



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION



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COMPLETE MERGER BIG GRAIN CO-OPS

Farmers Union Jobbing Association is Merged with Hall-Baker, Farmers National Grain Corporation Subsidiary in Kansas City

MEANS ADVANTAGE TO KANSAS FARMERS

Farmers Union Cooperative, However, Retains Identity and Remains as Definite Link Between Member and Larger Cooperative

One of the greatest forward steps in development of cooperative marketing in recent years was accomplished last week when the Farmers Union Jobbing Association merged its grain handling facilities with Hall-Baker Grain Co. at Kansas City. The Hall-Baker company is an agency of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

The first announcement of the merger was given to the press on Friday morning, June 10. The announcement followed several months of careful planning and painstaking work on the part of representatives of the Farmers National and the Farmers Union firm.

Under the plan finally adopted, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association retains its identity and will continue to function as an active Farmers Union cooperative marketing agency. It will continue to serve the Farmers Union membership in the same efficient manner which has been responsible for its attaining a topmost position in the matter of cooperative marketing of Kansas farmers' grain. The Merchandise Department will not be affected by the merger, and will continue with its policy of supplying merchandise to Farmers Union stores, elevators and business associations on a beneficial cooperative basis.

Harry E. Witham, who has had much to do with building the Farmers Union Jobbing Association up to its present high standing, will continue as manager. This bit of news is welcome to the thousands of friends of the Farmers Union firm. Mr. Witham is every inch a cooperater, and has demonstrated that he has the best interests of the Farmers Union membership at heart at all times.

The plan of merger provides for the Hall-Baker company to take over the handling of all grain from members of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, its elevator facilities and some of its grain handling personnel. E. Crawford and Omar Stevens, salesmen for the Jobbing Association, the Kansas City Board of Trade, have transferred their representation to the Hall-Baker Grain Co. The Farmers Union firm remains as a definite link connecting the Farmers Union elevators with the Farmers National. It had formerly acted more or less as an agent for the Farmers National, by means of a definite federation which was backed by federated contracts involving the elevators, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

The new plan eliminates a duplication of effort which could not be avoided when the Hall-Baker company and the Jobbing Association were acting more or less independently of each other. Thus the move is in the interests of economy.

Payment of greater cooperative dividends to Farmers Union elevators and to all farmers concerned will be possible under the new arrangement than was formerly the case, says Mr. Witham.

The Salina office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association is included in the merger. The selling force at the Salina branch becomes a part of the Hall-Baker set-up, although the relationship of the office to the affiliated elevators does not change in any way from the former relationship.

The field force of the Farmers Union firm has been taken over by the Hall-Baker set-up. This arrangement included the purchase by Hall-Baker of the Farm Marketing bill of the three big farm organizations belonging to the Jobbing Association.

It is believed that the Farmers Union and Hall-Baker merger of grain handling facilities is the forerunner of other similar mergers, which involve the Equity Union Grain Company, the Farmers Cooperative

strengthen the cooperative movement by bringing all the organizations under the leadership of one central body. It was believed that such a large body would give the farmer cooperative movements more bargaining power and at the same time greatly reduce operation costs and selling forces. With several cooperatives operating in the same territory, there was certain to be much overlapping of collecting and handling methods, the sponsors of the movement declared.

Efforts along this line were first started by setting up several regional agencies in different parts of the state, each being a subsidiary of the Farmers National at Chicago. The first regional was established at St. Paul, with the purchase of the Farmers Union Terminal Association. Then followed other such set-ups in the (continued on page 4)

F. U. BUSINESS ASSN. LOOKED AHEAD AND NOW SHOW SURPLUS

H. E. Witham Reports Good Meeting of Stockholders of St. Marys F. U. Business Association on Tuesday Night

GOOD MEMBERSHIP

Says One Reason for Success of Business Assn. is Fact that Folks in Community Keep up Farmers Union Membership

"I attended one of the most enthusiastic meetings last night that I have been to for a long time," writes H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, in a report of the semi-annual stockholders' meeting of the St. Marys Farmers Union Business Association, held Tuesday evening, June 7, at St. Marys, Kansas.

Mr. Witham was most favorably impressed with the progress being made by the St. Marys cooperative. His report went on to say:

"I found that organization was in excellent condition, and I think it speaks well for the members and manager when they can pull a business organization through such times as we have had during the past two years, and show as good a balance sheet as they do. Mr. C. M. Yocum is the manager, and has served in that capacity for a number of years. His balance sheet shows a surplus of \$18,000.00.

"These men have built for a rainy day. They have seen far enough into the future to know that any business institution must build a reserve to take care of just such times and conditions as we are passing through now. I was very favorably impressed with the harmony that prevailed. When it came to election, they had three directors to elect. Some one got up and made a few remarks, and the effect that he thought the present directors had fulfilled all their expectations, and that he could see no reason why they should experiment on some new ones. So a motion was made to re-elect the three outgoing directors, and it passed unanimously."

Mr. Witham was called on for a talk to the stockholders. He says, relative to this, "I could not help but compliment them on the success they have made through such trying times as we have had." Although Mr. Witham's report says nothing about it, he gave the stockholders an interesting talk, packed with sound counsel.

After the meeting was over, Mr. Witham says he learned that membership in the Kansas Farmers Union is in good condition in that community. He says he heard of one local in that community which has paid up its dues this year a hundred per cent. "I can't help but believe this is one reason for their success. They keep their local Farmers Union going, and get together to talk over their own problems," said Mr. Witham.

A fine feed after the meeting was served, and the evening was a success.

Witham's report. He continues, "It was two o'clock in the morning before I got back to Kansas City, for I didn't want to leave the St. Marys bunch until the last possible moment. It was one meeting where I felt amply repaid for my trip. I only wish there could be more such meetings. There must have been over one hundred men at that meeting."

The significant closing sentence of Mr. Witham's report of the St. Marys meeting was "Nobody was cursing the Farm Board nor talking very much about the depression."

REX LEAR ON WIBW

Rex Lear, Salina, Kansas, who is the Kansas representative for the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, will have charge of the Farmers Union half-hour period on WIBW, Topeka broadcast station, on Friday evening, June 17. The program will begin at 7:30 p. m. Mr. Lear's messages are always interesting and helpful. Readers are urged to tune in on this program.

The average fare on airplanes in the United States today is less than six cents a mile, half that of three years ago.

Since arsenic is a slow acting poison the maximum kill of grasshoppers, when poisoned bran mash is used, usually comes about the third day after the poison is broadcast.

KANSAS WHEAT CROP CONDITION IS HALF NORMAL, REPORTED

Severe Decline in Conditions During May Brings Estimated Yield Down to Lowest in Many Years

72,254,000 BUSHELS

Winter Wheat Yield for United States Down to 410,669,000 Bushels; Corn Prospects are Improved

Owing to a marked decline in Kansas wheat prospects during the month of May, the outlook is for a crop of only 72,254,000 bushels, according to the June crop report coming from J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture and F. K. Reed of the United States department of agriculture. The June 1 condition of the wheat crop in Kansas is 50 per cent of normal. That is the lowest condition noted in many years. The estimated yield is the lowest since 1917.

The condition of spring sown small grains is below average. Rye promises a short crop. Corn was planted earlier than usual and the crop is in above average condition. Hay crops, both tame and wild, are rated below average. All crops of tree fruits will be short. May was a dry month, but surface moisture is sufficient for the present needs following early June rains. Subsoil is well supplied with moisture in the eastern half of the state.

Winter Wheat

The condition of winter wheat is 50 per cent of normal, compared with 65 per cent a month ago, 85 per cent last June and 68 per cent the 1921-30, 10-year average. The June condition of the wheat crop in Kansas is 50 per cent of normal. That is the lowest condition noted in many years. The estimated yield is the lowest since 1917. The condition of spring sown small grains is below average. Rye promises a short crop. Corn was planted earlier than usual and the crop is in above average condition. Hay crops, both tame and wild, are rated below average. All crops of tree fruits will be short. May was a dry month, but surface moisture is sufficient for the present needs following early June rains. Subsoil is well supplied with moisture in the eastern half of the state.

In the central third deterioration was due to lack of moisture and heavy Hessian fly infestation. Hessian fly has levied a heavy toll on yields in this area and in the wheat fields there is a possibility that in this section of spring brood may place further limitation on the yields. This insect would not be such a great factor if wheat plants were in vigorous condition. However, much of the crop is shallow rooted and growing on weak soil, and is unable to withstand even the usual amount of fly damage.

Early June rains were beneficial to a limited extent but served in much of the area only to check further deterioration. Additional moisture is needed for proper filling. Grasshoppers are quite numerous in the state generally and may cause some loss of clipping of heads. "Foot-rot" and "Take-all" have taken toll in some fields of the central third while chinch bugs have lowered yield possibilities in the southeast. The crop headed prematurely in much of the state and the present indications are that a large part of early maturing fields in southern border counties will be under way by mid-June.

Other Crops

The estimate of rye production is 200 bushels compared with 300,000 bushels produced last year. Condition is 70 per cent of normal.

Oats are rated at 65 per cent of normal against 85 per cent last year and 73 per cent the 1926-30 5-year average. Acre yield prospects are about average or less. Much of the acreage was sown late and prospects declined from a month earlier due to dry weather.

The condition of barley declined 18 points during May to 58 per cent of normal which compares with 77 per cent last June and 71 per cent the 5-year average. The low condition indicates below average acre yields this year. The outlook for spring wheat is only fair, being 75 per cent of normal. The acreage is small.

Corn started the season in above average condition at 83 per cent. The crop generally was planted earlier than usual. Little replanting was necessary. It is estimated that 65 per cent of the acreage was planted by May 15 and 95 per cent by June 1. Last year these percentages were 55 and 83. In former years there has been little relationship between June 1 condition or early planting and final yield. This year, however, subsoil moisture is quite adequate in the principal corn areas and the crop is off to an early start. Normal summer rainfall should make this a good corn year.

The condition of alfalfa is 75 per cent against 79 per cent last June and 78 per cent the five year average. The first cutting was mostly taken by June 1 and yield was about average or less. Growth was well started for (continued on page 4)

ADVERTISING RESULTS

Advertising in the Kansas Union Farmer is a paying proposition, according to Marvin Stoker of Dresden, Tenn. Mr. Stoker says:

"Orders keep coming. The Union Farmer is doing good business for me. Keep my ad going until I notify you to stop it."

This paper carries the ads into thousands of the best Kansas farm homes, and it is no wonder that the "orders keep coming."

Readers of this paper are urged not to overlook the opportunity of using the "Farmers' Exchange" corner whenever they have anything to sell.

FARMERS UNION FIRM TOPPED THE MARKET WITH 7 CARS CATTLE

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. of So. St. Joseph Sold Four Loads from Oltjen Feed Lots at \$7.40 per Cwt.

NEW YEARLING TOP

Sold Yearlings, Which Had Doubled Weight in 9 Months. Fed by Alfred at \$7.25 Per Hundred

Topping the market on four loads of well finished Hereford steers, at \$7.40 per cwt., from the feed lots of John Oltjen and Emmett G. Oltjen, Doniphan county, Kansas, on Wednesday, June 8, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, South St. Joseph, Mo., established a new high on that market since April 12, when a top price of \$7.50 was paid. This sale of the Oltjen cattle at \$7.40 was 55 cents higher than any other sale on the South St. Joseph yards that day. The four loads of steers bringing this price totaled 74 head, which averaged 1151 pounds to the head. They were bought by Armour and Company.

These cattle were purchased on the St. Joseph market in January at a cost of \$5.35 per cwt., averaging 840 pounds. They were fed for approximately 125 days. The cattle were started on a ration of ground corn, silage, cotton seed and alfalfa. During the latter part of the feeding term, the cattle were together with Purina Steer Fatina and clover hay comprised the ration.

The Farmers Union live stock selling agency at South St. Joseph established a new top for the season on Friday, June 10, two days after the Oltjen sale, when that cooperative sold, at \$7.25 per cwt., three cars of loads of yearling steers, fed by Alfred Omdahl, also of Doniphan county, Kansas. These cattle weighed 977 pounds and were sold to Swift & Company. These attractive little cattle more than doubled their weight during the nine months they were on feed. The drove was purchased on the St. Joseph market as calves last September, their average weight at that time being 480 pounds. They were fed on a balanced ration consisting of corn, alfalfa and molasses feed.

The feeders of these cattle are all members of the Kansas Farmers Union and all have been receiving sizeable dividend checks from the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at South St. Joseph for several years. They not only know how to feed well, but they know how to market well, too. They believe in cooperation, and substantiate this belief by marketing through their own firm.

COMMISSION RATES REDUCED AT WICHITA STOCKYARDS

The market agencies at the Wichita, Kansas, Stockyards, following the issuance by the Secretary of Agriculture of the order prescribing a new schedule of rates for buying and selling livestock on commission at the Kansas City Stockyards, requested the department to permit them to file a similar schedule and waive the ten-day notice required in instances of this kind in order that the new rates might become effective immediately. This request was granted and these agencies filed tariffs, effective June 1, with rates materially lower than those now in effect.

On straight cars of cattle or calves by rail a reduction of \$4.50 per car is made in the maximum rate, and on calves by rail in double deck cars the reduction in the maximum rate is \$6.50. On rail shipments of hogs in single deck cars the reduction in the maximum rate is \$2.00, and on double deck cars \$4.00. On sheep by rail the present single deck maximum rate of \$14.00 is reduced to \$12.00, and the double deck maximum rate of \$18.00 is reduced to \$17.00.

Reductions are also made on mixed cars of livestock to bring the rates on arrivals by this mode in line with those on shipments in straight cars. The drive-in rates on cattle and sheep are reduced 8c per head. Although these are the principal decreases, there are reductions in other items of schedule, some of which are substantial in character.

Alfalfa hay may lose as much as 80 per cent of its vitamin A and 50 per cent of its vitamin B content when it is rain-soaked after it is cut, according to research work in Colorado.

STRONG REPLIES TO CAREY STATEMENT

Kansas Representative, Who is Farmers Union Member, Tells Chicago Board of Trade President He Has Fine Opportunity to Improve Wheat Prices

SAYS BOARD OF TRADE NOT FOR FARMERS

Strong Points Out Fact that Since Advent of Farm Board, U. S. Wheat Prices are above Liverpool for First Time in History

A certain Kansas Farmers Union member, James G. Strong by name, recently replied most vigorously, in his capacity as a member of the House of Representatives in Washington, to remarks that had been given to the press by Peter B. Carey, president of the Chicago Board of Trade. Many of the readers of the Kansas Union Farmer have asked to see Mr. Strong's reply in these columns, and the management of the paper is glad to publish below, the remarks of Representative Strong as published in the Congressional Record under date of May 24, 1932:

MR. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I answer the propaganda given to the press by the president of the Chicago Board of Trade in opposition to House Joint Resolution 394 which I introduced in this House on May 19, 1932, and which is pending before the Banking and Currency Committee.

The president of the Chicago Board of Trade, Mr. Peter B. Carey, recently gave out to the press considerable misinformation in his effort to prevent the passage of legislation for increasing the exportation of wheat and cotton to foreign countries. As I introduced one of these bills, I feel that he expects me to make a reply.

Mr. Carey's statement may be summed up in a few words:

First. That the Federal Farm Board's administration of the marketing act has depressed wheat prices to the lowest levels in the history of this country, resulting in great losses to the wheat producer.

Second. That the Chicago Board of Trade, built up by its members over a period of 75 years, has been the wheat farmers' protection in getting the best price for wheat.

Third. That the Chicago Board of Trade has at least six members who could take the Farm Board's wheat stocks on hand and immediately market them at gradually higher prices and get this surplus out of the way.

Answer I

The answer to No. 1 is that for the first time in history wheat prices in Chicago are higher than Liverpool, which before Congress passed the marketing act was always from 11 to 14 cents above Chicago. This accomplishment is in spite of the efforts of the Chicago Board of Trade to destroy the effectiveness of the United States Government agency in its effort to aid farmers and help bring the Nation out of its worst depression.

Answer II

The Chicago Board of Trade has earned out of its 75-year history the notoriety of being the world's biggest wheat gambling rendezvous. Bids on the market and corners in the market at the expense of farmers mark many black spots in its long career in market manipulations.

It has often traded in futures, commonly known as options, more bushels in one day than all the actual wheat handled at Chicago in a year. These wheat options in a year will exceed many times the actual wheat produced in the entire United States. Chicago wheat option trades in a single year have exceeded several times the world production of wheat in a year.

The Chicago Board of Trade for many years has been of no great consequence as a cash wheat market. Its wheat operations, which are "very large"—re trades in "wind wheat," with commissions that enrich its privileged members; enormous profits to the short sellers. The spring wheat futures (options) are traded in bulk at the same time as the actual wheat in the ground. How is that for price based on supply and demand?

In July, 1920, when the United States Government withdrew war wheat prices then the Chicago Board of Trade at once began its game of wheat options, bankrupting elevators and farmers all over the Nation.

Answer III

Those six members of the Chicago Board of Trade who he boasts can handle and get rid of the Farm Board's wheat and advance the market at the same time have a wonderful opportunity. President Carey would have the Congress, public, and farmers believe the Farm Board has all the wheat locked up; that the Farm Board refuses to sell its wheat and, therefore, war prices are necessarily low, and the wheat (continued on page 3)

Simpson on Money Question

Last week this paper published the first half of the address given over NBC on May 29, by national president John A. Simpson of the Farmers Union. The last half of that address is printed here:

Thomas Jefferson bitterly opposed a monetary system controlled by bankers. In his opinion Congress had no power to transfer to bankers or anybody else the authority to issue, control the volume and to regulate the value of money. It was his opinion that the act creating the first bank of the United States was unconstitutional. He believed that Congress alone had the right to issue and regulate the value of money. The ultra wealthy of that day, and the rich bankers of Great Britain were too powerful a lobby and the objections of Jefferson and the real Democrats of his day were cast aside. However, at the end of the twenty year period for which the bank was chartered the people were aroused against it that the bill rechartering the bank was defeated in Congress. The rich bankers retaliated by hoarding all the gold and silver and withdrawing credits to the extent that they forced a chartering of a new United States bank in 1816.

Andrew Jackson No greater American was ever elected President of the United States than Andrew Jackson. In his first term a bill was proposed to renew the charter of the second United States bank. This bill passed both houses of Congress by a small ma-

(continued on page 2)

Effective Marshall Co. Meet

The Farmers Union members in Marshall county, Kansas, are not only greatly interested in the new Money Stabilization Bill to restore prices to 1921-23 level in order to get the great body of debtors shall not be ruined.

The following motion also was made and carried: "The Marshall Co. Farmers Union, through its secretary, extends its thanks and appreciation to National President John Simpson for his faithful and able championship before Congress of the interests of the American farmer."

The secretary was also instructed to send a vote of sympathy to Pres. Cal Ward who has been ill for some time.

A motion was made and carried as follows: "That our County Farmers Union in line with all the farm organizations endorse the graduated income tax amendment and the tax limitation amendment. And that our county secretary write to each local asking that they set one meeting before the November election for the discussion of these two amendments."

A delegate requested an explanation of the F. U. allotment plan, which was thoroughly discussed. The remainder of the meeting was taken up with discussion and plans for our annual county picnic which will be held at the Sholtz grove near Beattie in the latter part of July. The exact date was not set as an effort is being made to obtain a prominent man as speaker and the date will be set when it is convenient for him to be there.

The next quarterly meeting will be held at Frankfort, Sept. 13.

W. P. Lambertson: "The Marshall Co. Farmers Union through you appeals to Congress that it do not adjourn until it passes the Goldbor-

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1932

COOPERATION IN SCOTLAND

Cooperation plays a most important part in the economic life of the common folks of Scotland. This is brought out forcibly in an article published in the Glasgow Weekly Herald of May 21, 1932. The Herald is a newspaper which comes regularly to Thos. B. Dunn, secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association of Salina, Kansas. The article, referred to, together with supplementary information furnished by Mr. Dunn, throws additional light on some phases of cooperative purchasing.

The Herald carries an extended report on the Annual Congress of Cooperators, which was recently held in Glasgow. This Congress was the 64th annual meeting of the Cooperative Union. This was the first time in 25 years that the Congress was held in Glasgow. It was attended by more than 2,000 delegates from all over the world.

Prof. A. A. Bowman, prominent citizen of Glasgow, addressed the Congress, and declared that the outstanding issue before the people is one of peace and war, or life and death. His subject was "World Cooperation and Disarmament."

Sir Thomas Kelly, Lord Provost of the city of Glasgow, was another speaker quoted in the Herald report. This speaker declared that cooperation is out to elevate the race. From a humble beginning, he said, the Cooperative Union has grown until its membership now includes six millions of people in the United Kingdom. The movement is not altogether for money advantages, although that is important to all business, said Sir Thomas. He spoke of the Union as a wealth producing machine which has been distributing the surplus created by cooperative effort.

Most of the six million members are the working class of people. Among these members the Union has returned a surplus of twenty million pounds sterling. It is pointed out that the people have the control of this gigantic cooperative machine. "Cooperation is the bulwark of the people against high prices imposed upon them," said Sir Thomas Kelly. At the Congress one of the features was the comprehensive display of cooperative products, by the S. C. W. S. (Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society). Prominent among the displays was butter from cooperative creameries, as well as other cooperative products from cooperative concerns.

Speaking of the cooperative movement as it has been developed in Scotland, Mr. Dunn, now of Salina, places particular importance on the fact that the whole structure is

based on the cooperative needs of the common people. Cooperation is so well established in the United Kingdom that the cooperators count on their cooperative savings in a very definite way. Many use their cooperative savings for vacation funds. Many others plan purchases of such articles as pianos or other home improvements with their cooperative savings which they are sure they will receive. Cooperation is accepted as a definite part of the economic life of the masses. Right here, it seems fitting to observe that with such a cooperative background as is furnished in Scotland, it is no wonder that Mr. Dunn became a cooperative leader in Kansas soon after his arrival from Scotland some years ago, and that he found himself in the midst of the Farmers Union work as sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union.

Speaking of the cooperative manufacturing plant in Shields Hall in Glasgow, which is a part of the S. C. W. S., Mr. Dunn relates that on his visit to Scotland two years ago, he spent considerable time in that plant. "It would take four or five days to go through the entire plant and see what they are doing there," he said. Mr. Dunn spent a whole day in the plant and did not see a fourth of it. The plant furnishes employment for some ten thousand employees. How is that for well developed cooperation? It is something for us to work toward.

Two hours of Mr. Dunn's time was spent in the shoe manufacturing plant or department. He watched the several operations extending from the time the raw hides came into the plant and on through until he saw a pair of shoes completed.

Quite significant is the fact that the cooperatives in Scotland do not pay an income tax on their operations. Other private institutions existing for the purpose of returning profits to their operators pay income tax, and are using all their influence to cause the cooperatives to pay a similar tax. However, the cooperators are so well organized that they are in a position to dictate what they shall do and what they will not do. In Scotland, they have reached the point where there is no doubt about the power of cooperation in such legislative matters as taxation.

Will cooperation among Kansas farmers ever reach such a degree of efficiency? It is not impossible. It is well worth the effort.

KANSAS OPPOSED SALES TAX

A letter dated June 1 from national Farmers Union president, John Simpson, contains the information that both Kansas senators voted against the sales tax.

A PROGRESSIVE STEP

Cooperative marketing of grain as sponsored by the Farmers Union experienced another distinct step forward last week, when the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, the largest cooperative grain marketing institution in this section of the United States merged its facilities with the Farmers National Grain Corporation, through the Hall-Baker Grain Co., a Farmers National subsidiary, at Kansas City.

Some details of the merger are found in other columns of this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. The step was taken entirely in the economic interests of the thousands who have benefited by service extended by the Farmers Union firm. The merger makes possible the cutting down still further of expense of marketing, and that is one of the principal aims of cooperation.

Farmers Union members who are familiar with the advantages of the new set-up will receive it with a great deal of favor. It strengthens the Jobbing Association, and makes possible greater earnings. At the same time, it saves money for the co-operators, and is an advantage to the central agency, the Farmers National Grain Corporation. In other words, it accomplishes in a single stroke that which the Jobbing Association has been striving for, for a number of years. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has every right to expect not only a continuation of the loyal support it has received for several years, but it should receive added support, from all its old friends as well as from new friends.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association is still intact, and is one of the principal cogs in the Kansas Farmers Union wheel. Its interests still are identical with the interests of the Kansas Farmers Union state organization. Support of each other will still be on a mutual basis.

H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, summed up the whole situation quite effectively in a letter which he sent out to all Farmers Union members, under date of June 10. Mr. Witham's letter contained the following: "You no doubt have seen by the press reports that we have made some changes in our operations here."

"We have entered into arrangements with The Farmers National Grain Corporation to combine our sales force. This ought to make us bigger and better than ever."

"The Farmers Union Jobbing Association is still going to be here and on the job and see to it that you get the highest market price for your grain and to continue the same service that you have always received."

"We are not liquidating the Farmers Union Jobbing Association; we are joining it up with The Farmers National. In that way we will have plenty of terminal storage facilities to take care of all needs in the country. You will continue to ship your stuff the same as you have always shipped it, and continue to look to us for the best possible service."

"I hope in the near future to be able to meet with you and your board of directors, and receive from you suggestions and advice as to how you want your grain handled."

"Cooperative marketing is here to stay, and we are just going to make it bigger and better than ever by all pulling together."

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By John Frost

Blue Rapids, Kansas

Number 39

IS THE INCOME TAX A DOUBLE TAX?

Somebody's been dreaming again, and saying that if we pay a property tax and also an income tax, then we are taxed twice, and the income tax is a double tax. Really, now, is that so? It takes about 40 million dollars tax in Kansas yearly to support our complete school system. It is being raised now by a property tax of about 40 million dollars. That is not called double taxation. Also it could be raised by an income tax of about 40 million dollars, and the property tax not used at all for schools. That would not be called double taxation. By another plan, 20 million dollars could be raised by a property tax and the other 20 million dollars raised by an income tax. Neither is that double taxation. Nobody is proposing to raise 40 million dollars by a property tax for Kansas schools, and then another 40 million dollars by an income tax for Kansas schools. Those advocating an income tax

propose that the income tax shall specifically supplant some part of the present property tax. Thus it can never be a double tax, that is, a duplication of the property tax. "Yes," but pipes up another dreamer, "The U. S. levies an income tax. Now if Kansas levies an income tax, that will make a double income tax for us to pay." More nonsense. In recent years Kansas citizens have paid a total property tax of about 90 million dollars per year for all purposes—school, roads, townships, cities, counties, and state. At the same time Kansas citizens have been paying a total income tax to the U. S. Government of about 15 million dollars, or a total of about 105 million dollars direct tax to both state and nation. Now if we completely changed our property tax to an income tax, it would mean that the Kansas income tax for all purposes would be about 90 million dollars, and the U. S. income tax would be about 15 million dollars, or the same total of about 105 million for state and nation. No duplication or double tax about it. Too silly to be presented as an argument. The income tax is just another way of raising the same amount of taxes as now raised by the property tax, but it would be raised on the net income of citizens instead of on the assessed property value of citizens.

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"What Congress Is Doing"

By Representative James G. Strong
June 4, 1932

Taxes
No part of the taxes we pay to the County Treasury help to support the Government. It all goes to pay the money, township, school district and cities.

The Government has always derived its revenues from tariffs on the goods of other nations imported into this country, special taxes, and in recent years from taxes upon incomes.

Prior to the World War tariffs collected at our customs houses and internal revenues from taxes on tobacco, alcohol, etc., paid the expenses of our Government. As the nation grew and the Government expenses increased, taxes on incomes were devised to increase revenues and in order that they might be graduated so that those having the larger incomes should pay a larger share of the cost of Government, the Constitution was so amended.

During the war these rates were increased to as high as 70 per cent of large incomes and brought into the Treasury an immense amount of money which for ten years after the war made possible the payment of Ten Billions of Dollars on the national debt, notwithstanding the fact that exemptions from the payment of income taxes were increased until ninety-five per cent of the people paid no income taxes to the Government.

The world depression, resulting from the waste and expenditure of billions of dollars and the disturbance of normal conditions, finally fell upon our country causing so great a loss in incomes that last year the Government receipts from income taxes were reduced one billion seven hundred million dollars, which necessitated not only reducing the cost of Government but the levying of special taxes in order to balance the budget through having incomes equal expenditures.

It is estimated that the revenue bill just passed by this Congress will produce additional Government income of one billion, one hundred million dollars, which with the estimated reduction we have made in expenses of about six hundred million dollars will balance the budget. It contains many obnoxious taxes that could have been avoided had the manufacturers' excise tax, exempting food, clothing, medicine, and agricultural implements, been adopted.

In considering, however, the amount of Government taxes paid by our state it should be remembered that the states north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River pay three-fourths of the Government taxes, so that the generally received from the Government as much and sometimes more than they contribute towards its support.

I believe these facts make it plain that only those people whose incomes justify their paying taxes to the Government have been so paying them. But now, through the defeat of the Manufacturers' Excise Tax, we are to have a series of sales taxes, tax on checks, and increased postage which will make a much larger proportion of our citizens contribute to the cost of Government.

The petition necessary to bring the Patman bill to pay the Compensation Certificates due the veterans of the World War in 1945—before the House, has been on the pair clerk's desk for ten days. The one member of the Kansas delegation that announced he would vote for it, failed to sign the petition that would permit him to do so.

At this good noon hour, I say to you, by radio audience, that those who are responsible for an unemployed army of eight million men and women are the worst criminals in this country.

Arthur Brisbane May 15 made a remarkable statement in his article in the Hearst papers. It is as follows: "President Hoover reminds congress that the national government can use 'emergency powers' now as in war."

There is no lack of power in the federal government, and the president, with the Russian czar and the Turkish sultan thrown into time's

Notes From Washington

Cong. W. P. Lambertson
June 11, 1932

Those who read these paragraphs may be interested in hearing me over NBC, Saturday, June 18. It is the monthly program of the National Grange, on the Farm and Home Hour.

The Kansas Senators voted against the final adoption of the tax bill, representing the action of the conferees in switching a three per cent tax on electricity from the power company to the consumer, after the Senate had twice voted it down on the floor.

This was practically the same conference committee that two years ago booted the industrial rates in the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill after they had already helped prepare record-breaking schedules, which caused retaliation the world over.

Last Sunday we mingled with the farmers of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and in Delaware and find their plight is not very different from ours of the West. Delaware is proud that she was the first state to ratify the constitution. She counts her farmers from the Declaration of Independence.

Dover has only 10,000 people. The Capitol is a building erected in 1722. It is not the equal of the Court House at Oskaloosa. The whole direct property tax is only six tenths of one percent of the assessed valuation. There is no direct tax for school purposes in this little state.

The greatest emergency right now is to save the farms for their owners by the extension of national credit so it will reach the individual. Since the raising of farm prices seems to be defeated we should proceed to give the farmers a chance to hold on a little longer hoping for better days. The sad truth is that farmers are not in control of Congress.

SIMPSON ON MONEY QUESTION

(continued from page 1)
the four years of that terrible strife between the North and South.

The first issue of money had written across the face, "full legal tender for all debts public and private."

This money never went below par and the bankers were never able to control it. It is still in existence. Later in the war the big bankers who had hidden the gold of the country nosed into governmental affairs to where all issues of paper money after the first were not made "full legal tender for all debts public and private." This money went below par, but it won the war. The usury collectors bought it up from the soldiers, farmers and small business men at as low as fifty cents on the dollar. Then with their control in Washington had it redeemed in government gold bonds at one hundred cents on the dollar.

One of the saddest things in present conditions of this country is the fact that after the big bankers for fifty years have established themselves as the biggest criminals in the country our government officials at Washington still treat them as though they were respectable and counsel and advise with them on every public question. They should be completely ostracized in a social and business way by every decent man and woman in this country.

Jefferson and Jackson were two great Democrats. I cannot think of greater hypocrisy than the representatives of big business sitting down to a five-dollar a plate dinner in a celebration once a year pretending to honor the memory of these two great Democrats. If these two men were alive and in the country today those same hypocrites would be denouncing them as radical. They do denounce the money system these two great Democrats advocated.

Abraham Lincoln is the greatest Republican in all history. The only equal in hypocrisy to those Democrats who celebrate Jefferson and Jackson's birthday are the Republicans who celebrate Lincoln's birthday. If Lincoln were here these hypocrites would be calling him a dangerous radical.

I am glad to tell you that the Farmers' Union believes in Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy. It believes in Abraham Lincoln Republicanism. We do not believe in the Mellon-Morgan bankers money system. We know that a monetary system that completely fails every few years and throws a prosperous nation into abject poverty is not a sound system.

The other day a friend said to me, "John, don't you know the constitution guarantees every citizen life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? Don't you know this is equality and real democracy?" I took from my pocket a silver dollar. I told this friend, "There is more democracy in this silver dollar than all the constitutions and laws ever written. This silver dollar represents life, liberty and happiness. The laboring man who went out this morning and came back with one dollar for his day's service had one dollar's worth of democracy, one dollar's worth of life. He could go down to the grocery store and buy the things necessary to sustain life for himself and family. If he came home with five dollars he had five times as much democracy, five times as much life and liberty."

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FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a list of representative sales of live stock handled during the week of June 6 to June 10 by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City.

	Weight	Price
E. A. Latzke & Son, Geary Co., Kans., 4 steers	897	\$7.10
John Kramer, Riley Co., Kans., 10 steers	1145	6.60
S. M. Mitchell, Franklin Co., Kans., 6 yearlings	825	6.50
Hartman & Wright, Osage Co., Kans., 8 steers	870	6.25
C. R. Fuller, Cloud Co., Kans., 5 steers	980	6.25
E. A. Latzke & Son, Geary Co., Kans., 5 heifers	844	6.10
Hartman & Wright, Osage Co., Kans., 15 heifers	728	5.75
Alva Stryker, Marshall Co., Kans., 59 heifers	647	5.65
J. E. Stout & Son, Chase Co., Kans., 9 steers and heifers	655	5.65
Homer Turpenning, Trego Co., Kans., 26 steers	964	5.05
E. C. Stewart, Rooks Co., Kans., 14 steers and heifers	790	5.40
Ed. Mauch, Ness Co., Kans., 7 steers	1122	5.00
R. H. Badger, Osage Co., Kans., 16 stock steers	671	4.85
R. H. Badger, Osage Co., Kans., 18 heifers	680	4.75
J. C. Greenwell, St. Clair Co., Mo., 16 steers and heifers	723	4.75
Ed. Mauch, Ness City, Kans., 15 stock steers	704	4.60
Ed. Mauch, Ness City, Kans., 15 stock steers	704	3.50
Page City F. Co-op., Logan Co., Kans., 9 cows	800	3.00

Fred Buehner, Mitchell Co., Kans., 197 lambs	73	6.35
W. M. Davis, Ray Co., Mo., 10 lambs	78	6.25
L. H. Snider, Bourbon Co., Kans., 11 lambs	69	6.25
N. E. Gragg, Henry Co., Mo., 13 lambs	69	6.25
Henry D. Kettler, Douglas Co., Kans., 10 lambs	84	6.25
Luther Harmon, Lafayette Co., Mo., 26 lambs	74	6.25
G. S. Brockway, Franklin Co., Kans., 15 lambs	70	6.25
Chas. Boehrt, Cloud Co., Kans., 56 lambs	72	6.25
A. P. Campbell, Lafayette Co., Mo., 27 lambs	78	6.00
Orval Houseweat, Crawford Co., Kans., 21 lambs	77	6.00
A. R. Jones, Crawford Co., Kans., 26 lambs	67	6.00
R. E. Chambers, Franklin Co., Kans., 22 lambs	76	6.00
James Turner, Platte Co., Mo., 15 lambs	73	6.00
Carol Fesden, Washington Co., Kans., 39 lambs	62	6.00
R. E. Lebow, St. Clair Co., Mo., 14 lambs	62	6.00
W. I. Garnett, St. Clair Co., Mo., 28 lambs	67	6.00
W. S. Baker, Linn Co., Kans., 18 lambs	60	5.75

Shackley & Vasey, Dawson Co., Neb., 25 hogs	190	3.05
H. M. Desque, Osage Co., Kans., 16 hogs	190	3.05
H. R. Long, Osage Co., Kans., 21 hogs	170	3.05
Walter Ellis, Osage Co., Kans., 63 hogs	236	3.05
Farmers U. Elev., Jackson Co., Kans., 23 hogs	225	3.00
Fred Stigge, Washington Co., Kans., 26 hogs	250	3.00
Farmers Union S. A., Nuckolls Co., Neb., 76 hogs	211	3.00
Claypole & Meeker, Grundy Co., Mo., 77 hogs	193	3.00
H. M. Schoepflin, Osage Co., Kans., 62 hogs	191	3.00
Farmers Union C. A., Furnas Co., Neb., 48 hogs	225	3.00
R. E. Richter, Jefferson Co., Kans., 34 hogs	224	3.00
Geo. Lawrence, Chase Co., Kans., 30 hogs	233	3.00
Emil Samuelson, Riley Co., Kans., 36 hogs	217	3.00
Thome & Heder, Wabunsee Co., Kans., 46 hogs	227	2.95
Gotherberg S. A., Dawson Co., Neb., 45 hogs	174	2.95
Penckee F. U. Graham Co., Kans., 63 hogs	204	2.95
Floran Calkins, Osage Co., Kans., 25 hogs	174	2.95
Robert Taylor, Johnson Co., Kans., 31 hogs	260	2.90
Frankfort F. U., Marshall Co., Kans., 40 hogs	260	2.90
Geo. A. Imhoff, Sheridan Co., Kans., 40 hogs	284	2.85
Wm. Bayer, Clay Co., Kans., 32 hogs	315	2.70

waste basket, is the most powerful ruler on earth.

The thing is to decide what ought to be done and then do it. We know three things that are needed: confidence, money and employment.

The government has power to provide all three.

It could print the money needed and with the name U. S. A. on it, that would be the best money in the world.

Do you doubt it? You would take any plain piece of paper, marked "U. S. \$100,000,000. John D. Rockefeller" and you would not discount it by as much as an eighth of 1 per cent, if you were sure of the signature. The world will take Uncle Sam's I. O. U.'s up to \$100,000,000 and twice that.

The difficulty is that our financial powers are accustomed to get their rake off, in the way of commission and interest on any money that the government creates. The financial powers are also the government, since Uncle Sam to use his credit except through money lent by them, and if they happen not to have it, or if they are frightened to death, as at present, and cannot or will not supply what is needed, except on usurious terms, they will not let the government operate, free of their financial tutelage.

The president would exercise 'emergency powers' wisely, if he would simply say 'what money the government needs, it will print and use, without permission from the financial powers, for the creation of governmental power. If that be inflation, make the most of it. But please note that payment with money thus issued will be legal payment of any obligation within the boundaries of the United States.'

In war, there was an emergency for men, their blood and their lives. The government did not hesitate to take 3,000,000 men, ship them 3,000 miles, pay them not to nothing, and require risk of life from all of them. The protests of mothers did not count. It was an emergency.

This is an emergency, in which cash is needed. Why must the government now pay more attention to some asinine financiers, afraid of losing profits, than it pays in wartime to a mother, afraid of losing her son?

The explanation and the fact is that our government is a financial enterprise, controlled by financiers. We have not had a president to resist that financial power, since Andrew Jackson.

Congress proposes to investigate silver and discover what is the matter with it. The president is said to approve if gold is included in the investigation.

This country, a great silver producer, fights to knock down all silver's price, in favor of gold, produced in America on a very small scale. The amount of silver produced the world over for many years past has averaged less than 13 times the amount, weight for weight, of gold produced. But gold, instead of selling at 12, or 20 times the price of silver, sells at more than 60 times the price of silver. And of 1,800,000,

000 human beings on earth, 1,600,000,000 have no gold. Just what they are to use 'for money' in buying from us, seems a problem. The British have dropped the gold standard, and are prospering. We hang on to it desperately, as though our only possession were our few pitiful billions of gold, and you know what is happening to us. You know, also, what is happening to gold. Europe, France especially, draws it out of our vaults at the rate of \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000 a day.

Uncle Sam is like an old farmer, with a thousand leeches sucking his golden blood.

I quote further from Arthur Brisbane in his article of May 26th as follows: "Here in America we have what might be called a conservative

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

OTTAWA COUNTY PICNIC

Rex Lear was Principal Speaker at One of County's Best Picnics

The Ottawa County Farmers Union picnic was held in the park at Minneapolis, Kansas, on June 9 and it was well attended in spite of the fact that it sprinkled rain until nearly noon.

The forenoon program consisted of races by the boys, girls and men and music by the High School band which consisted of about fifty members and furnished some excellent music.

The basket dinner was much enjoyed by all and left no doubt that our farmers still have plenty to eat. The band again furnished music after dinner and this was followed by an excellent program.

The address of welcome by the Chamber of Commerce and response by the County Farmers Union President was followed by an excellent talk by Rex Lear of Salina.

Mr. Lear is a very forceful speaker and presented his topics in an excellent manner. Mr. Lear added many new friends to his long list of old friends at Minneapolis.

We want to say also that Mrs. Lear and the boys attended the picnic and Mrs. Lear also won many friends while in our midst. We hope they will attend many of our meetings.

The Grover, Center, Spring Hill, Culver and Summerville locals then presented one of the best programs ever given at one of our picnics.

The Cowboy trio of Center Local made a great hit with the crowd and was a fine display of young talent. Much interest in the Farmers Union was manifested throughout the meeting and we hope to have many more good picnics in Ottawa Co. in the future.

After the program we were entertained by a splendid ball game between Spring Hill and Battle Creek, the latter winning the game.

The final feature was a dance in the evening in the I. O. O. F. hall which was filled to capacity.

We then all returned to our homes, tired and happy and well pleased with one of the best picnics ever held in the county, and all determined to boost for the good old Farmers Union.

By Committee.
I. E. Sewell.

RILEY CO. RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were adopted by Riley County Farmers Union in quarterly session at Grandview schoolhouse on Saturday, June 4.

Resolved: We regret that Congress has wasted all this time at Washington without having passed any legislation of real benefit to the common people and we demand that they do something to retrench on government expenses.

Resolved: We extend to the Board of County Commissioners our appreciation for what they have done so far in reducing our county expenses and we pledge our support in any further attempt to curtail expenses.

We urge upon our Senators and our Congressmen that they work for and support the three measures for Agriculture relief known as the Frazier Bill, the Swank-Thomas Bill and the Wheeler Bill.

We believe the time has come for another 10 per cent reduction in wages or salaries of all persons employed by the County and we sincerely ask our County Commissioners to give this serious consideration immediately.

We extend our sincere appreciation and thanks to the ladies of the Grandview Local for their bountiful dinner.

GUST LARSON, Secretary.

OVER 200 PRESENT AT FRANKLIN CO. MEETING

On Friday evening, June 3, we held the county Union meeting at the Rock Creek Local and we had a dandy crowd, there being over 200 present.

The picnic committee reported there had been no definite decision as to when or with whom we would have our picnic, but it will take the place of the next regular meeting.

According to Mr. T. G. Ramsey's report of the filling station, it must be several of those Bords and Piers Arrows had refused to pass the Union Certified sign, if they were needing supplies, and it's right that they should stop, especially if driven by a member of a farm organization.

Zerbe's orchestra had another engagement for that evening but the Frederick brothers and Mr. Harold Spencer furnished us nice music.

A group of young men from Ottawa, directed by Frank Lewis, spoke on "The Alabama Mining" and if there was any one that didn't find a laugh in all their songs, jokes, and other antics, he surely must have had

more or his mind than the depression.

The play part, "The Booster Club of Blackville," represented a political campaign. Interest began to mount when "Mister Johnson" had arrived in town and was going to make a campaign speech. His memory seemed to fail him on several of the subjects he wished to speak of. (Some politicians lose their memory after election) but he had the rest of the club almost convinced there was going to be a terrific explosion and tremendous upheaval when the coon behind his back set off the firecrackers and busted up the platform, and "Mister Johnson" fell in the box. When he came up his hat was jammed down on his head and I expect he felt like some of the defeated candidates who feel this fall. They will think, "If I had just promised them a little bit more maybe I would have won." It was a jolly bunch of "coons" and we enjoyed having them with us.

A vocal solo, "In the Hush of the Twilight Hour," was nicely rendered by Miss Lynn Walker.

The refreshments of a sack lunch and coffee were served by ladies of the Rock Creek local.

After the refreshments were served some felt the desire to try that nice waxed floor. Yours truly doesn't step to the music so often any more and it brings to mind the story of the old man who got to thinking maybe he had not been showing his wife as much love and appreciation as he should and was going to do differently; so when he went to the house he took her in his arms and kissed her and she was so surprised she said, "What ails you, you old fool?"

Will send the picnic announcements later.

Mrs. Harry Morgan, Secy.

TEMPLIN LOCAL 1931

Our meeting was held Friday evening, June 3.

Following the usual procedure of business Mr. Frank Thoes gave a talk on a certain phase of our cooperation, namely for each one to get his bit to build up the local by getting on better terms with our fellow members and in so doing win them back into our organization.

A program was given which was rather short because of the absence of some who were to have a part in it.

Recitation, "Seven Little Gypsies," by Robert Zimmerman; "The Flower Questionnaire," conducted by Mrs. Walter Zimmerman; Essay, "Why Do We Eat Meat," read by Mrs. Walter Zimmerman; reading, "A History Lesson," by Lawrence Zimmerman.

The committee served sandwiches, strawberry short cake and iced tea. At our next meeting the men have charge of the entertainment and serving.

Mrs. Walter Zimmerman.

GOOD TIME AT WATERVILLE

The Farmers Union members of Union No. 78 at Waterville, Kansas, held their usual meeting May 27. In spite of the approaching storm, a good size crowd was present.

The usual business routine was conducted and delegates were elected to attend the quarterly meeting at Beatrice.

Harry Lamoraux, Nick Brannner, Geo. Livergood were elected.

The following program was enjoyed: Instrumental duet, Mrs. Sophia Blaser and Mrs. Mary Koppe; song with guitar accompaniment, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Tommer; reading, Mrs. Chas. Copeland; song by Twila Blaser.

The sack lunch was a treat to all. The little girls of the Union are to prepare the program for our next meeting which is June 22.

Harry Lamoraux is the chairman of the committee.

Mrs. John Tommer, Reporter.

MR. TURNER'S VIEWS

A recent letter from N. A. Turner of Pomona, Kansas, says he enjoys reading the Kansas Union Farmer and seeing letters from other people. He enjoys reading the advertisements, and the tax relief articles by John Frost. "We have our share of taxes here in Franklin county," says Mr. Turner. "The hogs, fat and ready to sell, will not pay for the corn they have eaten. I will have to pay taxes on them next winter. If farmers would turn these young hogs out and let them grow until next fall the market would be ready for them."

Mr. Turner goes on to say, "We must read our paper more." He predicts that hundreds of farmers will not have taxes to pay in one or two years more, for they will be closed out.

The Farmers Exchange

Where Farmers Buy and Sell

RATES FOR ADVERTISING IN THIS CLASSIFIED SECTION EACH INSERTION PER WORD 3c

Terms cash in advance and where check accounts the rate will be 2 1/2c per word per insertion.

Number of words	1	2	3	4	5
10	30	60	90	120	150
11	33	66	99	132	165
12	36	72	108	144	180
13	39	78	117	156	195
14	42	84	126	168	210
15	45	90	135	180	225
16	48	96	144	192	240
17	51	102	153	204	255
18	54	108	162	216	270
19	57	114	171	228	285
20	60	120	180	240	300
25	75	150	225	300	375
30	90	180	270	360	450

REGISTERED Guernsey Bull, one year old. Good type and production. -Regis. Bros., Cawker City, Kansas. 6-23 p.

MAN WITH 17 years experience wants position as manager of Farmers elevator. No job too big. Best of references as to ability and bookkeeping. Write "Manager," Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas. 6-16b

TOBACCO—Postpaid. Aged in bulk. Good, sweet chewing, 10 pounds, \$1.50; smoking \$1.10.—MARVIN STOKER, Dresden, Tenn.—1c

SUMMER PRICES on Chickens and Eggs, White Giant chicks \$3.50 per 100; Black Giants and Buff Minorcas \$5.50 prepaid. THE THOMAS FARMS, Pleasanton, Kans.—1c

REAL NANCY HALL Sweet Potatoes to plants, 20 cents, 100; \$1.50, 1000 P. O. B.—Gus Puttkamer, Columbus, Kansas. 6-30p

MR. KINNEY IS AVAILABLE FOR SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. A. M. Kinney, former secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, is available for speaking dates for cooperative institutions and Farmers Union locals or county organizations in Kansas. Mr. Kinney is a representative of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. He is thoroughly conversant with cooperative needs and developments, and is a valuable man to have at any cooperative meeting. Any locals or other organizations wishing to secure Mr. Kinney as a speaker may get in touch with him at his home in Huron, Kansas.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas our Creator has entered our community and has taken from us the father of Brother G. H. Johnson and in so doing has taken from the home a kind and tender father, Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of Centennial Local No. 1933, extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of sorrow. Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon the records of our Local and a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Otis Decker,
Sam Embers,
Slyde Sitts,
Committee.

DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT PLAN

The domestic allotment plan of farm relief, which is a method of guaranteeing farmers cost of production for their crops, has been up for considerable discussion in Congress and in civilian gatherings lately. The plan, one of three which the three-way measure reported favorable recently by the Agricultural Committee provides for. The measure as reported would give the Farm Board the authority to use all three plans or any combination of the three plans. The three plans are based on the equalization fee, the debenture and the domestic allotment plan.

The domestic allotment plan, as described by Senator Peter Norbeck of South Dakota recently in the Senate, provides for certain acreage allotment to each farmer who signifies his willingness to produce under the plan. To begin with, certain allotments are made to each state in different commodities. The commodity most discussed is wheat. A state board of seven members makes the allotments to the counties. From that point, the farmers are allotted certain acreages or yields. To the farmers who voluntarily affiliate themselves with the plan, certificates are issued as soon as the grain is in the ground.

The ground certificates are based on the determined average yield per acre, the allotted acreage, and the tariff. If a farmer were allotted 100 acres, at an average yield of ten bushels per acre, he would receive a certificate calling for \$420. That equals the tariff, 42 cents, per bushel. He may discount the certificate at his bank if he chooses, and use the money. Or, he may keep the certificate until it becomes due after the crop season. In other words, he has the assurance of receiving a tariff for his crop. Of course, in order to do this, he must abide by the decision of the board who fixes his acreage allotment. Most farmers would affiliate, for they would know that while they were reducing acreage—if a reduction was in order—the other farmers would be doing the same thing.

In addition to the 42 cents per bushel, the farmer gets whatever his crop brings on the market. Thus he gets the world price plus the tariff. If he produces more than the average yield, or, say, 15 bushels per acre, he already has received \$420.00 (based on the above conditions) and has the whole yield of 15 bushels per acre to market for which he can get 12¢ or at the world price. If something happens to the crop and he does not raise anything, he has met the conditions called for in the allotment plan, and already has his \$420 which is his to use as he sees fit.

The money with which the government will finance this plan is derived from excise tax on processors or manufacturers who manufacture goods from the farm products, or who process the products of the farm or who slaughter hogs. While wheat is the only commodity discussed at any length here the plan also includes other products of which surpluses are produced.

The plan, as explained by Senator Norbeck, is told in remarks prepared by W. R. Roland of Mitchell, S. Dakota, a publisher. Mr. Roland is quoted by Senator Norbeck as follows: "This bill is not to be considered as being in conflict with the measure now in Congress supported by the three farm organizations, inasmuch as it would accomplish all the objects of the present and proposed law, and more, as follows:

"First: It would bring about real stabilization with corresponding benefits to markets, and do it without cost to the Federal Treasury.

"Second: It would accomplish all that is proposed by the equalization fee and more, because it would make the full amount of the tariff (instead of just a fraction of it) effective on the entire domestic consumption.

"Third: It would accomplish all that is proposed by the export debenture and more, because, as a subsidy it would apply not partially but wholly, and not just on the exports producing several times as much for the farmer as the export debenture.

"Fourth: It is an elaboration and development of the allotment plan proposed in the third section of the measure introduced by the farm organizations, not only making it effective and positive in action but rendering it apparently constitutional beyond all doubt and altogether self-financing."

Scientists say that it takes at least 400 years to build one inch of fertile top soil. However, this inch of top soil may be washed or blown away in only a few years when cultivated continuously.

KANSAS WHEAT CROP CONDITION HALF NORMAL

(continued from page 1)

The second crop by early June rains. All tame hayrakes 74 per cent against 82 per cent last year. Wild hay, 75 per cent against 84 per cent last year. All clover and timothy 73 per cent this year compared with 84 per cent last year.

The condition of pasture is 75 per cent compared with 80 per cent a month ago 88 per cent a year ago and 91 per cent two years ago. Dry weather is the principal cause. Pastures in western Kansas were brown at the end of May but improved with early June rains.

The condition of flax is 76 per cent against 88 per cent a year ago and 81 per cent two years ago. The crop has made a good showing in recent years. Acreage is on the increase.

The condition of apples is 25 per cent against a production of 70 per cent last year and 44 per cent the 5-year average production. The condition of peaches is 12 per cent indicating a crop of 40,000 bushels, compared with 66 per cent production last year of 350,000 bushels. Pears also rate 12 per cent and production is forecast at 32,000 bushels compared with 220,000 bushels last year. The condition of cherries this year is 57 per cent, last year 68 per cent.

United States Crops

Winter wheat this year is estimated 410,669,000 bushels; last year 787,465,000 bushels. Rye this year 38,734,000 bushels; last year 32,746,000 bushels. The condition of the other crops this year and last is as follows: All Spring wheat 84.5 per cent and 67.9 per cent. Oats 79.9 per cent and 84.7 per cent. Barley 82.3 per cent and 77.2 per cent. All tame hay 76.9 per cent and 77.4 per cent. Wild hay 79.7 per cent and 69.6 per cent. Alfalfa 83.5 per cent and 79.4 per cent. Apples 58.5 per cent and 75.7 per cent. Peach production forecast 48,927,000 bushels against 77,743,000 bushels last year. Pears 21,487,000 bushels against 23,009,000 bushels last year.

COMPLETE MERGER OF BIG GRAIN CO-OP.

(continued from page 1)

Pacific Northwest, in mountain states and finally in the Southwest.

Cooperative grain marketing associations in these areas were required to affiliate with the Farmers National before they could receive loans or benefits from the farm board's huge revolving fund of 2 1/2 billion dollars, part of which was made available for aid of the cooperatives.

Stock Held by Association

In this manner a total of twenty-seven cooperative marketing associations became affiliated with the huge set-up as stockholders. Stock in the Farmers National was purchased either with cash or notes of indebtedness. At that time the cooperatives were given a choice of doing their own selling or marketing through the corporation. The majority chose the former course, but since then several have adopted the corporation's plan.

In the two and a half years that it has been in operation, the Farmers National has grown to huge proportions by the aid of government funds. It now is estimated to have under its control nearly 60 million bushels of elevator storage space at terminal and country points in the United States, or many times more than the biggest private grain company. Present storage facilities of the Farmers National by areas are as follows:

In the St. Paul-Minneapolis-Duluth area, 27 million bushels; in Kansas City, 8 million; Omaha, 5 million; Iowa and Nebraska interior, 10 million; 3 million; Spokane-Seattle-Portland area, 8 million; Kansas, 1 1/2 million; Oklahoma, 2 1/2 million; Colorado and Utah, 2 1/2 million; Peoria, 1 million; Nashville, 1,300,000 bushels. The Equity Union has 130 farmer-owned member elevators in Kansas and Nebraska, and the Kansas wheat pool owns or leases twenty-eight elevators in Western Kansas and terminal elevators at Leavenworth and Kansas City.

SIMPSON ON MONEY QUESTION

(continued from page 2)

ious marketing bills that had been pending in Congress. The last of April Senator Thomas, by resolution in the Senate, secured a further hearing before the Senate Agricultural Committee on the farm organizations' representatives. The result is a new bill recently sponsored by the Senate Agricultural Committee and introduced by its Chairman, Senator Charles L. McNary. It is known as the Debenture, Equalization Fee and Allotment Plan Marketing Bill. The Committee has unanimously reported it favorably. It provides, first of all, that it shall be the duty of the Farm Board to see that farmers get cost of production for that part of their crops used in this country. If this bill becomes a law it is mandatory on the Farm Board to get cost of production for that part of farmers' crops used in this country. Then the bill gives them three methods that may be used to get cost or they may use any combination of these three methods. Method number one is Export Debenture Plan. Method number two is Equalization Fee and method number three is the Farmers Union Allotment Plan.

Every person listening in should write Senator Charles L. McNary asking him to see that Senate Bill 4536 reaches a vote in the Senate, at once. You should also write to Congressman Hampton P. Fulmer of South Carolina, who has introduced the same bill in the House. It is number H. R. 11866. Ask him to do everything possible to see that this bill is brought to a vote in the House. Also ask for copies of the bill and get your neighbors and business men in your town to write to the Congressmen and Senators from your state.

The moratorium has been passed. The Finance Corporation was established. The two billion dollar refinancing bill became a law. All this with prices of farm crops steadily going down. All this with the unemployed army continually increasing in numbers. They are now struggling to balance the budget. Balancing the budget will have no more effect on the prices of eggs, butter, fat, pork, beef, wool, wheat or cotton than has the other measures passed in this section of Congress.

It is a crime for Congress to adjourn without doing a single thing to restore prices of commodities to where the producer can pay his interest and taxes. It is a crime for Congress to adjourn with a million and a half more people unemployed than when they convened last December.

Write to your Congressmen and Senators and tell them so. Write to them and tell them it is their duty to stay in session until they have passed these remedial farm bills. Tell them there will be no votes for them if they come home empty handed.

The legislation involved in S. 4536 does not cost the government anything except a little for administration. It does not put the government into the business of buying or selling agricultural products. It will not cost the government any more under this bill to see that farmers get cost of production for that part than it costs the government to see that the transportation companies get cost of production for carrying the freight of the country.

In this marketing the other fellow has paid us on a basis of a dollar for products and then sold them back to us for two dollars and now they are trying to collect. We cannot pay. We cannot buy any more. We cannot because we did not get our fair share when we sold. The same thing is true of labor. His toil produced the manufactured goods. His toil transported those goods. His toil has helped to distribute those goods. They sold him two dollars for every one dollar they paid him and because he cannot pay he loses his job.

The cry of the avaricious wealthy in defense of his greed is that he must have a large part of the nation's wealth each year in order to expand his business.

The truth is every factory in the United States, excepting small factories, are larger than they need be. It would be ten times better for the country and for the manufacturers to have smaller plants running night and day than to have the large ones not running at all. Factories and farmers operate at capacity when the farmers and the laborers get practically all of the nation's income. They cease to work entirely when the farmers and laborers get none of the income. Under our present system the farmers of this nation do not get one-third of the money the consumers pay for his product. You cannot have prosperity that way.

Usury

The high criminal, the usurer, gets most of the net income of the nation. The farmer and laborer, the factory and the railroad are all slaves to this Bible condemned creature. There is no such term as "interest" in the Bible, it is all usury. One per cent in the sight of God is as much as twenty-four per cent. It is only in modern civilization that these usury scoundrels have been able to secure to themselves legal respectability. To make their business respectable laws have been passed arbitrarily fixing what rate of interest shall be usury.

If you would like to know the power of usury consider the fact that one thousand dollars placed at six per cent compound usury annually in less

than one hundred years is two hundred fifty thousand dollars. Under the present usury system of this country in less than twenty five years a handful of master usurers will own all the wealth of the nation. There is not a book in the Bible that does not condemn to hell every usurer. The taking of interest during more than half the history of the world has been a crime. Martin Luther used the bitterest language against the usurer and compared him with the murderer. For thousands of years English law forfeited

the property of the usurer declaring him an outlaw, banished him from the country and disinherited his children. The usurer could not attend public meetings and neither was he protected by law from mob violence.

This session of Congress must deliver farmers from international bankers, usurers and the stock and commodity exchange gambling done. Gambling in our products and controlling the money system of the country are the twin evils that prevent any prospect of return of prosperity to our nation.

The Aladdin

J. K. MOORE, Mgr.

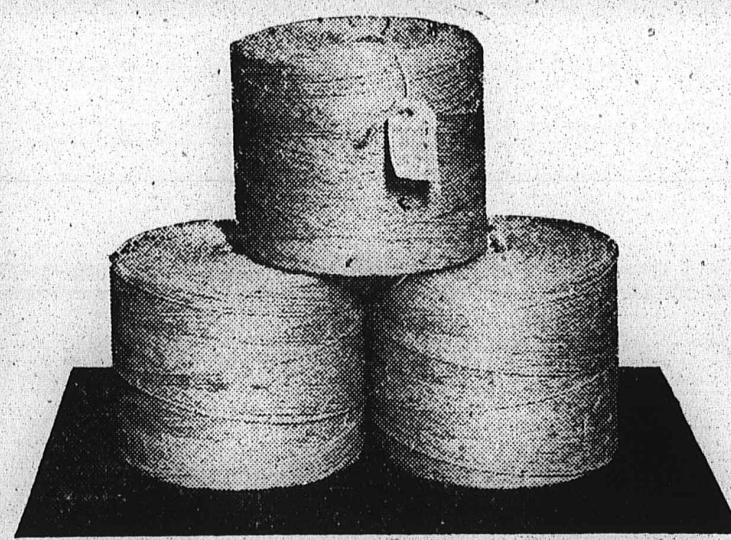
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It lurks in the Unexpected Places

Although the majority of us do not stop to think of it, Fire is always "just around the corner," in our everyday lives. And we, ourselves, are in control of each situation. Fire, in its own right, is a useful servant of Mankind. It becomes a friend, a dealer of death, and a national menace only when people "forget" or are indifferent.

For some inexplicable reason, people will "light fires" from the kerosene can; will rush down cellar steps into trash-infested gloom, with lighted matches; will leave matches where children can "get at them," will "smoke in bed." And, as a natural consequence, along with a thousand other examples of human carelessness, the national fire loss each year, in money and in human lives, mounts alarmingly.

There are fire extinguishers for handy use and there are electric torches to take the place of matches and there are incentives to "Clean up" in attics, cellars and closets, but the merry race goes on, just the same. Why?

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