

torney General. All geographic regions except the East South States participated in the increase in farm bankruptcies. In 1931, with 1931, the largest increase in the East, North Central where the number of farm bankruptcies last year was 1,580 against 1,025 in 1931. Farm bankruptcies in the West increased steadily in proportion since 1921.

Illinois led all States in new farm bankruptcies last year with 614 cases, followed by California, Iowa, Wisconsin 253; Ohio, 228; Indiana 208; New York and Georgia 193. Of the 1931 farm bankruptcies by all groups divided by the Attorney General: Farmers 4,849; was 98,295; merchants 15,864; manufacturers 1,466; professional classes 10,197. The total of farm bankruptcies in 1931 was

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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

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

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

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WILL WE MEET THIS TEST SUCCESSFULLY?

Kansas farmers are face to face with a test, which is somewhat different from tests which they have faced during the past few years.

As surely as the sun rises in the east, Kansas farmers are on the threshold of better times. Already, prices of most commodities are steadily gaining, with some commodities, such as wheat, showing a remarkable rise. Live stock prices are showing more than seasonal advances. Almost every sort of commodity produced by farmers and marketed by them is bringing in more returns to the farmer than was the case only a few weeks or months ago.

In addition to the improved prices, Kansas wheat growers are assured of some forty millions of dollars being paid to them in cash within a very few weeks, by virtue of the recently enacted Agricultural Adjustment Act. This is real money which they would have had no chance to receive had it not been for the work of leaders of the Farmers Union and of other farm organizations.

At last, then, the farmer is being recognized in the matter of receiving special benefits, which he deserves in far greater measure than other industries, who have received great special benefits, have deserved. This is the first time, in fact, that farmers have ever been in line to receive cash benefits.

The tests which Kansas farmers have formerly faced had to do with their ability to keep going, or to keep the wolf from their doors. Such a test still exists, perhaps, in many cases; but that test has been greatly minimized—thanks to organization among farmers.

It was only a short time ago that the picture was black, indeed. No market existed for farmers' products, and no ray of hope seemed to pierce the gloom which surrounded the farming industry. The gloom was so dense that it spread to all industries. There is no need, however, to go into the immediate past and recall these pictures which but recall tragic memories.

The membership of the Farmers Union suffered along with everything else connected with the farm. Farmers couldn't pay their dues in the very organization which they needed to help them fight their collective battles. This, of course, pleased those classes who do not want Agriculture to have an even break; for these classes—these interests opposed to Agricultural prosperity—knew that without organization, Agriculture could not accomplish its objectives.

The Farmers Union, however, went ahead and did the best it could with what organization and with what membership it could muster under these adverse conditions. It kept everlastingly at it. Leaders sacrificed. Members sacrificed. Farsighted farmers allowed some other things to go by the way, and thus kept the membership just large enough to allow the organization to administer some heavy wallops, through Farmers Union leadership.

Now these sacrifices have borne fruit. All Agriculture is participating in the bettered conditions thus brought about. That means that every farmer in Kansas is much better off than he would have been if the Farmers Union had not been in the thick of the fight for his better interests. This is true in more ways than one. It is true because marketing conditions have been greatly improved due to efforts of Farmers Union cooperative marketing firms. The margins, which formerly enriched those who did not produce but who did gamble in what the farmers produced have been cut down, with the benefits going to the farmers themselves. It is true because of legislation received and legislation prevented at the last session of the Kansas legislature.

What Is the New Test?

Now, what is the new test which farmers in Kansas are facing?

It is the test which will determine whether or not Kansas Farmers will now stand by their organization which has been of such real tangible value to them.

Every farmer in the state should feel himself obligated—and many of them do feel this way—to take the little money that is necessary and send it or pay it to his local Farmers Union secretary, thus showing that he is willing to support the organization which supports him.

The usefulness of the Farmers Union has not ended with the gaining of recent victories. We have only been placed in a position of renewed responsibilities. The fight is not ended—it has not much more than started.

One thing has been established, and that is that with organization we as a class can accomplish great things. The value and the effectiveness of the Farmers Union is no longer in doubt—if it ever was in doubt.

Time for Membership Campaigns

The time is now here when every present member of the Kansas Farmers Union should get earnestly into a campaign to increase the membership in his organization. For some time the members in asking others

to join with them in this militant class organization were forced mainly to convince prospective members that we need the organization to accomplish something in the future. This argument still holds good, perhaps with added significance. But now we have another very potent point to stress, and that is that the organization already has accomplished some of the greatest things ever realized by farmers. If it is true that "nothing succeeds like success" then the Kansas Farmers Union is in line to experience the greatest growth it ever had.

Even though this is the season known as the "busy season" for farmers, this most important matter of bringing into the Farmers Union all the farmers possible must not be neglected. It is something for every Farmers Union local to discuss fully at every meeting.

For the next few weeks or months, every local is urged to consider that a meeting is not over and adjournment is not in order until the matter of increased membership has been discussed thoroughly, with definite plans made actually to increase the membership of the local. Furthermore, officers and active members are asked to realize that plans for meetings are not complete until every effort has been made to get as many members or prospective members out as possible.

The reason for mentioning these matters here in this way is that now is the time to get in the most effective "licks." The entire membership should realize his—not only the local or county officers, but the entire membership of the Kansas Farmers Union.

This entire matter is of such importance that special meetings of locals are entirely in order, and entirely necessary if regular meetings have not been scheduled.

Those in other walks of life are watching us. They can see that now is the time for farm organizations to grow. We want the Farmers Union to be in the lead in this growth. Outsiders realize what has been done to help farmers in Kansas as well as in other states. They realize that organization and leadership has done the trick. Quite naturally, they expect the Farmers Union in Kansas to become stronger than ever in membership. Is it possible that these outsiders can see this thing in its true light better than can our own people? Most of the common folks in other walks of life rejoice with the farmers in the victories won, and most of them are ready to cheer us on in our further efforts. This is natural, because the benefits that are coming to the farmers because of organized effort will prove beneficial, in the long run, to the masses of common people, no matter what line of work they follow.

In order to accomplish much good by means of further effort, we simply must have more membership. That is the problem—the test—which faces our farmers today. Surely we will be equal to the test.

In other words, surely each member will put forth his best definite efforts to get old members to re-join and to get new members to join.

Now is the time. Delay is dangerous—really dangerous.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

MILLIONS IN CASH BENEFITS TO KANSAS FARMERS

The writer has just recently returned from Washington. Altogether I have spent something like two months in Washington since the convening of the new Congress. Through the columns of our paper you have been informed from time to time as to what was going on and what the farmer had to look forward to. Quite naturally I take great pride in being able to say to the Kansas farmers that you will receive millions of dollars which, in all probability, you would never have received had it not been for the team work of about a dozen of our farm leaders, among whom I take the liberty to include myself.

So far as Kansas is concerned, Ralph Snyder, President of Kansas Farm Bureau; L. E. Webb, President of the Cooperative Grain Dealers Association; R. J. Laubengayer, publisher of the Salina Journal, and the writer have been pinch hitters together. Our readers will know I have been an advocate of the Voluntary Domestic Allotment plan for more than two years. Mr. Laubengayer and myself have spent days and weeks in taking the principal of the Allotment Plan and developing it into a program that would really help the farmers. Mr. Laubengayer and I went to Washington in the month of

March and solicited the support of M. W. Thatcher who is the Washington representative of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. The three of us immediately realized that it would be a fight to the end to get our plan approved and adopted under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. We immediately called in farm leaders and heads of the various wheat cooperatives from fourteen or fifteen of the main wheat states of the Union. We set up a tentative organization of which I was made temporary chairman. A sub-committee of three were appointed, namely: C. E. Huff, M. W. Thatcher and R. J. Laubengayer.

It was then that we were ready for active work and for about two weeks our group went into conference each day in an attempt to develop a sound wheat program. At the beginning of our sessions we had only one goal in view and that was that nothing less than giving the farmer a real cash benefit would satisfy.

We finally submitted our program in the form of a brief to Secretary Wallace and General Administrator, George Peek and returned home. We had only been home a few days until it appeared that our plan was being brushed aside, at least to some extent. Again we mustered our forces and went to Washington and as a result of our conferences with these gentlemen our plan was finally approved and public announcement was made of its acceptance. The farmers of Kansas and of the wheat states probably will never appreciate to the full extent the millions of dollars that will come into the state because of these vigorous efforts.

The acceptance of this program by the Department of Agriculture and by the farmers themselves is sufficient reason why every farmer in Kansas should pay his dues into the Farmers Union as long as he lives.

To Continue Fight

Presently we will join hands with the groups in an attempt to work out a sane program as it relates itself to hogs, corn, dairy products, etc. We expect to continue to fight until the producers of these commodities receive tangible benefits. It does take time and we want our people to exercise some patience, but please back us up and support us in all these measures which being direct benefits to the farmer. I think I can truthfully say that it is the biggest accomplishment of our organization in many, many years. It was only made possible because of the loyal support of our farmer friends back on the farm. Only by the payment of your dues in to the Farmers Union and by the increasing of our membership will we be able to carry on other fights within our state and at Washington for your benefit.

Must Improve Credit System

I might sandwich into this short article this statement, that the writer is not entirely satisfied with the new credit structure which is being set up to help agriculture and the farmers. We must open up the fight anew at the next Congress for cheaper interest rates, and to the end that whatever interest is paid shall be paid to the United States government rather than to the capitalists and money kings of our nation.

I would not be fair to Secretary Wallace, George N. Peek, and their entire staff of co-workers if I did not say at this time that they have extended to us every courtesy to which we were entitled. It is one time in the history of our country that this department has a sympathetic understanding of the farmer and his needs. We believe that Secretary Wallace and his department will at all times be willing to listen to constructive ideas and plans for the betterment of the farmer, and the Kansas Farmers Union expects to be in a position where at all times there is no embarrassment for us to wait upon the Department of Agriculture with our problems.

The new wheat program has been announced and definite plans are being made for its application. Monday and Tuesday of this week the writer will meet with M. L. Wilson, General Wheat Administrator, and a number of his men, including representatives of the agricultural colleges, for the purpose of making out a definite plan of operation, and considering the details which naturally must be met. By next week we hope to be in a position to have something more to say about this matter.

Summary of Wheat Program

Below is a summary of the new wheat program which will be of special interest to our readers in general:

1. Contracts to be offered farmers for acreage reduction on 1934 and 1935 wheat crops up to a 20 percent maximum of their average for the past three years.
2. Cooperation by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with existing agencies to facilitate export movement of wheat as provided by the Act, within the limits of international agreements.
3. Possible taking out of the market of a portion of the supply of certain types of wheat produced in excess of requirements this year.

Payments

Compensating payments to be offered farmers in the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Payments to be contingent on farmers making and fulfilling contracts to reduce their acreage of wheat in 1934 and 1935, if reduction is required. Payments to be made this year on the domestically consumed portion of the three-year average production of each wheat grower who signs the acreage reduction contract.

Two-thirds of the compensatory payment this year expected to be made about September 15, the rest upon proof of reduction in the next planting.

Total returns to farmers, part from payments in consideration of cooperation and part from price, are designed for that share of the farmers crop consumed in this country, and at the same time to provide a financial incentive for wheat acreage reduction when required.

Processing Tax

The plan to be financed by a processing tax on wheat for domestic consumption.

The amount of the tax to be the maximum under the act, and the date to be the beginning of the 1933 marketing year, to be fixed by the Secretary.

The aggregate amount to be distributed to wheat farmers the first year is tentatively estimated to total approximately 150 million bushels.

Acreage Reduction

No general curtailment of this year's wheat crop.

Amount of reduction, if any, in succeeding plantings to be conditioned upon outcome of world wheat and economic conferences at London.

Acreage reduction which may be required of farmers in no case to exceed 20 per cent.

The plan to end with the 1935 crop, or else be followed by a new program if that is required by continued lack of world adjustments.

The Problem of Wheat

Half the world's surplus wheat stocks are in the United States. This country's carryover is estimated at about 300 million bushels.

The four main exporting countries (The United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina) have seen their excess supplies over all domestic and export needs grow from 270 million bushels to 594 million bushels in 10 years.

European importing countries, partly to balance debt payments, have done two things through use of tariff and quota systems: (1) France, Germany, and Italy have reduced net imports until the total this year will be only about 40 million bushels, and the United Kingdom is reducing import and encouraging home production. (2) Importing Europe has increased its own annual production from 939 million to 1,251 million bushels in 10 years.

The United States has changed from a debtor to a creditor nation, hence losing sales to European customer countries once willing to take wheat in payment on debts.

Prices of wheat in the past year have fallen to the lowest levels in history.

WALLACE TALKS NEW WHEAT PLAN IN RADIO SPEECH

(continued from page 1)

wheat imports and increased their own domestic production. France, Germany, and Italy are importing only about 40 million bushels this year, and the domestic production of these and other European importing nations has increased in 10 years from 939 million to 1,251 million bushels.

A further fact, which does much to explain the others, is that the United States is no longer a nation that owes money, but one that is owed money. From debtor to creditor, that change took place during the World War. It is full of significance to our wheat and cotton farmers, for in our debtors days, wheat and cotton loomed large among our exports to Europe, and exports sent to pay interest and principal on Europe's loans to our growing industries. We paid off a huge share of our debts to Europe with wheat and cotton.

But now the shoe is on the other foot. Now it is Europe that owes us money. If we want Europe to pay her debts to us, we should logically encourage Europe to sell more to us, and we should logically expect to sell a little less to Europe.

It has been the existence of such facts as these that caused wheat prices to drop during the past year to the lowest levels in history. Wheat prices have recovered remarkably since March Fourth, it is true, but whether they will hold that advance, and make further gains, depends upon how well supply and demand are balanced. Supply and demand are not balanced now, and they will be much further out of balance next year, unless we can reduce wheat acreage and production.

We had these facts very much in mind when we decided upon applying the machinery of the Farm Adjustment Act to wheat. We had also the benefit of suggestions from every segment of the wheat producing, processing, and distributing industry. In formal hearing, we heard from the men who grow the wheat, those who mill it, and those who bake the bread. We have at all times kept before us the effect of this legislation upon the consumer. While our first duty is to the farmer, in procuring justice for him we do not propose to do injustice to any other group.

It is true that this wheat plan is financed by a processing tax on wheat, and that some part of this tax will probably be passed on to the consumer. But even if it all were passed on, it would raise the price of a pound loaf of bread, by only an amount somewhere between a cent and a cent. The amount of the processing tax on wheat has not been determined, but if it is approximately 80 cents a bushel (which is about the difference between the present farm price of wheat and wheat is considered the fair exchange value), the price of bread to the consumer should be more than a cent a pound loaf, and perhaps by less than that.

Two Minute Talks About Direct Selling of Live Stock

Being a series of short, straight-from-the-shoulder, discourses on the evils of selling live stock direct to packers, thus getting away from the profit-influencing influences of selling through a commission firm on the competitive market.

The packer who approaches the live stock producer and seeks to purchase his animals direct is inspired by selfish and mercenary motives. He prefers to buy his live stock where competition will not force him to pay the highest market price. That same packer would never think of selling his meats in towns where one buyer there dominated the buying and thus controlled the prices he would pay.

The packers who advocate this malicious method of undermining the competitive live stock markets will spend millions of dollars advertising to stimulate the demand for their products. Why is a lack of competition supposedly good for the producer, but a terrible thing for the packer?

Let your slogan be, "Cooperatively and competitively sell." For satisfactory results ship to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Why do some packers fear to meet their competitors and the great public and competitive live stock markets?

Can it be because they fear their buyers are incapable of judging values under competitive conditions?

Or, Are they seeking to intercept shipments at points where they may sort out the better grades of animals?

Or, Are they fearful that more alert and astute buyers will beat them out in the bidding and buying at markets?

Or, Are they, as has been charged, endeavoring to gain absolute control of a sufficient supply to enable them to dictate policies and prices to be paid?

Whatever the reason, there is one way to defeat their purpose: Cooperate with your neighbor in making up shipments of live stock and consign them to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City. This alert organization brings to the live stock producers the highest type of sales organization, and make this available at a minimum of expense to the producers.

It is not a foregone conclusion that the entire tax need be passed on to the consumer. Perhaps it might be a good idea for consumers to memorize this set of figures, by way of illustration:

In the pre-war period of 1909-13, hard winter wheat was selling for 95 cents a bushel at Kansas City. Flour sold for \$4.38 a barrel, and bread retailed at 6 cents a pound.

But in 1932 when wheat at Kansas City was 46.0 cents a bushel, flour sold for \$3.85 a barrel, and bread retailed at 6.7 cents a pound.

In other words, while wheat prices fell more than 50 per cent, bread prices rose 10 per cent. It ought to be possible to absorb some of the spread between wheat and bread prices somewhere along the line.

As this wheat plan goes into operation, the minute details and effects will be less important than the spirit which animates the machinery. The plan cannot succeed at all unless the growers, the millers, the bakers, and the consumers demonstrate a practical cooperation. The measure of success will not only be the increase in the wheat grower's buying power; of far greater importance, in the long run, will be the new cooperative attitude which must inform everyone of us if our society is to endure. Without this change in attitude, no one can face the future with very much enthusiasm; with it, we can have a new world, and a finer one than any of us has yet known.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING NOTES

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

Grain dealers, their publicity bureaus and officials of certain associations of grain dealers appear to be tremendously agitated over the fact that Farmers National Grain Corporation, the national cooperative, was able to fund its debt of \$16,000,000 with the Federal Farm Board over a period of ten years, at a low rate of interest. Their plaint is that while they are required to pay 6 per cent interest for loans from private commercial sources, the organized grain farmers are able to obtain the use of government funds at the rate of one-eighth of one per cent, and that because of this loan was unfair.

Although some of the grain trade spokesmen seek to make it appear that the funding of the cooperative's debt to the Farm Board has just been "discovered" and that the negotiations were conducted in some reprehensible manner, the facts are that full publicity was given at the time of the consummation of the agreement nearly a year ago. Little attention was paid to it at the time, probably for the reason that the grain trade just then was trying to place on the cooperatives the responsibility for low prices of grain. Steadily advancing prices of farm commodities in recent weeks, having deprived the private traders of at least that argument against the cooperatives, they seem to regard it as incumbent upon them to turn to new arguments, however, unstable they may be, on the theory that to let a day go by without attacking the cooperatives is to count that day lost.

The rates of interest charged by the Federal Farm Board on its loans to cooperatives were established by the Agricultural Marketing Act, on the Agricultural Marketing Act, and states that "loans to any cooperative association . . . shall bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the lowest rate of yield (to the nearest eighth of 1 per cent) of any government obligation bearing a date of maturity subsequent to April 6, 1917 . . . and outstanding at the time the loan agreement is entered into . . . as certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to the board upon its request."

The Marketing Act was an act of the Congress and the responsibility for fixing interest rates charged by the board rests solely upon the Congress. Whether it was coincidence or not, the facts remain that the United States Treasurer certified the rate in accordance with the law, and that the funding agreement was executed (in July, 1932) on a date when the dual who eats it.

government had another outstanding loan at the same rate, one-eighth of one per cent.

It can thus clearly be seen that not only was there no fraud or trickery on the part of the cooperative, but that there was neither occasion nor necessity for such, inasmuch as the transaction was entirely legal in every respect.

One need not go far beneath the surface to determine the antagonism of the trades toward cooperative marketing. Since the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the development of cooperative marketing on a national scale, local and statewide units affiliated with the national groups have enjoyed sensational setups. The greater the volume of grain sent to market through cooperative channels, the less the volume grown, have enjoyed sensational setups. The greater the volume of grain sent to market through cooperative channels, the less the volume grown, have enjoyed sensational setups. The greater the volume of grain sent to market through cooperative channels, the less the volume grown, have enjoyed sensational setups.

Certainly we have heard no complaint from organized farmers against the practice of their cooperatives in obtaining working and expansion capital at interest rates as low as possible. To them it would appear as only good business.

Credit Administration Issues Statement

Under date of June 1, the Farm Credit Administration, of which Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is chairman, issued a statement which clears the air of much of the propaganda that has been going about. It follows:

"The Farmers National Grain Corporation yesterday paid to the Farm Credit Administration as successor to the Federal Farm Board \$570,456.99, thus completing all payments due up to May 31 under a funding agreement with the Federal Farm Board. The total amount maturing on May 31 this year under the funding agreement was \$706,686.20, but the installments prepaid over the last several months had reduced this to the amount paid yesterday. The outstanding debt of the Farmers National Grain Corporation to the Farm Credit Administration is \$15,189,086.48, on which no further payments are due until May 31, 1934."

CORN AND HOG POLICIES ARE BEING DEVELOPED

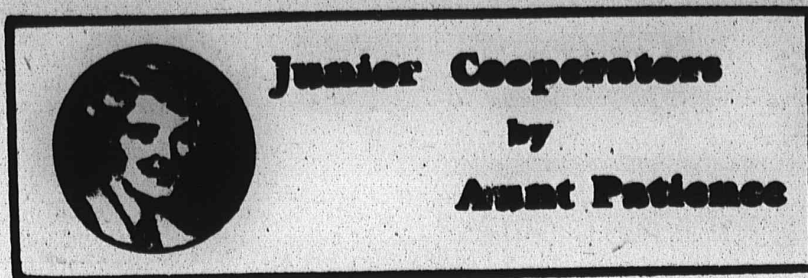
Initial policies for applying the Agricultural Adjustment Act to corn and hog production and marketing problems are now being developed as rapidly as possible. It was stated recently by Dr. A. G. Black, Acting Corn-Hog Production Chief, and Ray C. Shepard, Chief of Meat Processing, who is in charge of packing house trade agreements. Appointed recently to serve during a period of leave-of-absence, Dr. Black arrived in Washington, Wednesday to take charge of the hog and corn production adjustment program. Mr. Shepard took his administrative post several weeks ago.

Detailed plans will not begin to take definite shape, however, until after preliminary conferences with representatives of corn and hog producers, meat processors and food distribution agencies, the two administration officials said.

As a result of a recent preliminary meeting, in Chicago, with Mr. Shepard, representatives of the packing industry are now preparing trade agreements aiming at higher hog prices, which eventually will be submitted for consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace.

Mr. Shepard is being assisted in the Meat Processing Section by George F. Foncar, former packing house man, who will be stationed in a branch office in the Mercantile Exchange building, Chicago, Ill., and by S. W. Lund, also of Chicago, who will be located at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration office in Washington.

Caution should always be used in applying arsenate of lead and other poisons. Arsenate of lead should not be put on vegetables and fruits of any kind that are soon to be used on the table. Even if the vegetables and fruits are thoroughly washed before using, some of the poison might yet remain and be injurious to the individual who eats it.



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

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

JUNIOR LETTERS

Dear Junior Cooperators:

Less than a week from the day you receive this paper—we'll all be celebrating the Fourth of July. I hope that each one of you will be able to celebrate this day in the time-honored way—a picnic with fried chicken, lemonade, and lots of fire-works afterwards. And I hope that you'll remember to write me and tell me what you did.

The essay contest closed last Saturday night and just as soon as possible, we are going to announce the names of the winners. We have a good many essays to judge but we're going to give you the results just as soon as we can, for I know you're very anxious to know who the lucky three Juniors are.

By the way, don't forget, when you write, to give me the names of your brothers or sisters who may be eligible for the Cradle Roll. I'm printing below the names of those who have won. Don't forget to write when you can.

—Aunt Patience.

Leonardville, Kans., June 1, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

I just got through writing my essay. I hope I will win a prize. I graduated from the eighth grade last Saturday. My graduation dress was white organdie. My slippers were white. I also had a white hat, a white purse, and white gloves. My average in the examinations was 86 10/11 so haven't found my twin yet. I saw a Junior's letter in the paper. His birthday was July 25th. Mine is the 26th.

My brother got married the other day so I have a new sister-in-law. I worked all day in the field so I am tired. I think the forget-me-not would be a good club flower.

Must close.
Hazel Springer.

Dear Hazel:

I wish every Junior could win a prize—and I wish I could award each one entering, a wrist watch. But as that is impossible, we'll just have to choose the essay which we think is the best. I'd like to have seen you in your graduation clothes—that is a splendid average, though it didn't make the Honor Roll. You must keep watching, and I know we can find your twin for you. The Junior whose birthday is on July 25th is near enough to be your twin, at least, until you find yours, don't you think so? And another vote for the "forget-me-not."—Aunt Patience.

Wakeney, Kan., June 1, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am just writing a few lines to tell you that I didn't get my pin. My daddy traded my penny for a better one.

Yours truly,
John McKinley.

Star Route.

Dear John:

I am sure that you have your pin by this time for it has been sent. Please let me know if you haven't it—and I'll trace it from here. Congratulations on your new pony—what have you named him?—Aunt Patience.

Dighton, Kans., May 26, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am sending in my essay. It isn't very much good but is the best I can do. We have 330 new chicks. We got them Tuesday. We have 50 more about a month old. I wish you would put your picture in the paper. I have

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been working hard all day. We washed and cleaned house. I do not know any news. Tell all the Juniors hello for me. I wish some of the Juniors would write. I will try and answer their letters.

Your niece
Lucille Mumma.

Dear Lucille:

I was glad to receive your essay—no one can do better than his "best" so we can always be content if we always do that! How do you know my picture isn't in the paper? I didn't ever say that it wasn't, did I? House cleaning is hard work, but don't you feel good when everything is finished, and things look and smell so clean and fresh. I hope you and I wish you'd let me know how many do write.—Aunt Patience.

Want a rainbow around all winter? Then capture one right now while the markets are overflowing with berries of all kinds. Bluish-black raspberries. And the smaller ones that look like tiny fluffs of red wool. Green gooseberries, smooth of skin and tart of taste. Brilliant red cherries. Maroon-colored currants. Put them up in the form of jams and jellies and you'll have a colorful cupboard that others will envy.

Make delightful combinations. Make jellies and jams of single fruits. They'll give a pleasant taste to all your meals next Fall and Winter. They'll do miracles with omelettes and wonders with salads. And your family will praise you.

Besides, it's no trick or trouble to "put up" a suitable amount of fruit if you use modern, efficient methods and follow recipes as accurate and simple as these:

Sour Cherry and Blackberry Jam
4 cups (2 lbs.) prepared fruit.
7½ cups (3¾ lbs.) sugar
½ bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, pit about 1½ pounds fully ripe cherries. Crush thoroughly or grind. Grind about 1 quart fully ripe blackberries, or crush completely one layer at a time so that each berry is reduced to a pulp. Combine fruits.

Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettles, mix well, and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just 5 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 11 glasses (8 fluid ounces each).

Red Raspberry and Currant Jelly
4½ cups (2¼ lbs.) juice
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar
½ bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, crush thoroughly 2½ quarts (3½ pounds) fully ripe raspberries and raspberries in equal amounts. Add ½ cup water, and bring just to a boil. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan, mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard ½ minute. Remove from fire. Skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 11 glasses (8 fluid ounces each).

Currant Jam
Gooseberry Jam

4 cups (2 lbs.) crushed fruit
¾ cup water
7½ cups (3¾ lbs.) sugar
½ bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, crush thoroughly or grind about 2 pounds fully ripe fruit; measure into large kettle. With red currants, add ½ cup water; stir until mixture boils. (With black currants, use ¾ cup water.) Simmer, covered, 15 minutes. Add sugar, mix well and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in fruit pectin. Skim; pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 11 glasses (8 fluid ounces each).

Butter and Egg Market Letter

By P. L. Betts, General Manager
Dairy & Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

Owing to the fact that this writer was traveling among our members in the country I was so much out of touch with the daily happenings in the market that it was difficult for me to write an intelligent market letter which will explain the reason why there has been no letter appearing in this column during the past couple of weeks, and I want to apologize to any of our readers who may have been interested in what appears here from week to week.

A thought has just occurred to me in connection with being out of touch with the market on account of not being there and in position to watch and to know what transpires from hour to hour. Perhaps a great many of our producer members will not be able to fully grasp the significance of the following statement because of never having had the experience in connection with the market, but it is amazing to realize how little one really knows about the markets when in close contact with it, and for that reason, if for no other, producers

should see to it that they have someone directly representing them on the markets studying from day to day the various situations that go to make up the factors that make our markets and to report them back to those on the farms.

There is no greater reason for the support of the attempt of the farmers to enter the terminal markets than that above given. We here on the terminal market, who represent the producers, as long as we are kept here and are faithful to the job that is entrusted to us, are bound to set up a standard in the marketing place that others must at least meet before they can expect to receive any volume of business, and that alone is a service that is well worth while to the producers.

The markets have not changed much during the past two weeks. For instance on June 8th Standards opened at 21½¢, advanced to 22¼¢ on the 12th. Then was a reaction and the market dropped back to 21½¢ and remained at that figure up to and including the 16th, since which time there has been a gradual steady advance and the markets closed today on the 21st at 22¼¢ for both Extras and Standards. Other grades of butter operated in about the same range, except there is a little wider spread than prevailed throughout most of the winter and spring months because the various grades, the undergrades selling at a lower figure than the top grades. That is only natural, however, at this time of year as the extreme heat is very severe in its effects on the quality of the cream delivered to our creameries and naturally a much larger percentage of undergrade butter is made than during the winter months. There being a much greater supply of the undergrades, they can be bought on a relatively cheaper basis.

One of the main factors that will now effect the market will be that of weather. Just at present the great producing area is suffering from drought and intense heat and has been for the past two weeks. Up to date, however, that condition has not seemed to effect seriously the receipts appearing on the terminal market, and production has been holding up extremely well. This writer, however, has covered a great deal of eastern South Dakota, returning across Iowa, and pastures in that area are as brown as in September and unless revived immediately by copious rains and cooler weather will soon be through furnishing feed. All records have been broken for heat throughout the first part of June. As a result the small grain crop will be much lighter than ordinary. Corn, however, is still in good shape and if relieved by rain and slightly cooler weather within the next few days can be reported about normal by July 1st. There is nothing new to be reported in regard to the political situation just at present. The dairy industry is waiting to know just what will be the program of the new administrator who is said to be Dr. Clyde King of Philadelphia, the man who has acted as administrator in a great many cases between the producers and milk distributors in the fluid milk sections.

The statistical position of the market is not so favorable as it was last year. In fact, the market is showing very nearly five million pounds of butter more in storage than they had on even date last year. However, this is not enough to be a factor at present, for if the dry weather continues, the figures could be, and no doubt will be, rapidly changed.

Eggs
The egg market has shown very little change in the past two weeks. In fact Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts are quoted within ¼¢ of what they were two weeks ago at 12½¢, having, however, been down at times as low as 11½¢. Fresh Firsts are closing the period at 12½¢, the advance coming in the past three days. They have ranged around 11½¢ to 11¾¢ for the past two weeks previous to the time. Current Receipts are ¼¢ higher than they were two weeks ago, being quoted at -0¼¢. Dirties and Checks have remained about stationary at 8½¢ to 9¢.

The receipts of eggs are continuing to hold up well with the immense storage holdings now in sight, eggs will very likely not have the sharp advance that occurred immediately following the present time last year. There is beginning to be a wider spread, however, between the ordinary run of eggs and the fancy qualities that are produced under right conditions, protected from the extreme heat, and marketed while fresh. The sales on Saturday, June 17th, by the banks that were doing business in this morning from our New York branch, show that we were able to get as high as 22¢ for the best grades of U. S. White Extras. The markets, however, are still very well supplied with great quantities of ordinary run eggs showing more or less heated conditions which accounts for the very modest change in the quotations for such grades.

P. L. Betts.

MONEY AND CREDIT

SUBJECT OF TALK
BY JOHN SIMPSON

(continued from page 1)

and restricting credits. I am sure it is easy for you to see why they made the money crop bill. It will be just as easy to see how they make it small.

To make it small the federal reserve bank notified the bank in your town to pay the \$100,000 it had borrowed. They gave it notice to 32,000 banks that were doing business in the United States in May, 1920. Your bank, in order to pay the \$100,000, had to require the merchants and the farmers it had lent to pay their notes. When the bank in your town paid the \$100,000 note to the federal reserve bank in your district, then \$100,000 of federal reserve notes were cancelled, taken out of circulation, destroyed so far as being money is concerned and stored away in a vault in Washington. In 12 months' time nearly two and a quarter billion dollars of federal reserve notes, through this system, were taken out of the money crop. At the same time banks began to tumble and about three-quarters of a billion

dollars of national bank notes that had been issued were cancelled because those banks had closed their doors. The total of nearly \$3,000,000,000 taken out of the money crop of the country. Senator Elmer Thomas and I went to the Comptroller of the Currency and verified these figures by visiting the vault and seeing the bales of cancelled money.

Senator Elmer Thomas sponsored successful the inflationary measures passed at this session of Congress that places power in the President of the United States to take from the bankers of the Nation the right to control the money crop of the country.

I feel sure I have made it easy for you to understand how the big bankers can make a small crop of money.

Conversation With John Skelton Williams

In January, 1920, while in Washington on business for the Oklahoma Farmers' Union of which I was state president at that time, I visited John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency. We had the following conversation:

Mr. Simpson: "When is deflation going to begin?"

Mr. Williams: "The other members of the Federal Reserve Board voted a few days ago to have it begin in May."

Mr. Simpson: "Do you know that will be a calamity to this country?"

Mr. Williams: "I told the other members of the board that it would break lots of little banks and they cold bloodedly replied to me, 'they ought to break, there are too many of them.' I told the other members of the board that if they would ruin lots of farmers and they just as cold bloodedly answered, 'they ought to be ruined, they are getting so prosperous they will not work.'"

Friends of the radio audience, since May, 1920, when this terrible deflation policy was inaugurated, nearly 20,000 banks have closed their doors. Two million farmers have lost their homes through foreclosures and tax sales. Hundreds of thousands of small business men have been put out of business by bankruptcy courts. All the business in which this nation ever engaged; all the calamities from the elements, fires, floods, tornadoes; all the pestilence of disease in the 150 years of the life of our country; all of it combined, wars, calamities, pestilence, does not equal the misery and suffering brought on the people by these selfish, covetous, greedy, grasping international bankers through the control of the money crop of the country.

National Banks
Let me explain to you and make just as plain the workings of your national bank system. I will give you first-hand information.

A good many years ago I was president of the First National Bank of Weatherford, Oklahoma. One day, a Western Union bank, I lent this Government \$25,000. Figuratively speaking, I laid \$25,000 of the bank's money on the counter of the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington.

He laid beside that \$25,000 the bank's note bearing the name of the Secretary of the Treasury. The note running a certain period of years. The note was a government bond with coupons attached. I left the bond with the Secretary of the Treasury and asked to have the Government furnish me \$25,000 of black national bank notes. The Government very obligingly ran these bank notes in the sum of \$25,000 off their printing presses. They were not money until I signed John A. Simpson right over where the Government printed on each bank note, "President of the First National Bank of Weatherford, Oklahoma." When I signed these notes there was just as much money in the vaults of the First National Bank of Weatherford, Oklahoma, as there was when I took the \$25,000 out to lend the Government. In other words, I had just as much money to lend out to merchants and farmers at Weatherford at high rates of interest, and at the same time Uncle Sam, every three months, sends the interest on this note that I have loaned him in Washington. Men and women of the radio audience, when Uncle Sam has paid the last coupon on that bond I left with him, he will have taxed you folks listening in, together with other citizens of this country, more than \$25,000 and paid it to the First National Bank of Weatherford, Oklahoma, in order to have me sign and make money for the people of the United States to use.

Every time you look at a national bank note, if it is a \$10 bill, you can be sure that this Government paid the bank that issued that note \$10 in interest to have the banker sign it to make money for he people to use. If it is a \$100 national bank note, the Government paid the bank \$100 in interest for the people to have that bill to use as a medium of exchange. That is your national bank system. You have been told by these cruel, inhuman criminal international bankers, through the press of this country, that this was a sound, money system.

Torn and Worn Money
It may be interesting to some of you listening in to know that the average life of our one dollar bills is about one year. Of the five, tens and twenties about two years. The larger denominations, of course, last much longer.

It may also be interesting to some of you listening in to know just how torn and worn bills are replaced. You have no doubt noticed when you open a check or a money bill to a bank for deposit or for change, that the banker placed the bill in a drawer by itself. Every bank segregates these torn and worn bills. When they have 500 or a 1000 dollars of such bills, they send them to the Secretary of the Treasury. Such a package of bills sent in by the bank in your town might include a worn or torn bill issued by the First National Bank of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. When the package from your bank reaches the Secretary of the Treasury, the bills are sorted by kinds and bales of issue. The \$10 bill of the First National Bank of Chippewa Falls is placed in a receptacle by itself. Every bank in the United States is sending in packages of worn and torn bills at frequent intervals. After a time the Secretary of the Treasury has accumulated, perhaps \$500 of national bank notes issued by the First National Bank of Chippewa Falls. Then the Secretary prints \$500 of new notes, cancels the old worn and torn ones and sends the new ones to the First National Bank of Chippewa Falls. Each bank, as they send in worn and torn bills, is credited by the Secretary just as you are credited by your bank when you make a deposit. Each bank, as it receives new bills, is charged by the Secretary just as you are charged when you write a check on your account in the bank. Of course, new notes are sent only to those national banks that are open and running. When a worn or torn bill of a national bank that has closed its doors reaches Washington the bill is cancelled and charged against the government bond left with the Government by the national bank. When all the notes issued by a closed national bank reaches Washington, it exactly balances the government bond left by that closed bank.

The Constitution
The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall have power to issue money and regulate the value thereof. Under the National Bank Act and the Federal Reserve Act, Congress has entirely transferred this power to a small group of individuals. This small group is controlled by no more than half a dozen big international bankers. It has developed in the investigation of J. P. Morgan and his banking institution that Morgan controls more than one-fourth of the properties and business of the United States. There developed in the hearings before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, Senator George Norris, chairman, of the Chase National Bank and the National City Bank of New York City have interlocking directorates in more than 6000 big corporations. These interlocking directorates cover practically every railroad in the United States, every automobile concern except Ford's, every power and light company, not only in this country, but in many foreign countries, nearly every insurance company of all kinds and about all big manufacturing concerns of every description. The officers of all these big corporations, before making a decision on a question concerning their institution, must first get the consent of one of these big bankers. The Farmers' Union of this nation believes that Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson were right when they declared that Congress was without authority to transfer their power to coin and regulate the value of money. It is our contention that Congress should repeal that part of the National Bank Act and that part of the Federal Reserve Act that permits national banks and federal reserve banks to issue money. We firmly believe that it is too much power to place in the hands of a handful of big bankers. We believe Congress should use the power granted them by the Constitution in the coinage of money and the regulation of the value thereof.

There will be further discussion of this subject under the topic, "Interest."

An Honest Dollar
There are two conflicting interests in the functioning of money. One of these interests is composed of those who owe. The other is made up of those of whom obligations are due. They are the debtor and creditor classes.

An honest dollar is one that retains approximately the same purchasing power over a long period of time. A dishonest dollar is one in which the purchasing power fluctuates violently and during short periods of time. The degree of fluctuation in purchasing power determines the degree of dishonesty in a dollar. When the purchasing power of a dollar decreases, it robs the creditor class. When the purchasing power of the dollar increases, it robs the debtor class. That is the reason it is called a dishonest dollar.

The Government should issue money and regulate the value thereof on a basis of keeping the purchasing power at an even keel. For the last two years the purchasing power of a dollar has been so great that for a farmer to pay interest on his obligations required the sale of from three to five times the quantity of his products that it required when he made the obligation. What is true of the farmers' obligations is true of every body's obligations, including the Government itself.

In May, 1920, the Government owed

about \$24,000,000,000. Wheat at Chicago was three dollars a bushel. At that time \$3,000,000,000 bushels of wheat would have paid the Government debt. The last two years, on an average, wheat has been about 50 cents a bushel at Chicago, which means it would have taken 48,000,000 bushels of wheat to pay the public debt in the last two years.

Such a dollar is dishonest against the Government to the extent of 40,000,000,000 bushels of wheat.

A farmer who owed a \$3,000 mortgage on his farm in 1920 could have paid it with 1,000 bushels of wheat, delivered in Chicago. The last two years he would have had to deliver 6,000 bushels of wheat. In such a case our dollar had become dishonest to that debtor farmer in the amount of 5,000 bushels of wheat. The fluctuation in quantity of other farm products will run about the same as the wheat.

Cotton in May, 1920, was 40 cents a pound on the New Orleans exchange. The last two years it has averaged less than six cents.

It is wrong for this Government to sit idly by for 12 years and see a handful of creditors in this country create such a dishonest dollar and compel debtors to pay such increased quantities of the products of their labor. We must have the value of a dollar stabilized. It can be done by controlling the crop of money. Money must be issued in such quantities as will preserve the even purchasing power of a dollar. A fair basis of purchasing power must be arrived at and then the quantity of money be regulated up or down as the case may require to keep the purchasing power as nearly as possible at exactly that basis.

(concluded next week)

Every Penny Counts

When you market your live stock, it is absolutely necessary to get every cent possible for every hoof sold, and to keep the marketing expense as low as possible.

THAT'S WHAT YOUR OWN FIRM IS FOR—Make use of it. It sells your live stock AT COST. Any profit resulting from handling your stock goes back to stockholder customers. One Dollar makes you a stockholder. Ask about it.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Stock Yards

Kansas City, Mo.

WHY NOT TRY

the 100 Per Cent Cooperative Plan

Of marketing your cream? Final settlement on or before the 15th of following month or advances weekly if you desire. Give it a TRIAL and you'll like it.

Address a card to either of the Association plants for more detailed information and shipping tags.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas

Wakeney, Kansas

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards.....\$0.10 for 50
Credentia blank.....10 for 50
Demit blank.....15 for 50
Constitutions.....15 for 50
Local Sec'y Receipt Books.....\$1.00
Farmers Union Buttons.....\$1.00
Farmers Union Song Leaflets.....\$1.00
Secretary's Minute Books.....\$1.00
Business Manuals, new.....\$1.00
Instead of Ritual, each.....\$1.00
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs.....\$1.00
Ladies' Auxiliary Pins.....\$1.00
per dozen.....\$1.00

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

WRITE FLOYD R. LYNN</

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of sales of live stock marketed during the week of June 19 to June 23, 1933 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

N F Thome—Douglas Co Ks—7 steers, 1150	5.00
P F Whitehair—Dickinson Co Ks—44 steers, 1182	5.10
Geo W Graham—Cherokee Co Ks—24 steers, 350	5.10
R C Donald—McPherson Co Ks—24 steers, 1217	5.10
Paul Whitehair—Dickinson Co Ks—24 steers, 918	5.10
Howard Vance—Pawnee Co Ks—11 steers, 1381	5.25
Paul Whitehair—Dickinson Co Ks—5 steers, 821	5.25
Ray Dickinson—Carroll Co Mo—5 steers, 700	5.00
Mrs. Emma Ropke—Marshall Co Ks—5 steers, 846	5.00
J E Tucker—St. Clair Co Mo—5 steers, 846	5.00
H Schoefflin—Osage Co Ks—7 steers, 718	5.00
E B Wickstrum—McPherson Co Ks—17 steers, 808	5.00
E B Wickstrum—McPherson Co Ks—17 steers, 858	5.00
Earl Holman—Crawford Co Ks—9 steers, 580	4.85
G W Gumbrell—Franklin Co Ks—14 steers, 950	4.85
Floyd Darling—Red Willow Nebr.—14 steers, 950	4.85
Arthur Cameron—Henry Co Mo—5 steers, 850	4.75
J J Schiffman—Linn Co Ks—4 steers, 853	4.75
W H Whemeyer—Henry Co Mo—5 steers, 756	4.50
Alton Ship Ash—Osborne Co Ks—6 steers, 697	4.50
J J Elliott—Linn Co Ks—7 steers, 670	4.50
W B Brainer—Putnam Co Ks—6 steers, 670	4.50
P E Sablin—Marshall Co Ks—10 steers, 748	4.50
Floyd Darling—Red Willow Nebr.—10 steers, 748	4.50
Walter A. Pauley—Putnam Co Ks—10 steers, 895	4.25
Fred W. Barker—Linn Co Ks—10 steers, 895	4.25
Alton Ship Ash—Osborne Co Ks—9 steers, 440	4.25
Mrs. H. Bauracker—Russell Co Ks—12 calves, 226	4.00
Ed Hallandsworth—Russell Co Ks—8 calves, 185	4.00
B L McCann—Neosho Co Ks—17 steers, 601	3.85
Mrs. H. Bauracker—Russell Co Ks—17 steers, 602	3.85
Mike Jacobs—Russell Co Ks—17 steers, 602	3.85
P J Kingston—Barton Co Ks—16 calves, 634	3.75
J E Sablin—Marshall Co Ks—5 steers, 606	3.75
J E Scheuerman—Rush Co Ks—5 steers, 450	3.75
Ed Hallandsworth—Russell Co Ks—5 steers, 449	3.50
Mrs. H. Bauracker—Russell Co Ks—5 steers, 168	3.50
J H Kettler—Miami Co Ks—5 steers, 440	3.50
P J Kingston—Barton Co Ks—12 calves, 634	3.50
Mike Jacobs—Russell Co Ks—12 calves, 634	3.50
W S Thompson—Johnson Co Ks—8 steers, 533	3.00
Geo Berger—Washington Co Ks—5 hfs, 530	3.00
Ralph Badger—Russell Co Ks—12 calves, 542	3.00
Mike Jacobs—Russell Co Ks—12 calves, 542	3.00
Mrs. H. Bauracker—Russell Co Ks—12 calves, 542	3.00
Albert H. Schwerdtfeger—Ellsworth Co Ks—6 hfs, 593	2.25
J E Scheuerman—Rush Co Ks—6 hfs, 568	2.25
J E Scheuerman—Rush Co Ks—6 hfs, 568	2.25
Mrs. H. Bauracker—Russell Co Ks—16 cows, 761	2.10
Mike Jacobs—Russell Co Ks—16 cows, 761	2.10
Hurb Hurley—Hick Co Ks—12 calves, 542	2.10
Ed Hallandsworth—Russell Co Ks—10 calves, 524	1.85
F J Kingston—Barton Co Ks—7 calves, 1041	1.75
P J Kingston—Barton Co Ks—7 calves, 840	1.75
Frank Elliott—Anderson Co Ks—9 sheep, 80	7.50
Ralph Hank—Johnson Co Mo—12 sheep, 86	7.50
T N Garner—Osborne Co Ks—83 sheep, 70	7.50
H B Pauley—Putnam Co Ks—20 sheep, 72	7.50
J W Faulk—Franklin Co Mo—81 sheep, 66	7.50
W S Baker—Linn Co Ks—9 sheep, 66	7.50
O B White—Ray Co Mo—10 sheep, 63	7.50
Harold Douglas—Johnson Co Mo—21 sheep, 72	7.50
S E Elliott—Grundy Co Mo—7 sheep, 61	7.50
Jesse Greer—Osage Co Ks—12 sheep, 81	7.50
R W Hedrick—Lafayette Co Mo—24 sheep, 76	7.50
Chas. Quigley—Henry Co Mo—13 sheep, 67	7.50
Walter Johnson—Henry Co Mo—3 sheep, 64	7.50
Tom McNeill—Linn Co Mo—5 sheep, 81	7.50
Chas. Woodward—Henry Co Mo—9 sheep, 80	7.50
A McKee—Henry Co Mo—15 sheep, 75	7.50
Walt Johnson—Dickinson Co Ks—10 sheep, 66	7.50
J R Horton—Greenwood Co Ks—10 sheep, 66	7.50
Otto Meising—Leavenworth Co Ks—23 sheep, 66	7.50
Max Plumer—Leavenworth Co Ks—23 sheep, 66	7.50
W S Swart—Henry Co Mo—19 sheep, 78	7.50
D C Meade—Cass Co Mo—5 sheep, 70	7.50
S A Cordray—Linn Co Mo—12 sheep, 60	7.50
Lloyd Cordray—Linn Co Mo—12 sheep, 60	7.50
G W Abbott—Linn Co Mo—12 sheep, 66	7.50
Clay McCollum—Linn Co Mo—12 sheep, 66	7.50
Millard McCluskey—Linn Co Mo—12 sheep, 66	7.50
W B Minor—Linn Co Mo—5 sheep, 66	7.50
D L McCann—Mer—Neosho Co Ks—8 sheep, 68	7.50
D L Harris—Barton Co Mo—11 sheep, 85	7.50
Clarence Doll—Henry Co Mo—6 sheep, 61	7.50
H B Rose—Barton Co Mo—10 sheep, 61	7.50
Jerome Easley—Platt Co Ks—8 sheep, 61	7.50
Henry Hicks—Grundy Co Mo—6 sheep, 70	7.50
C C Barnett—Grundy Co Mo—11 sheep, 67	7.50
C W Gumbrell—Franklin Co Ks—14 sheep, 84	7.50
Bernest White—Osage Co Ks—15 sheep, 69	7.50
Bill Biers—Cloud Co Ks—15 sheep, 63	7.50
Nellie Williams—Grundy Co Mo—7 sheep, 65	7.50
Sergues and Lockner—Anderson Co Ks—12 sheep, 63	7.50
W P Anderson—Henry Co Mo—12 sheep, 63	7.50
H W Curtis—Linn Co Mo—11 sheep, 64	7.50
Chas Van Vleet—Hess Co Ks—12 sheep, 66	7.50
Elen E. Dunlap—Henry Co Mo—16 sheep, 72	7.50
B M Berry—Barton Co Mo—8 sheep, 68	7.50
B A Frazier—Osage Co Ks—15 sheep, 68	7.50
A R Frazier—Sullivan Co Mo—15 sheep, 57	7.50
O L Bailey—Sullivan Co Mo—11 sheep, 61	7.50
John Price—Cass Co Mo—12 sheep, 80	7.50
D H Mullins—Benton Co Mo—5 sheep, 64	7.50
Troy Meeka—Grundy Co Mo—11 sheep, 65	7.50
Alpha Lyons—Washington Co Ks—10 sheep, 78	7.50
Irvin Ellis—Linn Co Ks—6 sheep, 60	7.50
W L Dunaway—Johnson Co Mo—33 sheep, 66	7.50
D C Meade—Cass Co Mo—5 sheep, 80	7.50
Alma Lyons—Washington Co Ks—6 sheep, 96	7.50
P P Williams—Anderson Co Ks—16 sheep, 68	7.50
Guy Starnes—Leavenworth Co Ks—10 sheep, 58	7.50
Paul Phillips—Anderson Co Ks—10 sheep, 58	7.50
A McKee—Henry Co Mo—5 sheep, 58	7.50
Clay Meising—Anderson Co Ks—6 sheep, 65	7.50
Bill Biers—Cloud Co Ks—5 sheep, 48	7.50
A R Frazier—Sullivan Co Mo—7 sheep, 64	7.50
A B Proctor—Lafayette Co Ks—6 sheep, 60	7.50
B A Frazier—Osage Co Ks—6 sheep, 60	7.50
B M Berry—Barton Co Mo—6 sheep, 51	7.50
Irvin Ellis—Linn Co Ks—6 sheep, 46	7.50
A R Frazier—Sullivan Co Mo—4 sheep, 52	7.50
F L McCann—Mer—Neosho Co Ks—23 sheep, 33	7.50
W F Casey—Osage Co Ks—5 sheep, 30	7.50
T N Garner—Osborne Co Ks—20 sheep, 117	7.50
T N Garner—Osborne Co Ks—20 sheep, 108	7.50
T N Garner—Osborne Co Ks—13 sheep, 107	7.50
T N Garner—Osborne Co Ks—10 sheep, 107	7.50
A E Proctor—Lafayette Co Mo—20 sheep, 185	4.50
P R Wyatt—Chase Co Ks—8 hogs, 180	4.50
E G Casey—Franklin Co Ks—8 hogs, 180	4.50
LeRoy Dody—Henry Co Ks—8 hogs, 180	4.50
Bill Biers—Cloud Co Ks—18 hogs, 187	4.50
Joe Blackmore—Cedar Co Ks—18 hogs, 205	4.50
John Echart—Miami Co Ks—7 hogs, 205	4.50

S L Zentner—Anderson Co Ks—29 hogs, 229	4.50
Dan Doolin—Anderson Co Ks—19 hogs, 212	4.50
Geo W Haltz—Miami Co Ks—11 hogs, 188	4.50
J E McPherson—Leavenworth Co Ks—7 hogs, 185	4.50
H B Hueck—Franklin Co Ks—13 hogs, 198	4.50
L W Gumbrell—Franklin Co Ks—11 hogs, 195	4.50
Fred Peterson—Wabamoose Co Ks—14 hogs, 224	4.50
R F Bryan—Nemaha Co Ks—5 hogs, 236	4.50
A F Fioresch—Pottawatomie Co Ks—12 hogs, 285	4.50
Henry S Siegria—Johnson Co Ks—21 hogs, 225	4.50
W L McCan, Mgr—Neosho Co Ks—38 hogs, 208	4.50
Wallace Blockaisky—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 hogs, 216	4.50
E B Provorse—Grundy Co Mo—5 hogs, 206	4.50
J B Whitehead—Anderson Co Ks—14 hogs, 211	4.50
M B Babb—Clay Co Ks—10 hogs, 212	4.50
Frank Sutton—Douglas Co Ks—5 hogs, 243	4.50
R B Sterling—Allen Co Ks—10 hogs, 243	4.50
Henry Hoffe—Henry Co Mo—8 hogs, 190	4.50
H B Clark—Lyon Co Ks—6 hogs, 196	4.50
Geo Poor—Marshall Co Ks—5 hogs, 214	4.50
L C Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—14 hogs, 212	4.50
Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—10 hogs, 206	4.50
Alois Baerle—Lafayette Co Mo—10 hogs, 238	4.50
Farmers Union—Marshall Co Ks—50 hogs, 212	4.50
Frankfort S A—Marshall Co Ks—50 hogs, 212	4.50
Dorvin Hummel—Dickinson Co Ks—10 hogs, 211	4.50
Glean S Wilkins—Osage Co Ks—21 hogs, 240	4.50
D A Stout—Chase Co Ks—6 hogs, 233	4.50
DeWitt Henderson—Allen Co Ks—19 hogs, 213	4.50
W B Boesh—Miami Co Ks—11 hogs, 227	4.50
Ed Greenhall—Henry Co Mo—15 hogs, 196	4.50
C F Barkley—Douglas Co Ks—16 hogs, 244	4.50
Osage S A—Sullivan Co Mo—36 hogs, 220	4.50
W B Shilling—Anderson Co Ks—12 hogs, 240	4.50
Walter Howell—Kearney Co Ks—14 hogs, 240	4.50
J C DeLafayette—Lafayette Co Mo—5 hogs, 208	4.50
Albert Stapleton—Lafayette Co Mo—5 hogs, 208	4.50
C E Coffey—Lafayette Co Mo—5 hogs, 208	4.50
Frank Zimmerman—Linn Co Ks—34 hogs, 183	4.50
Harold Daugherty—Leavenworth Co Ks—43 hogs, 238	4.50
John Gunt—Washington Co Ks—34 hogs, 188	4.50
Frankford S A—Marshall Co Ks—34 hogs, 188	4.50
Clarence Haskins—Barton Co Ks—9 hogs, 185	4.50
W P Dial—Riley Co Ks—10 hogs, 214	4.50
Ed Hallandsworth—Lafayette Co Mo—10 hogs, 180	4.50
Fred L Gruntzmacher—Pottawatomie Co Ks—11 hogs, 227	4.50
Herman Wendte—Miami Co Ks—14 hogs, 209	4.50
Geo Whitehair—Dickinson Co Ks—34 hogs, 186	4.50
Mrs. J C Fleming—Miami Co Ks—10 hogs, 221	4.50
Roy Daniels—Grundy Co Mo—8 hogs, 232	4.50
R C Plumm—Pottawatomie Co Ks—12 hogs, 245	4.50
Geo R Chappell—Miami Co Ks—6 hogs, 201	4.50
A S Rogers—Ks—34 hogs, 240	4.50
Elmer Fields—Miami Co Ks—9 hogs, 210	4.50
D W Hainey—St. Clair Co Mo—5 hogs, 210	4.50
F F Schuch—Jackson Co Ks—10 hogs, 225	4.50
Elsa Casey—Cedar Co Mo—18 hogs, 186	4.50
F D Fox—Linn Co Ks—3 hogs, 221	4.50
Louis Roulter—Allen Co Ks—7 hogs, 221	4.50
Chas Mack—Republic Co Ks—22 hogs, 187	4.50
P McCelland—Wabamoose Co Ks—16 hogs, 197	4.50
Warren Henry—Henry Co Mo—20 hogs, 139	4.50
W H Wehmeyer—Henry Co Mo—11 hogs, 216	4.50
T T Dunlap—Marshall Co Ks—17 hogs, 242	4.50
W Little—Nemaha Co Ks—26 hogs, 242	4.50
Geo A Fishburn—Osage Co Ks—15 hogs, 280	4.50
John Anderson—Johnson Co Ks—11 hogs, 248	4.50
B T Bishop—Lafayette Co Mo—11 hogs, 233	4.50
J O Young—Anderson Co Ks—6 hogs, 191	4.50
T V Bennett—Coffey Co Ks—7 hogs, 201	4.50
R F Schuch—Marshall Co Ks—13 hogs, 212	4.50
Briel Laughany—Marshall Co Ks—13 hogs, 212	4.50
Ben P Thompson—Vernon Co Mo—12 hogs, 223	4.50
R S Shattuck—Vernon Co Mo—12 hogs, 223	4.50
W N Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—9 hogs, 225	4.50
John Vail—Linn Co Ks—3 hogs, 217	4.50
P W McCoy—Lafayette Co Mo—16 hogs, 240	4.50
Joe Campbell—Lafayette Co Mo—8 hogs, 212	4.50
W P Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—13 hogs, 207	4.50
M T Dickerson—Carroll Co Mo—39 hogs, 225	4.50
W P Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—13 hogs, 207	4.50
J Van Garrett—Jefferson Co Ks—6 hogs, 256	4.50
Earl Young—Franklin Co Ks—6 hogs, 178	4.50
J D Bright—Jefferson Co Ks—6 hogs, 178	4.50
Cap Rhyard—Anderson Co Ks—6 hogs, 185	4.50
O S Snyder—Henry Co Mo—12 hogs, 205	4.50
P M Gordon—Johnson Co Ks—16 hogs, 205	4.50
K C Leasure—Linn Co Ks—25 hogs, 194	4.50
C D Hackett—Miami Co Ks—16 hogs, 205	4.50
W H Newell—Saline Co Mo—9 hogs, 217	4.50
Philip Nobert—Cloud Co Ks—8 hogs, 168	4.50
L L Burrus—Bates Co Ks—8 hogs, 176	4.50
Owen Carver—Henry Co Mo—10 hogs, 176	4.50
Geo Barnes—Miami Co Ks—10 hogs, 176	4.50
Geo Seethin—Jefferson Co Ks—8 hogs, 176	4.50
O L Sleepy—Johnson Co Ks—24 hogs, 175	4.50
A Ovinet—Franklin Co Ks—24 hogs, 175	4.50
W F Casey—Grundy Co Mo—24 hogs, 225	4.50
J A Pather—Coffey Co Ks—5 hogs, 170	4.50
R U Eber—Coffey Co Ks—5 hogs, 170	4.50
Milton Aebi—Dickinson Co Ks—6 hogs, 326	4.50
H Crust—Johnson Co Ks—6 hogs, 326	4.50
Emil Gustafson—Mer—Logan Co Ks—42 hogs, 173	4.50
A W Lyons—Johnson Co Ks—11 hogs, 170	4.50
C C Plumm—Pottawatomie Co Ks—12 hogs, 201	4.50
Frank Cerny—Republic Co Ks—12 hogs, 174	4.50
T H McCall—Pottawatomie Co Ks—9 hogs, 381	4.50
Lechar—Carroll Co Ks—14 hogs, 190	4.50
G W Hatfield—Grundy Co Mo—14 hogs, 190	4.50
Clyde Ewing—Johnson Co Ks—12 hogs, 194	4.50
Milton Knipmeyer—Lafayette Co Mo—17 hogs, 203	4.50
Kasper Reihurt—Jefferson Co Ks—26 hogs, 203	4.50
Yal Schneider—Hicks Co Ks—45 hogs, 219	4.50
Clarence Doll—Henry Co Mo—5 thin, 186	4.50
Herbert Teter—Anderson Co Ks—5 hogs, 180	4.50
W B Vick—Franklin Co Ks—5 hogs, 180	4.50
E H Weekly—Henry Co Mo—7 hogs, 163	4.50
C E Hughes—Franklin Co Ks—9 hogs, 183	4.50
A W Hackett—Butler Co Ks—25 hogs, 159	4.50
A W Hackett—Butler Co Ks—25 hogs, 132	4.50
J Shepherd—Dickinson Co Ks—9 hogs, 149	4.50
John Erickson—Cloud Co Ks—16 hogs, 191	4.50
Oscar Foderhase—Lafayette Co Mo—6 hogs, 154	4.50
Fred Payne—Lafayette Co Mo—14 hogs, 182	4.50
Emil Gustafson—Mer—Logan Co Ks—9 hogs, 320	3.85
W P Shannon—Clay Co Mo—11 hogs, 356	3.85
Paul Vent—Lafayette Co Mo—14 hogs, 152	3.85
C J Henderson—Franklin Co Ks—9 hogs, 152	3.75
Emil Gustafson—Mer—Logan Co Ks—9 hogs, 360	3.75
Mrs. Ida Wehrli—Lafayette Co Mo—7 hogs, 151	3.75
H J Schmidt—Dickinson Co Ks—5 hogs, 160	3.75
H C Silke—Cass Co Mo—9 hogs, 128	3.65
Geo Cade—Franklin Co Ks—6 hogs, 421	3.65
Deay Bros—Labette Co Ks—8 hogs, 153	3.65
P E McClelland—Wabamoose Co Ks—9 hogs, 128	3.65
Warren Henry—Henry Co Mo—6 hogs, 136	3.60
Frank Foltz—Anderson Co Ks—12 hogs, 132	3.60
Emil Gustafson—Mer—Logan Co Ks—12 hogs, 163	3.50
R L Piner—Lafayette Co Mo—12 hogs, 128	3.50
Philip Nobert—Cloud Co Ks—12 hogs, 128	3.50
Roy McMaster—Wabamoose Co Ks—6 hogs, 128	3.50
Fred Hackett—Linn Co Ks—8 hogs, 136	3.50
Bill Biers—Cloud Co Ks—9 hogs, 117	3.50
W N Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—24 hogs, 444	3.40
Fred Peterson—Wabamoose Co Ks—5 hogs, 486	3.40
Geo Poor—Marshall Co Ks—45 hogs, 128	3.35
Fred Payne—Johnson Co Ks—18 hogs, 356	3.35
A W Hackett—Butler Co Ks—20 hogs, 117	3.25
Yal Schneider—Hicks Co Ks—9 hogs, 146	3.25
John Erickson—Cloud Co Ks—17 hogs, 149	3.25
Carl Bonking—Sullivan Co Mo—12 hogs, 120	1.50

Fund. The collection amounted to \$150.

The next meeting will be held in three weeks, July 6, at the Stone school house. We are expecting a large crowd and a good program.

M. E. Thomas, Cor' Sec.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY (Allen County)

Whereas it has pleased our Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to take from our midst our beloved sister, the wife of J. A. Wagner,

Therefore be it resolved, that we the members of Silver Leaf Local No. 2156, Farmers Union, do hereby extend to our beloved Brother and family, Mr. J. A. Wagner, our most sincere prayers in their great sorrow. And be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing family, one to the Union Farmer for publication and one spread on the minutes of our Local.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE (Rush County)

Whereas, our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst our Brother and benefactor, F. H. Biesemeyer, Manager McCracken Farmers Union Business Association.

Now, be it therefore Resolved, that we, members of the board of directors and stockholders of this association, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

Be it further resolved, that we cause copies of these resolutions to be sent to the family of the deceased, that they be spread on the minutes of the association, and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer.

H. G. Pratt
Fred Curtis
O. H. Lincoln,
Committee.

TO SPEND LEASS MONEY

Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1934 will be limited to about \$50,000,000 or a reduction of about 37 percent under 1932.

This figure is roughly comparable to approximately \$75,000,000 provided for 1934; \$82,000,000 for 1933, and \$94,000,000 for 1932.

These amounts apply to the regular work of the Department and to Federal aid to the States for experiment stations, extension, and forestry, but do not include road funds or expenditures under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

To come within the limitation for 1934, the Market News Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will be eliminated.

ABOUT MARKETING LAMBS

Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College, says that the indications are

that creep-fed spring lambs should be marketed. Of course, he states, there is still that unknown factor, inflation. On the other hand, we talk of a pre-war level, and we find that the recent Kansas City price for lambs of \$7.85 is close to the average top of