your new Junior,
Serene C. Marple.
Care of E. M. Marple, R. F. D. 2.

Dear Serene: I'm so glad you've decided to join our Club and I'll send your book and pin soon. Did you save the June lesson? It was in the issue of June 30th. All right, I'll watch for a twin for you.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Quinter, Kans., June 3, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

I wish to join your Junior club. Please send me your book and pin. Send me a green book. I am ten years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is September 11. Do I have a twin? My mother and father belongs to the Farmers Union. I enjoy reading the Junior page. My school was out the 22nd of April. I will study my lessons. For pets I have two dogs, a cat, a calf and some chickens. The dogs' names are Trailer and Tippie. The cat's name is Comfy and the calf's name is Beauty. I will close for this time.

Yours truly,
Ethel Elaine Leighton.
R. R. 2.

Dear Ethel: I'm glad that you enjoy our page and I'll send your book and pin as soon as I can. I'm sure you have a twin—you must watch the paper and I'll help you. You have a good many pets, don't you? Don't forget that I like to receive letters.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Corning, Kans., June 2, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. I would like to have one of your note books and pins that you are advertising. I have four brothers and two sisters. I am in the sixth grade. My next birthday I will be 13 years old, which will be on November 19. My father is a member of the Farmers Union.

Yours truly,
Clarence Hutfels.
Route 2, Box 30.

Dear Clarence: We are glad that you are joining our Club and I'll send your book and pin soon. You understand, I know, about the club lessons which all of our club members study. We try to have one each month—our June esson was in the issue of June 30th. I hope you'll find your twin soon—I'll watch for one for you, too.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

White City, Kans., June 2, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

I received my book and pin and sure thought they were pretty. I thank you very much for them.

I have found my twin. Her name is Roup Kuhn. She is 12 June 6 and so am I. Another girl's birthday is June 7. She will be twelve too.

How is the weather out there? It is fine here. I live on a farm about five miles from town. I belong to a 4-H club. The name is Live Wire.

We are going to start a stamp collectors' club soon.

Well my letter is getting long so I guess I will have to close for this time.

Your member,
Robert Anderson.
Care of A. R. Anderson, Route 2.

Dear Robert: The weather has been cool here and we've had a great deal of rain. I think it's fine that you've found your twin—have you written to her? A stamp collectors' club would be very interesting. Tell me more about it. As I've said before, I like long letters—so write again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Aunt Patience:

I am thirteen years old and in the seventh grade. I like to go to school. I got five miles to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Emma Furthmeyer. I have three sisters and four brothers. I hope some one will write to me.

Yours truly,
Miss Elizabeth Denning.
Care of Ben Denning.

Ellis, Kans., June 8, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:

I am going to school. I like it pretty well. I am in the eighth grade. I am fifteen years old. My teacher's name is Miss Emma Furthmeyer. I go five miles to school. I have four brothers and three sisters, and I wish some one would write to me.

Yours truly,
Miss Marcella Denning.
Care of Benedict Denning.

7591. Ladies' Apron.
Designed in One Size—Medium. It requires 1⅝ yard of 36 inch material. To finish with bias binding or braid requires 5⅛ yards 1⅛ inch wide. Price 15c.

7462. Child's Rompers.
Designed in Sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. A 2 year size requires 1¼ yard of material 32 inches wide. To finish with bias binding requires 2¾ yards 1¾ inch wide. Price 15c.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS, SUMMER 1932.

Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

S. I. NELSON URGES MEMBERS TO PAY DUES

Mr. S. I. Nelson, old time Farmers Union member living in Salina, Kansas, has watched the development of the Farmers Union in Kansas for many years, and has been active in its upbuilding. The Kansas Union Farmer knows that the readers will be interested in reading his letter, which came unsolicited. Incidentlly, the editor deeply appreciates Mr. Nelson's stand as stated in his letter. It follows:

To the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer:

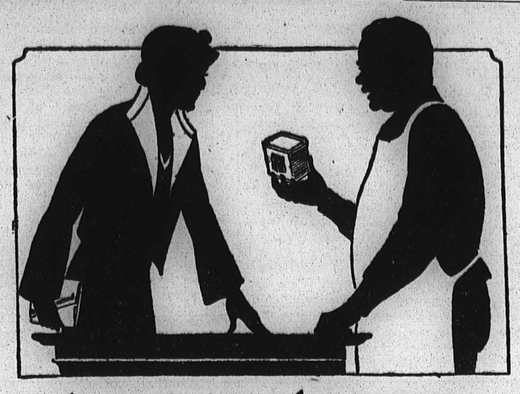
In your last week's issue I read your article relative to membership dues, with deep concern and grief. Now, friend editor, I cannot for the life of "Mike" see and grasp the idea of farmers who so well know their plight and predicament, and who can feel so unconcerned as to their own cause and the representation of their own interest as to not be and stay members of a farm organization that is 100 per cent loyal to their cause. They should pay the measly membership dues of $2.75 annually for the support of an organization strictly fighting their battle in the state house and in Congress, and everywhere.

Seemingly nothing can be accomplished except by strength and battle, and that is the predominating factor in our legislative halls.

The devil with all his devices is now fighting the farmers and cooperative issues harder than ever before—it's a battle for life or death, either for him or for the cooperative interests; and the only way to make the fight successful to yourself is to pay up your dues and stay in the battle line until the victory is yours.

There is no greater power than through cooperation, and if the farmers could only be taught to grasp this idea they could do great things

(continued on page 4)



Appetizing Asparagus

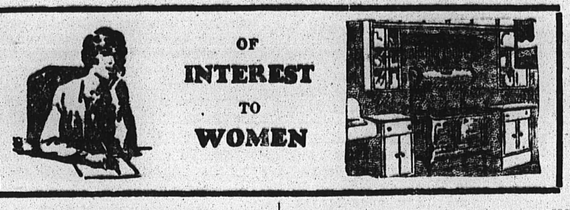
MAYBE there is something in this "ancient lineage and noble stock" stuff after all. Take those two old aristocrats, pineapple among fruits and asparagus among vegetables. They *are* different from the rank and file of their kind. There is a certain subtlety, delicacy, refinement about them that one doesn't find in other fruits and vegetables.

Rome Liked Asparagus

Asparagus was a great favorite in ancient Rome—it still is a great favorite. Only, then, it was just for the wealthy and noble. Now anybody can have it at its delicious best at any time of year, for even that dry, unemotional authority the Encyclopedia of Food, says that the canned asparagus is fully as popular as the fresh vegetable.

Asparagus comes canned in a number of ways—stalks or tips, in ordinary or giant sizes. Take your choice—they are all good. And as a climax here's an extra good asparagus recipe!

Asparagus au Gratin: Heat one can asparagus tips; drain. Boil four eggs hard. Arrange in buttered casserole alternate layers of asparagus and sliced eggs. Make a cheese sauce of four tablespoons butter, four tablespoons flour, the asparagus juice, milk to make two cups, one-fourth cup grated cheese, one-half teaspoon salt and one-eighth teaspoon pepper. Pour over asparagus and cover with buttered crumbs. Brown in hot oven, 400°—ten to fifteen minutes. Serves six.



COD LIVER OIL STAINS MAY BE EASILY REMOVED

Many mothers find cod liver oil stains on children's clothes hard to remove. The secret, according to Miss Anita Andrews, extension clothing specialist at State college, lies in treating the garments before they are washed.

Before the garment is washed the cod liver oil stain is a clear, translucent spot of the fabric. Cod liver oil is what is known as a fixed oil. That is it does not evaporate like kerosene and benzene, but remains indefinitely in the fabric. Because it is a fixed oil, soap has very little effect on it.

The result is that when clothes with cod liver oil on it goes to the laundry it comes out with a brown stain which is very stubborn, often being impossible to remove without bleaching. The best time to go after these stains is when they're fresh, before the garment is washed, Miss Andrews says.

Place the stained part of the material over a folded cloth and apply carbon tetrachloride liberally with a small piece of soft cloth. The folded cloth under the stain absorbs the oil as the carbon tetrachloride dissolves it. As one works she should change the position of the folded cloth so that she is constantly working on a clean surface. This treatment should be repeated until all traces of the oil have been removed. While the carbon tetrachloride still remains wash the garment with soap and water, giving special attention to the stained section.

DURABLE CLOTH

Will this wear well? The economical buyer asks herself this when she selects cloth from the bolt or in ready made garments. Miss Esther Bruner of the department of clothing and textiles, Kansas State college, gives the following points the buyer should observe.

If the material is knit, one should study the construction of the cloth. If the threads are far apart, one cannot expect as good wearing quality as from closer knit goods. Note the number of loops in a square inch. A coarsely knit cloth containing few loops to the square inch will not wear so well as a cloth with finer stitches or more loops.

It is a good plan to hold any cloth up before a strong light and note the size of the yarns. Yarns uniform in size are stronger than those that are thick in some places and thin in others. Stronger and more durable material results when all yarns used are of the same size.

Tests on woven materials are similar to those on knitted cloth. Uniform size in threads is desirable. Some muslins have coarse, heavy spots in the cloth and thin places. Such thin spots are not likely to wear well.

Cloth made of loosely twisted thread is more likely to break more easily than one made of tightly twisted thread. One can test the twist by unraveling a thread. At the same time, note the length of fiber. Short fibers are not so durable as long ones.

One should remember that rayon fibers dissolve when soaked in water. Tablecloths and bedspreads made of cotton and rayon are not so desirable from the standpoint of wear as those made wholly of cotton.

CLASSIFIED

LADY, age fifty, single, no chidren, looking for work in town or country. Box 395, Little Rock, Ark.

TOBACCO—Postpaid. Aged in bulk. Good, sweet chewing, 10 pounds, $1.50; smoking $1.10.—MARVIN STOKER, Dresden, Tenn— tfc

HOMEMAKERS' HELPFUL HINTS

Burrton, Kan., July 14.—Prevention has taken the place of cure-alls. Preventive measures to insure health have replaced those "helpful suggestions by well-meaning neighbors who recommended a dose of coal oil and a red flannel cloth about the neck."

Today the prevention of diseases through the right kind of exercise, proper clothing, and correct hygiene are before the public mind.

Only recently was this fact brought to the attention of community leaders by Mrs. J. H. Lehman. It was at the annual meeting of the farm bureau of Harvey County, that she told of the progress that was being made.

"Our recipes and prescriptions have been handed down to us from generation to generation. And always they were cure-alls—not one word about preventatives," was the way Mrs. Lehman expressed it.

It was here she stopped to mention that it was through the work of nutrition, nursing and sanitation, as taught in their farm bureau women's club that they learn more about fresh air, plenty of water, and proper foods to prevent colds. She told how the work today emphasized how to dress properly as to material and style of clothing. And she mentioned here the low neck garments and how "we don't smother ourselves in wraps as we used to do." Then there is the need for exercise in the fresh, open air. Plenty of water and proper food! With the result that "we don't have colds."

It is through the clothing project that is carried by the women's unit of the bureau that many of the better health ideas are given. Here, under the term hygiene, the comfort of the clothes one wears is taken into consideration. Then there is thought given to weight and texture. The homemakers learn about conservation of body heat during the winter and the evaporation and radiation during the summer time, and how the right selection of clothing is essential. Cleanliness and appearance are other phases studied.

The result, "health for the family."

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?

Fresh Pork

If you have thought only beef could be used for Swiss steak, try fresh pork ham for a chance, advises Miss Ruth McCammon of the department of food economics and nutrition, Kansas State college.

To make such steak, cut a slice of uncured ham about two inches thick. Mix salt and pepper with flour and pound into the steak. About ⅛ cup flour is sufficient for 2 pounds of steak. Put the steak into a hot skillet containing some fat and brown on both sides quickly. Then add a little water, cover, and place in the oven to cook. Baste the meat frequently. The time required to cook the meat until tender will depend upon the size of the cut. Either sweet or Irish potatoes are excellent when cooked with the meat in the gravy.

Fresh pork, served in moderate quantities, offers an inexpensive way of providing protein. Certainly, at the present time when hogs are selling for so little on foot, their owners may well use both cured and fresh pork.

If the family is tired of sausage served in the usual way, Miss McCammon suggests that one try rolling each link of sausage in some biscuit dough and baking as one would bake biscuits. Then, too, one may add some sausage to muffin or waffle batter. In that case, less shortening will be needed.

HINTS FOR PATTERN USERS

In purchasing a pattern, the woman who is "out of proportion" will find it best to select a size fitted to the largest part of the body, if it is impossible to get an irregular size pattern, says Miss Ina Cowles, clothing and textiles specialist of Kansas State college.

For example, a women of 36-inch bust may have hips of a 38-inch size. In that case, it will be more satisfactory to get a 38-inch than a 36-inch size and make the change in the pattern or the muslin garment when fitted.

To add length or width, the pattern is usually split midway between the points where the increase is needed and spread apart the desired amount. This helps to keep the general outlines of the pattern, which might be lost if the increase were made on the out-side lines.

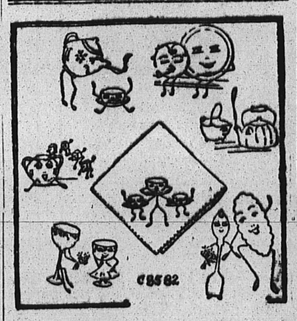
To decrease the length or width, the process is reversed. The pattern is folded over instead of split and spread apart. The same care as in increasing the size is needed to keep the good shape.

It is best not to cut the goods until one knows where every single piece of the pattern is to come. Otherwise, if the amount of material has been estimated closely, one cannot be sure that there is enough for all parts. In playing the pattern on the goods, it is a good plan to lay the largest pieces of the pattern first and then fill in with the smaller pieces. If it is necessary to cut sleeves separately, the first one cut should be used as a pattern for the second with both right or wrong sides of the goods together to avoid having two sleeves for the same arm.

On the walls of an Arizona restaurant there is a sign that reads thus: "If you think your steak is tough, don't cuss but think how tough it would be if you had no steak at all." Pretty good line of logic we think.

Daughter: "But Dad, don't you believe that two can live as cheaply as one?"

Father: "I certainly do. Right now your mother and I are living as cheaply as you."



Yes, there's one for every day in the week. When you have these friendly animated designs embroidered on your tea towels, the dishes will almost do themselves. Wax transfer pattern of the seven designs, C8582, 20c. Perforated pattern good for hundreds of stampings on your own materials, C8582P, with wax 40c.

If you prefer them ready stamped on a fine soft absorbent yard square muslin, order by Number C8582M, or stamped on about 17x24-inch red or blue checked tea toweling Number C8582C. Either set of seven towels, with floss included, only $1.00

IT'S YOUR OWN LIVE STOCK—

You have fed those cattle, hogs or sheep yourself. You've put work and expense on them. No one has contributed anything to you to help you get them ready for market. Therefore, YOUR OWN FIRM should handle your live stock on the market. All surplus earnings come back to you, provided you are a stockholder. One dollar makes you a stockholder.

MARKET AT COST through YOUR OWN FIRM

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.
Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

Quality Production

Is the goal to strive for. Poor quality requires as much attention as good quality—yields smaller returns—depresses the markets by overloading with inferior products. There is no argument in favor of poor quality Suggestions and assistance given on request.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas. Wakeeney, Kansas.

Start with GOOD FLOUR

Finish With GOOD RESULTS

Making good bread, cakes or pastries is just like building a house. You must start with a good fundation. And the foundation of successful baking is Good Flour—UNION GOLD and UNION STANDARD Flour. Go to your Farmer's Union Store and ask for either of these two fine flours. They are milled especially for Kansas housewives and will give them the successful baking results which they demand.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

1140 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.
Phone L. D. 64
— Members of —
Kansas City Board of Trade—K. C. Hay Dealers Assn.—St. Joseph Board of Trade—Salina Board of Trade
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Political Advertising

REPRESENTATIVE, FIRST DISTRICT

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

—W. P. Lambertson.

(For State Auditor)
O. H. HATFIELD
Republican Candidate
for
STATE AUDITOR
Primary, August 2
Member Legislature from Gray County, 1921-1923. Chief Clerk of House Three Terms

FORMER NAT'L PRESIDENT SPEAKS HIGHLY OF STRONG

A recent address by Charles S. Barrett, broadcast over Kansas radio stations by means of electrical transcription, will prove of interest to Kansas Farmers Union members. Mr. Barrett served as national president of the Farmers Union for twenty-two years, and has had a lot to do with farm legislative activities in Washington for more than a quarter of a century; so his remarks reflect a comprehensive knowledge of such subjects.

Mr. Barrett likened Congress to a home community, in which there is always a big talker who claims to know what is wrong with everything, attracts attention, and makes a big noise. But we always find the other kind of man, says Mr. Barrett, in the home community and in Congress, who puts his shoulder to the wheel and who quietly gets things done.

"As an outstanding example of what I mean about a fellow who is dependable, is Congressman Strong of Kansas," said Mr. Barrett. "I have never seen Jim go off on a tangent. I have seen him praised and I have seen him criticized but he remains Jim Strong wanting to do what is right and working mighty hard on the job all the time .... There are not many like him in Congress. Many are great on promising but most of them forget. He has worked as hard for real farm legislation as any man who has ever been in Congress."

Mr. Barrett told that when Mr. Strong came to Congress at the first session of the 66th Congress, he was placed upon the great Banking and Currency Committee of the House, although he had never owned stock in a bank. He was the only member of that committee living west of the Mississippi river, and was seected because of his knowedge of business and agriculture and the known need the central west would have for financial legislation in the reconstruction to follow the war. Mr. Barrett declares that Mr. Strong has brought out more legislation favorable to agriculture out of his committee than had ever come from that committee during its entire history prior to his membership on it. He sums up some of Mr. Strong's accomplishments as follows:

In 1920 the Farm Organizations urged that the War Financc Corporation be rehabilitated to make possible the financing, marketing and exportation of agricultural products. Strong brought the bill out of his Committee and had charge of it when it passed the House. It was vetoed by President Wilson. Strong led the fight that passed it over the veto. It loaned over Two Hundred Million Dollars to agricultural interests.

The Federal Banks were unable to sell their bonds. Mr. Strong was author of the bill that provided for the twelve banks to issue a consolidated bond and made other liberalizations and improvements to the Farm Loan system with the result that the banks were able to resume making farm loans that forced the reduction of war time rates from 7 to 5 1-2 per cent and loaned up to the time of the present depression $870,885,800 to 295,983 farmers.

Realizing that there had come to Congress a man who worked to secure results for agriculture, the Farm Organizations chose him to introduce a resolution creating "The Joint Commission on Agricultural Inquiry." When the Commission was formed I went with him before the same where he presented the plan for the establishment of the Intermediate Credit Banks, which has loaned up until the first of April this year $753,572,000 to farmers cooperative marketing association throughout the nation.

Through his efforts a representative of agriculture was placed on the Federal Reserve Board.

The Bill to enable the Joint Stock Land Banks to issue bonds, which has resulted in their loaning over fifty million dollars to farmers and stockmen came out of his Committee.

The Curtis Nelson Bill, providing capital for the Federal Farm Loan Banks and the bill extending the period of redemption of their bonds, also came from his Committee.

Nor has he ever ceased his loyalty in the interest of the farmers, labor and business interests in agricultural states.

In 1926 he first introduced the bill for the stabilization of the purchasing power of the dollar, which was unanimously endorsed by the farm organizations and this year passed the House under the title of the Goldsborough bill, but known as the Strong plan. He has several times defeated legislation to permit branch banking, which would create a monopoly of money and credits in this country

When this session of Congress convened, it was known that the nation was threatened with the greatest financial crisis of its history and Mr. Strong was selected to introduce and guide through his Committee in the House the Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill.

In his Committee was added the provision that made it possible for the Secretary of Agriculture to make crop loans of over 60 Million Dollars in 46 states to 400,000 farmers.

As a ranking Republican member of his great Committee he made possible the enactment of the administration's financial program that loaned One Hundred Million Dollars to the Federal Land Banks and Twenty-Five Million Dollars to make possible extensions of payments due from farmers.

The Glass Steagall bill that liberalize credits of the Federal Reserve system.

The bill that made possible the rediscounting of agricultural credits by the Intermediate Credit banks through the Federal Reserve system.

The bill establishing home loan banks to finance loaning money on small homes.

The bill from his Committee guaranteeing bank deposits through a fund created partly from funds of the Federal Reserve system and from assessments of the national state banks.

At the request of the farm organizations and the Secretary of Agriculture, he introduced the bill requiring the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to turn over to the Secretary of Agriculture 100 Million Dollars to finance the marketing and exportation of surplus wheat and cotton.

Nor has he confined his work for the people of his District, State and Middle West, to his services upon the Banking and Currency Committee. Whenever a tariff bill was being considered he was on hand to fight for tariffs that would reduce the importations of agricultural products into this country and to place on the free list those articles that the farming and working men are compelled to buy.

Last year when the tax on eleomargarine was held invalid, he called together the members of Congress from dairying states and formed a group of which he was selected chairman that put through Congress a law placing a tax on oleomargarine.

Whenever argriculture or the laboring men needed a friend, Mr. Strong was on hand to join in the fight and though such activities often brought him the opposition of big banks and eastern interests he never lessened his activities so that I can truly say that I know of no Member of Congress who has been a better friend or who has secured more legislation for his and adjacent agricultural states than has Mr. Strong of Kansas.

The Nation is in the midst of a terrible depression. The farmers, laboring men and western interests need men like Jim Strong in Congress.

"JUST BOARDS"

(By Frank A. Chapin, Winfield, Kansas)

A queer subject, yet fraught with much importance. For two or three years now there have been several bricks hurled against the Farm Board, all of which so far have crumbled in their mission.

Now while arguing against the Farm Board, why not look around a little and try to round up a few more boards that might as well be abolished as the Farm Board? We are wondering where there is an organization of any type or kind, that does not have a board of management or directors. There seems to be no such animal. We wonder again what would be the result if ALL these several boards were dispensed with. Can you visualize the condition?

We seem to get our eyes fixed on some board that seems unnecessary, or is drawing too much pay. One does not have to go far to find some such object to fire a few bricks at, just because that is the way we are built. It's a peculiarity of human nature.

The principal objection to the Farm Board is the salary part of it. After all, who pays the salary? All of these years we have understood the farmer pays all the local expense of the cooperative units. This pay is taken from the gross earnings of the business, the stockholders doing the paying. In the case of the larger units of the business, the stockholders doing the paying. In the case of the larger units we also infer these managers get their pay from those who employ them, the owners of the plant, be it large or small. So we infer also the national Farm Board gets its pay out of the earnings of the business it manages. If so, then the farmer members also pay this bill, each one contributing a few cents per bushel from his share of wheat furnished, or such a per cent of the business done. Either way the farmer foots the bill, for all the net proceeds come back to him in a dividend.

We hardly are pursuaded that these salaries come out of the five hundred million dollar fund loaned—yes, loaned—by the government, for this is being paid as funds accumulate. And several millions have already been paid; so why do the tax payers keep throwing this up to the cooperatives? The members of the cooperative associations have been footing their own bills all these years, and our Uncle Sam has not been out a cent for their upkeep.

Let us reason a bit. If, for any reason, the Farm Board should be abolished, why not go a few leagues further and abolish the United States Cabinet, on the same, or like pretext? The Cabinet performs the same sort of service to the government as the Farm Board performs for the cooperative setup. So if the Farm Board must go, let's dismiss the Cabinet, call in all our ambassadors to foreign nations, abolish all boards of banks and corporations; for these are just as much a liability as is the Farm Board; all are performing a similar service toward a common end, viz., a more compact, fact-finding and advisory group than the whole of any of these suggested interests would be.

When the Farm Board goes out, let us have a general dismissal of all boards performing a similar service. Just turn all public business out to the management of the scattered membership. Are we visionary, or are these valid and reasonable demands? If I am wrong in this premise, I will stand corrected by being shown that I am wrong. We are not from Missouri, but over there they raise some stubborn mules. So you will have to show us.

Another query in our mind is, why do men give their opinions as facts when no effort seems to have been made to inform themselves? Our position on this is based on the basis of the Farmers Union method of doing business. We have always paid our own bills and have succeeded in building up our institution second in importance to none. And I am not willing yet to admit the Board at Washington is paid out of the five hundred milion revolving fund. This seems quite out of line with reason, for this fund must be returned, or paid; so, if that be true, how about the pay the Board receives? Assuming that the farmers pay the Board's expenses, we also assume all units of a national character, such as the national marketing institution at Chicago and other plants of like character, are financed from their earnings. The government is not called on to foot the bills of these. The big fund loaned by the government was for the specific purpose of setting up this national system of cooperative marketing—not to pay the salaries of those who operate them. So when the Farm Board is laid off, let's call in all other similar boards, of all public corporations, banks, manufacturing plants, mines, railroads, etc.

The non-member doing business outside of these farm organizations is not touched by our upkeep expense. This farm marketing movement is entirely outside of all political influence or interference, and is wholly the farmers' business. If we are wrong in this matter, then the kicker at the salary of the Farm Board is perhaps justified. If we are right, then the objector will have to find another target to fire at.

Comparing the scope of the Farm Board's activities with the President's Cabinet, we see quite as wide a field and quite as important and vital interest to be conserved. The Farm Board must keep in touch with the whole world production of such articles as come in competition with our own. The Board must know every factor that concerns the welfare of agriculture here—all these and many more features which hinge on our own prosperity. In short, this Board has a responsibility resting on its shoulders second to no other body. Even the President's Cabinet is not more important. Neither does it have a field of wider extent, or of more vital bearing on our national welfare.

The food of the world comes from the soil largely, and the supervision of this basic industry seems to overtop all others in importance. So why all this hue and cry about so important a factor, which is so closely interwoven with every step of our progress, physically, financially, or even spiritually?

We all live by eating. Agriculture is the summing up of all basic industries.—Frank A. Chapin.

COWDEN PLEADS FOR FARMERS TO STICK WITH COOPERATIVES

(continued from page 1)

all the leading farm organizations, are very seriously considering the operation of our own cooperative refinery. Out here in Kansas under your splendid Kansas farms lies millions of gallons of oil, which to all intents and purposes is a farm product. Why shouldn't Kansas farmers handle this cooperatively all the way down the line and save more profit for themselves? The operation of a cooperative refinery would be a big step in this direction. Our board of directors have not yet finished their survey, but I predict that it is only a question of time until you will have the opportunity to use in your tractor and car cooperatively refined gasoline, kerosene and distillate.

This sort of a step on the part of your cooperative should be hailed with a hearty welcome, since it will mean a big step forward in our progress, to handle petroleum products cooperatively all the way from the time it leaves the ground until it is used as a refined product in your machinery. This cooperative program will of course, save for you every cent of the profit. It will keep in Kansas millions of dollars, that otherwise would leave the state, with which you and your neighbors can pay interest and taxes and buy some of the modern conveniences. It will bring more of the good things of life—more joy and happiness to you and your loved ones.

Does this kind of a program appeal to you, to be fair and just? If it does then you should take the lead in helping to develop it in your community. Don't wait for "George to do it"—it's your job! For particulars as to how you may become a leader in this movement write the Union Oil Company (Cooperative) at North Kansas City, Missouri.

S. I. NELSON URGES MEMBERS TO PAY DUES

(continued from page 3)

for themselves. But, sorry to say, there is so much poisonous propaganda spread by their enemies in such a fine way, which they believe and for which they fall, that causes the desertion from the ranks. It causes them not to aid their own cause which they could do by paying the insignificant sum to the amount of their membership dues. They are rather willing to let their destroyers keep the field.

I am not a dirt farmer myself. I am a retired business man. I own farm land and I joined the Farmers Union Cooperative Association several years ago, because I could see the importance of it—and I like a farm organization that has for years worked untireingly for the best interests of the farmers—an honest-to-goodness pure farm organization.

We surely should be proud of our membership in this organization and help back it up. Don't become "sleepy slackers" while the battle is on. Have cheer. "It's always darkest before day break" and something good is going to come out of the battle. Yes, stay with us and pay your dues, even if you have to go without your tobacco for a while. Do it now!

—S. I. Nelson, 445 So. Santa Fe, Salina, Kansas.

AGRICULTURE WILL PROSPER WHEN FARMERS COOPERATE

(continued from page 1)

world are without food and clothing is unavailing. People without means to buy do not constitute a demand.

Changing Conditions

We are dealing now with a condition, not a theory. Within the past thirty years an economic change has come about in this country that to the farming business amounts to a small revolution. That is the substitution of power machinery for horses and mules. Formerly the farmers produced the power for the farm and also much of the power used in the streets of the cities. They produced the fuel, corn, hay, and oats that sustained this power. This was a major source of revenue for the farm. The industrial centers now produce the power and fuel used in the cities and much of that used on the farms. The grain and hay formerly fed to horses and mules must now find an outlet through other channels. In the consideration of the surplus question the change in the diet of the American people is an item of no small consequence.

Back in the days when a farm was a home and a mode of living and when practically everything consumed on the farm was produced and processed there, a surplus had little significance. Since the farm has been converted into a commercial enterprise and these are exchanged for the products of the factory, then a farm must be conducted on a strictly commercial basis.

Production, then, must in a measure be tuned to meet marketing requirements or the farmers must suffer the penalty that is visited upon any industry that indulges in blind production.

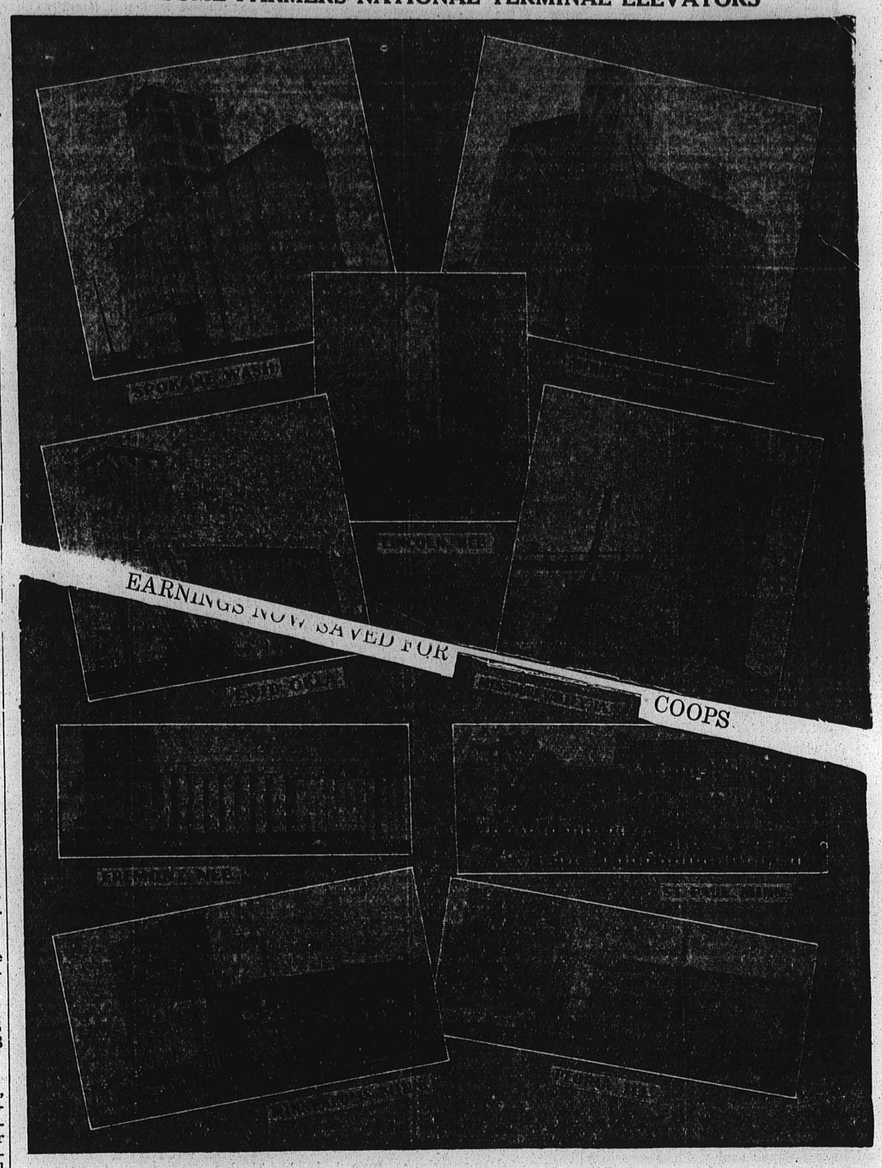
From the consuming public there comes no demand for increased production They always find in the market places an abundant food supply of the finest quality and at reasonable prices. If exorbitant prices are exacted, it is due to faulty systems of distribution and things that happened after leaving the farmers' hands. Farmers know that their products bring cost of production only when the supply is so short as to create a scramble among the dealers to get them.

Farmers understand that when their products are dumped into the great market centers in excessive quantities, every market day constitutes a closing out sale, regardless of cost. They also know that production cannot be curtailed by evangelism, advise and admonition.

The upturn in agriculture will come when every branch of business is brought to the same level, when every producer of agricultural commodities decides to market his particular commodity through his own farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing agency.

When we again toe the mark at the foot of the ladder and once more take an even start, with the understanding that the success of each and every branch of the nation's business is essential for the continued and permanent prosperity of the country, we will then be on our way.

SOME FARMERS NATIONAL TERMINAL ELEVATORS



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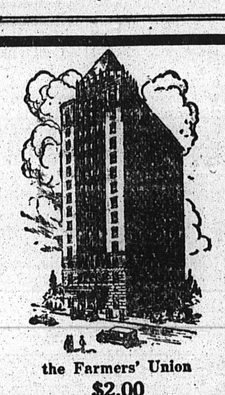
MY-HOME-IN KANSAS CITY

MEET-ME-THERE



the Farmers' Union $2.00

A STUDY IN ENERGY

Left to Right; Horse, Plow, Alkire.

This picture, together with the following facts, or near facts, appeared in the current issue of The Co-Operator, the Farmers Union organ published in Kansas City by The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., The Farmers Union Jobbing Assn., and the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery.

"For years L. J. Alkire, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Wichita, Kas., has insisted that he is a real "dirt farmer." Mr. Alkire, because of his immaculate and urban appearance, apparently has had some trouble in getting everybody to believe his assertion that he is a farmer of the dirt variety.

"Mr. Alkire is a most conscientious man and his failure to convince his friends and the public in general that he is a farmer, with dirt in front of the word farmer, irked him considerably. Therefore, when someone snapped his picture, quite unknown to him at the time, of course, showing him pushing the plow along, he was very much pleased. He had several dozens of the pictures finished, and sent them out to his friends along with comments along this line: 'Now, dern you, you can see for yourself whether or not I am a dirt farmer.' He added by way of explanation, that the horse is the one hitched to the plow. There is a man leading the horse, by the way, and for some good reason of his own, Mr. Alkire saw to it that his likeness did not appear in the picture. This man is none other than the vivacious young hog salesman for the Farmers Union firm at Wichita, Mr. Bill Risley. Mr. Risley is always looking out for the welfare of his boss and is busy now trying to figure out a way to put a seat on the plow.

"Anyhow, The Co-Operator is glad to publish this picture, for it is a study in application of youthful energy. (The horse is young.) It is also an object lesson which teaches cooperation. The moral is: Ship your livestock to the Farmers Union at Wichita so these boys will not have to wear themselves out working in the fields."

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards	20 for 5c	per dozen	10c
Credential blanks	10 for 5c	Secretary's Minute Books	50c
Demit blanks	15 for 10c	Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each	5c
Constitutions	5c	Farmers' Union Watch Fobs	50c
Local Sec'y Receipt Books	25c	Ladies Auxiliary Pins	50c
Farmers Union Buttons	25c		
Farmers Union Song Leaflets,			

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor

WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN Box 51, Salina, Kansas

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS

Offers you insurance protection against the hazards of Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado, Hail, as well as Automobile and Mercantile Insurance.

WATCH THIS AD FOR THE NAMES OF YOUR HOME AGENTS

This is a partial list of our agents by counties — Another list will be published next week.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
J. H. Horton, Madison
V. E. Knapp, Severy
W. H. Stewart, Severy
J. C. Graves, Neal

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
W. S. McKee, Cedar Vale
W. H. Helmick, Cedar Vale
L. C. Holroyd, Cedar Vale

BROWN COUNTY
G. W. Irving, Hiawatha
D. O. Anderson, Everest
Nels Monson, Everest

JACKSON COUNTY
C. H. Davidson, Denison
E. J. Lunger, Mayetta
Thos. L. Reed, Circleville
J. B. Swank, Mayetta
V. C. Gillgannon, Delia

SHAWNEE
Geo. A. Bolz, N. Topeka, R. 3.
Wm. Corbett, Topeka, R. 28
J. L. Kesier, Richland
Paul M. Lyttle, Valencia

OSAGE COUNTY
L. D. Coffman, Overbrook
Wm. C. Haufler, Vassar
R. R. Metzler, Carbondale
C. C. O'Bryhim, Overbrook
Walter G. Oehrle, Overbrook
Mae Price, Michigan Valley
W. E. Broderson, Lyndon

Any of the above agents will be glad to help you with your insurance problems. CALL THEM UP.