



The Kansas Union Farmer



ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

VOLUME XXV

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NUMBER 31

CLAY CENTER F. U. CO-OP ASSOCIATION DOES BIG BUSINESS

Total Volume of Business in 1932 Amounted to \$101,378.51, with Net Profits of \$6,396.01, in Spite of Bad Year

PAY CASH DIVIDENDS

Over 300 People Attended Big Annual Meeting, Enjoyed Fine Dinner, and Heard Reports. Praise for Manager Alquist

The Farmers Union Cooperative Association at Clay Center, Kansas, sets a rapid pace for other similar cooperatives to try to match. Luther Beckman, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, whose home is near Clay Center, and who is one of the moving spirits in that cooperative business, recently handed the writer a report of the annual meeting of this cooperative. We are glad to publish the facts contained therein.

The meeting was held in the basement of the Clay Center M. E. church Thursday, February 9. Festivities opened with a big dinner. Following the dinner, J. A. Engert, chairman of the board of directors, presided at the meeting, with Ernest Mall as secretary. Walter Hammel, whose time expired at this time as a member of the board of directors, was unanimously reelected for third term.

A report of the audit made January 28, 1933, of the business transacted by the Cooperative Association for 1932, as read by the secretary was very satisfactory indeed. The total volume of business for the year amounted to \$101,378.51, producing a net gain in profits of \$6,396.01 for 1932, notwithstanding the financial reverses of the times.

There are 339 stockholders. The amount of patronage rebate to be paid customers in cash is \$6,016.22 and a dividend of 8 per cent was declared on the capital stock by the board of directors. Much credit is due Everett Alquist, manager for the Farmers Union Cooperative Association in Clay Center, and his assistant, Clarence Alquist, for the excellent showing made. All the stockholders have shared in the benefits.

In addressing the assembly Manager Alquist expressed his appreciation of the cooperation and loyal support of the members of the association in carrying on the business and working for the best interests of the organization. He also suggested that an effort be made to secure new members and explained how they might obtain a share on easy terms. This feature was quite generally discussed by different members. He stressed the idea that it was only through cooperation that they were able to keep their business running in nice shape.

Luther Beckman voiced the appreciation of everyone present of the fine dinner served by the ladies and suggested that a vote of thanks be extended the musicians and others who assisted in carrying out the very successful program for the association.

In spite of the fact that the weather was very unfavorable at the time of the meeting, 300 or more people were in attendance. It was the eleventh annual meeting of the Association. Mrs. Everett Alquist had charge of the "eat program". Several musical numbers were enjoyed along with the splendid dinner.

A single application of any good fungicide in the spring before the buds open will control peach leaf curl, states E. H. Lehey, extension pathologist, Kansas State College.

A Sweeping Statement

A sweeping statement was issued at Des Moines on Sunday, March 12, at a meeting attended by members and officials of the Farmers Union and of the National Farmers Holiday Association. Such statements are, of course, the result of the present unequal position of Agriculture and labor as compared with other classes. Such statements are not generally found in our large dailies. The statement referred to follows:

In the name of hundreds of thousands of farmers who have signed pledges of loyalty to the principles and program of the National Farmers Holiday Association, and of the membership of the Farmers Union here represented by its National President, National Executive Committee, and state executives, we issue this statement to the people of the United States and their government at Washington:

1. We declare that the fundamental demand of our organization is that the tillers of the soil shall be paid for the products of the farms a price which shall represent the average costs of producing farm commodities.

2. We demand that a national moratorium on foreclosures on farm and city dwellers, on interest and unpaid taxes be granted by executive order in the same way that a moratorium has been granted to the banks or until such time as the market price of farm commodities be brought to the level of cost of production.

3. We demand that the government once more exercise the right of eminent domain over the land of the United States; that the land be taken from the ownership of insurance and

HOBBS AND WARD AT OSAWATOMIE MEETING

Manager Hobbs Delivered Number of Patronage Dividend Checks to the Farmers Union Patrons of Miami County

About 125 people attended Miami County Farmers Union meeting held at Osawatomie last Wednesday evening. It was an enthusiastic meeting, and those who failed to attend will have to attend every county meeting for a long time in order to make up for what they lost by not being there. George Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., at Kansas City, and Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, were among the speakers. Robert Lueranance, also of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., was also present, and spoke briefly.

Mr. Hobbs brought fifty-four patronage dividend checks with him, representing patronage refunds to that many customers on business handled by the Farmers Union firm during 1932. Eighteen of these checks were delivered personally by Mr. Hobbs to farmers who attended the meeting. These fifty-four checks represented only a part of the checks to go to Miami county farmers who patronize the Farmers Union firm. In fact, this number represents only those whose names begin with A, B, C, D, E, F, or G. The checks are being written according to their alphabetical arrangement, and at the time of the meeting, checks had not been written from "H" on through the alphabet.

Miami county farmers are seeing the value of marketing cooperatively, just as more farmers than ever before are doing, the state over. Mr. Ward spoke effectively and interestingly of the plight farmers have fallen into, pointing out the fact that only through organized strength and action can we force our claims for equality with other classes. He also spoke on the things which have been accomplished at Topeka during the session of the present Kansas legislature, by the Farmers Union and other farm organizations.

Mr. Ward spoke at some length on the present uprising of farmers throughout the nation, which is the result of the absolute necessity for drastic action in order for farmers to retain their homes and property. He spoke of the Des Moines meeting of the National Farmers union and National Farmers Holiday Association. He pointed out the necessity of the Kansas Farmers Union to get behind the class of farmers in this nation in an emergency. He stressed the need for membership or numbers, saying that in numbers there is strength.

GASS AT ALTA VISTA

Mr. Doyle Gass is now in charge of the Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Co. at Alta Vista, Kansas. Mr. Gass is well known throughout Kansas and the middle west. For several years he was associated with the Union Oil Co. (Cooperative) in the capacity of field man. Much of his work has been in Kansas, although his home has been at Trenton, Mo.

Mr. Gass is an enthusiastic Farmers Union worker, and has done effective work for the Kansas Farmers Union. He is an ex-service man, and a good man for any community. A paragraph in a recent personal letter to the secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union shows his Farmers Union philosophy. He said: "The work is going fine. This is a good Farmers Union job, and believe me I am going to try my best to make good. I realize that one of the most needed qualities for a manager is to be able to build the Union, for I know that without members we can have no organization. And without organization, we are forcing our children into penury. I think a fellow is a coward who will not take a stand for what he thinks is right."

mortgage companies on a fair basis of settlement, and that the land be again opened for settlement to actual home-owners as provided by therazier Bill which bill empowers the government to refund and refinance land indebtedness.

4. We demand that a money medium of exchange be provided the people, the control of which shall be taken from privately owned banking institutions and restored to the Congress of the United States as provided by the Federal Constitution.

5. As organized farmers, we make common cause with our organized brothers of industry who are employed in the shops, factories, and on the railroads. We are both alike exploited by capitalistic owners of the means of production and distribution. We demand for them a change in the system of industry which shall guarantee to the worker a job, the fruits of his toil and protection in old age. We ask of society and of our law making body only that which is right and just, under the provisions of the Constitution providing for the general welfare.

We accompany these demands with the solemn warning: Unless action legislation in compliance with these demands be enacted by May 3, 1933, we shall prepare for a marketing strike within ten days and refuse to deliver the products of farms until cost of production is guaranteed.

Signed
A. W. Ricker, North Dakota
Thomas Horsford, Montana
W. A. Demar, Minnesota
O. Southerland, Kansas
Arnold Gilberts, Wisconsin.

Unanimously adopted March 12, 1933.

How's Your Fighting Spirit?

We have won some hard-fought battles—but the war isn't over!

Now is the time to press our advantage. if we slacken our enthusiasm in the least, all the gains we have made are likely to be lost.

We have advanced along the lines of cooperative marketing, and we have gained many of our legislative objectives. We have done this by hard work and cooperation.

We are in a position to get some real things done in Washington in the way of farm relief. We have maneuvered a long time and painstakingly to get in this position. Now is the time to push our program with every ounce of strength available

That means we need thousands more farmers in the Farmers Union—in Kansas. It means those already in are going to have to bring in others. It means we must bombard our Representatives and Senators, keeping them reminded of the legislation which we stand for.

Let us go forward—fight forward!

REMONETIZATION OF SILVER BASIS OF WHEELER TALK

Author of Wheeler Bill Shares Hour with John Simpson over National Radio Network; Explains Benefits of Proposed Money System

MORE BUYING POWER

Says 60 Per Cent of People of World Use Silver as Yardstick for Medium of Exchange to Measure Price of Their Commodities

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, junior senator from Montana, author of the Wheeler Bill (S 2487) calling for the remonetization of silver, spoke recently over the radio on a nationwide hookup, sharing the regular Farmers Union hour with John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers Union. Leaving out the introductory paragraphs, Senator Wheeler's address follows:

Senator Wheeler's Address
I have here a letter from a farmer in Iowa, inquiring how the remonetization of silver on a basis of 16 to 1 is going to help him pay his interest, taxes and mortgage on his farm. That is a very pertinent inquiry.

It is going to help the farmer who raises corn in Iowa because: First, it is going to raise world commodity prices; that is, it is going to raise the world price of wheat, cotton, corn. It is going to do so because of the fact that at the present time there are in the world, 60 per cent of the people using silver as the price of their money. Raising the price of their money increases their cost of production and makes it impossible for them to dump their produce as they can today by reason of the depreciated money.

You good people out there on the farm have heard it repeatedly said that what is wrong with this country is an overproduction of products; and also that the machines are doing too much work and taking the place of too many men.

I am unable to subscribe to those theories. I say that there is no overproduction of corn, wheat, and other foodstuffs as long as there are millions of people anywhere in the world going hungry, and I say that there is no overproduction of woolen goods, rates and goods as long as untold millions are ragged and half-clad for want of clothes. And there is not and can not be an overproduction of lumber, brick and things of the sort, as long as people have to go without shelter.

My bill would make it possible for the untold millions of people throughout the rest of the world in silver-using countries to buy from our factories, our manufactured goods, boots, shoes, and clothing; your corn, hogs, cattle, wheat, and cotton.

A banker wrote to me stating, "Why don't you use, instead of silver, aluminum or copper; why should you take silver?" The answer to that is very simple. Silver and gold have been the primary money of the world long through the ages, and something like 60 per cent of the people of the world use silver as their yardstick, for their medium of exchange to measure the price of their commodities.

For over a hundred years the financiers of the western world have sought in vain to try to get these countries to stop using silver and make gold the universal yardstick of the world. They have never succeeded in so doing, and consequently, because silver is the yardstick of 60 per cent of the people of the world, I am seeking to make their yardstick of the same length as the yardstick which we in the United States use, and by so doing, stabilize the exchange and keep them from fluctuating. This would do more to stabilize your money than any other piece of legislation that is pending or has been pending before Congress.

At this point I want to earnestly and emphatically urge you not to be misled by any of the proposed methods of utilizing silver as an adjunct to or subsidiary of the single gold (continued on page 3)

WIBW SCHEDULE

The state office of the Kansas Farmers Union will have charge of the WIBW radio program on Thursday evening of this week, March 23. The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association will have charge on the evening of March 30, and the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. is scheduled to broadcast Thursday evening, April 6. These Farmers Union programs on this good Topeka radio station begin at 7:30 each Thursday evening. There is always something interesting. Tune in, always.

FARMERS NATIONAL DOING BUSINESS IN 82 KAN. COUNTIES

23 Counties Not Represented Grow But Little Wheat; Is Proof That It Is Built on Strong Cooperative Foundation

GIVES BARGAIN POWER

Write to Farmers Union Jobbing Association for Information Relative to Changing Setup under Uniform Up-to-Date Plan

Stockholders of Farmers National Grain Corporation in Kansas are doing business in 82 of the 105 counties. The other 23 counties grow comparative little wheat. This, in itself, is sufficient answer to the frequent charge that the national grain-selling cooperative is built from the top down. No organization can reach into that many counties in one state, in a little more than three years, unless it is built on a foundation already erected.

That is the case with Farmers National. It is built on the cooperative elevator associations that farmers fashioned out of a desire for a better deal in grain marketing. Farmers National is handling grain from the farm, through the farmer's own facilities, to the best markets in this country and abroad. It is centralizing the flow of the nation's principal grain crop and is giving the grower a greater bargaining power in the market places than he's ever had before.

Model Set of By-Laws

A set of by-laws that will be suited to almost any farmers' cooperative elevator association, and that conforms to the provisions of the cooperative marketing act of Kansas and the Capper-Volstead Act, is being worked out by the Kansas City branch of Farmers National Grain Corporation.

There has been a need in most grain states for years for a standard set of by-laws that can be adapted easily to any cooperative elevator setup, and especially one wishing to qualify under the Capper-Volstead act. Valuable assistance in the work is being furnished by the Division of Cooperation of the Federal Farm Board.

The manager of any farmers' elevator association, who is planning on changing his setup, may get information on how it may be done by addressing the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo., which organization is a stockholder in Farmers National.

Brooder houses that are either portable or are on permanent foundations should be cleaned thoroughly before the chicks are moved into them, declares Walter G. Ward, extension architect, Kansas State College.

Apparently there is very little danger from sweet clover disease occurring from pasturing cattle on sweet clover, reports J. W. Lumb, extension veterinarian, Kansas State College. At least no fatalities from this disease have occurred in young cattle when they were pastured on this plant for experimental purposes.

TOM RAMSEY TELLS PROGRESS MADE IN F. U. COOPERATIVES

Manager of Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Co. at Ottawa Gives Interesting and Enlightening Talk on Radio Station WIBW, Topeka

WHOSE SIDE YOU ON

Tells of Progress Being Made in Organization of National Cooperative Purchasing Agency of Which Union Oil Co. (Cooperative) is Member

T. G. (Tom) Ramsey, Ottawa, Kansas, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Company at that place, had a heart-to-heart talk with Kansas cooperators last Thursday evening on radio station WIBW, Topeka. Mr. Ramsey talked on the regular Farmers Union broadcast period, allotted each week by the Capper Publications, owners of the station.

Mr. Ramsey said:
I heartily enjoy making the kind of a talk I am about to make this evening—or rather, I enjoy talking things over with you. I am going to for the next few minutes. The reason is because I have some interesting developments to tell you about, which have taken place during recent weeks, and which are significant to all of us who are interested in "pulling the farmers' ox out of the ditch."

I am going to discuss two very interesting things: First, I am going to tell you how our farmer groups here in Kansas were instrumental in defeating the tactics of certain "old line" oil interests to repeal the exemption on the tax on gasoline used for Agricultural purposes.

Several weeks ago the Oil Men's Association of Kansas became extremely active—and certain "old line" interests left not a single stone unturned, apparently to see to it that farmers would have to pay state gasoline tax on the gasoline used on their farms. As you know, for sometime farmers in Kansas have not been required to pay the state tax on the gasoline used in the production of crops. This has saved them a large sum of money, and surely a most necessary saving when the cost of production commonly has exceeded the average farmer's income. But these certain "old line" men were not content—their concern did they have whether the farmer had any money with which to pay taxes, buy shoes for his family, or with which to help carry on community development? Rather, they wanted to levy this tax on gasoline used for agricultural purposes. We, the farmers, The Oil Men's Association even went so far as to issue letters and bulletins to their members urging them to keep in touch with members of the Legislature, to "buttonhole" their Senators and Representatives and solicit their support in changing the law so farmers would be required to pay the tax. Their tactics were obviously unfair—why not let the tax be levied only on cars and trucks used on the highways, maintained from revenue produced from gasoline tax? I cannot conceive of any reason why the tractors in the fields should be forced to pay.

And—what did we do about it? Well, we farmers certainly had a "big brother" to come to our rescue in the form of the Union Oil Company (Cooperative) and the farm organization groups of which we are members. We, the farmers, The Oil Men's Association, and the farm organization groups of which we are members, we fought a winning battle. Because we turned our volume into one channel—the Union Oil Company—and because we have our Farmers Union, Grange, and Farm Bureau—we not only had available funds with which to maintain our Farm Lobby—but we also enough to protect our interests in the matter. Our victory will be worth many thousands of dollars to Kansas farmers.

CROP LOAN OFFICES ISSUE FIRST 1933 CHECKS TO FARMERS

Dr. C. W. Warburton, in charge of the crop production loan organization for the Secretary of Agriculture, announces that the issuance of checks to farmers for 1933 loans began at all field offices today (March 17). Funds for the loans were made available late yesterday by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Congress appropriated \$90,000,000 for 1933 crop production loans.

The loan regulations limit the sum that any one farmer can borrow to \$300 and require that he reduce his acreage of cash crops 30 per cent under last year, except within specified minimum limits. The loans are payable on or before October 31, 1933, and interest is charged at 5 1-2 per cent.

Loan applications are pouring into the six regional offices, and the last compilation made in the Washington headquarters of the office showed more than 100,000 had been received. Regional offices are at Washington, D. C.; Memphis, Tenn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Dallas, Tex.; Minneapolis, Minn.; and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Whose Side Are You On
Do you appreciate this fight? Let us consider for a minute—all farmers in our state will benefit—whether they are turning their volume to their Cooperative Oil Company and in turn a member of the Union Oil Company (Cooperative) or whether they are giving their business to the "old liners." If you aren't using the cooperative brand of petroleum products—Union Certified—brother farmer, I think this is a time to turn the matter over carefully—your patronage to an "old line" company helped support the tactics they used against us—are you on the side of the cooperatives who are fighting your battles—or on the side of the "old liners"?

National Purchasing Groups
The second important and interesting thing I wish to tell you of is recent developments in the organization of a great national purchasing organization, in which our Union Oil leaders have taken an active and leading part. How would each of you, as individuals, like to have the buying power of some half-million farmers? It would certainly be a big advantage, wouldn't it? Well, those of us who are patronizing our cooperative oil companies, and helping to develop them, and in turn are turning our volume to the Union Oil Company (Cooperative) and helping to build up "open eyes" and which gives us possible this kind of an organization and are receiving 100 per cent of the advantages. Leaders of our group, together with leaders of some seven or eight other state and regional groups of cooperators have held several conferences and organization meetings during the past few months. As a result the National Cooperatives, Inc., has been organized—a great central buying organization for these approximately half-million farmers. Here are some figures which will make us "open eyes" and which gives us a pretty definite idea of what we farmers can do, once we "get our heads together". The Annual gasoline business of the organizations represented at the conferences is more than 14,000 carloads. The volume of lubricating oil is over three million gallons annually, and the grease volume runs over two-and-one-half million pounds. The organizations are handling about \$500,000 worth of tires and tubes annually.

Getting Definite Results
The organization is hardly more than "getting under way"—yet here are some definite results:
First, buying together we have a gasoline contract which, besides being more advantageous in the price at which we buy as compared with the general market structure, enables us to share in the refining profits on the gasoline, kerosene, and distillate we buy. It is one of the most up-to-date refineries in this part of the country (continued on page 2)

Timely dusting of corn silks with a mixture of arsenate of lead and flour will aid in the control of sweet corn ear worms, relates E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist, Kansas State College. His recommendation is to mix one pound of arsenate of lead with four pounds of flour and dust the silks the very first day they are out of the husk. There is no need to treat the ear a second time.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."
The proposed legislation is necessary now for the simple reason that the spring crops will soon be planted and if we wait for another month or six weeks the effect on the prices of this year's crops will be wholly lost. "Furthermore, by action, at this time, the United States will be in a better position to discuss problems affecting world crop surpluses at the proposed economic conference."

What a Life for Farmers
E. G. Tharp of Protection, Kansas, is one of the foremost cooperators in the middle west. He is president of the Farmers Commission Company of Hutchinson, and is a member of the board of the Union Oil Company (Cooperative). Kansas Farmers Union members will enjoy this letter prepared by him:

Mr. Tharp's Letter
What a life we farmers lead when you read the opinions of certain grain men in the Grain Marketing Review. Do they not lambast the Allotment Plan and name it "government in business" and can you tell me how our Allotment Plan in any way at all interferes with their business of trading wheat when the Allotment Plan is nothing more nor less than a means of paying the American Farmer the balance due him for feeding the nation? It means that it will enable him to again buy the badly needed manufactured goods which in turn will give the unemployed their jobs back. This certainly would lighten the heavy burdens upon many families. Then to think that some "supposed to be high authority in the grain business" will be so unfair as to say the Allotment Plan is another Farm Board Plan. When, if put into operation, all it would do will be to break the 27c market to farmers by paying them 65c adjustment fee.

As an example of their tactics, did they not attempt to throw us into another "dizzy spell" along about February 14th and freshen our minds on passed numbers by giving us the bullish items such as referring to

damages on wheat by climatic conditions? Also, that selling by the Farm Board is at an end? Do they not, just a little farther down the line, inform us that wheat has gone down 1-2 c? How we farmers have looked forward to the thing that happened on the fourteenth, expected the day to go down in history as the real turning point to prosperity. Again, I repeat, what a life, when you read the opinions of these certain grain men in the Grain Marketing Review. And then, there is "he export business. Surely, we farmers are not supposed to know so much, or remember much, at least. Did they not used to tell us the reason and the only reason why our wheat did not go to export? Now they take their pencil in the other hand and tell us what the exact cause all along the line has been.

For example, a quotation something like this appeared in this same February 14th, 1933, issue: "The world's exports for the week amounted to 15,310,000 bushels, but North America furnished only a small percent of the shipments while others were exporting liberally." Aside from selfish interests and with only the brains that the horses enjoy, it is easy to see that the other exporting countries have been offering their wheat just as they are now which is lower than we will offer ours and this has been the reason that we have not sold for export.

Oil Tactics
And still more strange things happen along the way when farmers wish (continued on page 2)

ROOSEVELT SAYS MUST HURRY WITH OUR FARM RELIEF

Sends Special Farm Message to Congress Last Thursday Telling Lawmakers Economic Recovery Depends on Farm Relief

"NEW, UNTROD PATH"

Must Relieve Farm Mortgage Pressure, Restore Farmers' Purchasing Power, and Must Act Promptly, Says Roosevelt

That President Roosevelt considers the rehabilitation of the American farmer of equal importance with that of the American banker, is brought out in his message delivered Thursday, March 16, to the United States Congress. The relief of farm indebtedness and the restoration of the farmers' purchasing power are recognized by the President to be of the greatest importance. Further, the President is convinced that prompt action is absolutely necessary. All of which looks encouraging for American agriculture.

It is a recognized fact that the President's ideas along these lines have been strengthened because of the influence of the Farmers Union and other farm organizations.

Following is the text of the President's message to Congress last Thursday:

President's Message

To the Congress:

At the same time that you and I are joining in emergency action to bring order to our banks and to make our regular federal expenditures balance our income, I deem it of equal importance to take other and simultaneous steps without waiting for a later meeting of the congress. One of these is of definite, constructive importance to our economic recovery. It relates to agriculture and seeks to increase the purchasing power of our farmers and the consumption of articles manufactured in our industry. It is a new and untrod path, but I tell you with equal frankness that an unprecedented condition calls for the trial of new means to rescue agriculture. If a fair administrative trial of it is made, and it produces the hoped for results I shall be the first to acknowledge it and advise you.

The proposed legislation is necessary now for the simple reason that the spring crops will soon be planted and if we wait for another month or six weeks the effect on the prices of this year's crops will be wholly lost. "Furthermore, by action, at this time, the United States will be in a better position to discuss problems affecting world crop surpluses at the proposed economic conference."

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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, MARCH 23, 1933

A GREAT CHANGE IS UPON US.

In times like the present, when events are moving along with unprecedented rapidity, it is difficult to write anything today about current events which will still be timely in two or three days. However, there are some fundamental things which will not change, and which have not changed since the beginning of time. These fundamentals have to do with human rights, and with the law of self preservation.

Events which have taken place during the past few weeks have had a direct bearing on these fundamentals. Man-made economic laws here in America has departed far from fundamental laws. Human rights have been trampled under foot. A handful of international bankers had acquired the title to our national wealth, by means of man-made laws. Certain classes of people in this country were being driven to a condition of servitude, of peasantry. This handful of people who set themselves up as supermen, had concocted a medium of exchange, and were in control of the manipulation of that medium. They could make it valuable and high-priced, or could make it cheap. They could make it buy much real wealth, or they could make it buy but precious little. They had it fixed so that when it was in their own hands, it was high priced; and when it was in the hands of the farmers and others, they could make it almost worthless. And they could even determine when it should be in their own hands, and when it should be out circulating among the masses. When it was circulating out in the country, they would make a farmer promise to pay it back, with interest; and they would make the farmer agree to pay back the amount he had of the medium, in the form of property, or equities in his property, or in the form of his products. The farmer would go ahead and do business on the basis of the money he had borrowed. All the time, the international bankers were sneaking the money or medium back to their own vaults.

Then, after the money was safe in their own clutches, the money lenders would cut loose with this demand: "Pay us that money you borrowed—and pay now!"

The farmer, of course, would find he did not have the actual money, and would find that he had promised to pay in the form of property or commodities—or equities in them. He suddenly realize there was a "shortage" of money. The "shortage" made the money high priced. Consequently, since there was no shortage of his crops, he found that his commodities and his land had lowered in value accordingly.

If he followed the mandates of the man-made laws, he had to pay the

money lords with his property and his commodities. If he had borrowed on a basis of one-third of his property or commodities which he possessed at the time of the loan, he found that, due to the advance in the value of the medium of exchange and the resultant decrease in the value of that which he possessed and had given as security, he would have to pay to the money lenders his entire possessions.

That process has been going on. Farmers are being asked to pay their all to these wealth-thirsty pirates. At first, they appeared bewildered at the demands of the money lords. There were the contracts in black and white. These contracts were made in good faith, it seemed, and under provisions of the laws of the land. What was there to do but to pay, especially if they wanted to be law abiding?

So they started paying. Things went along until about four per cent of the people of this nation—meaning the money lenders—possessed about ninety per cent of the nation's wealth. Then things sort of slowed down a bit.

"Come on—come on!" said the money lords. "Hurry up and pay us all you owe us. You still have your homes left. Let's have those, now."

But there they have run into a snag. In fact, they have run smack dab against a stone wall. These homes which they are demanding are the fruits of life times of labor and sacrifice. Farmers do not intend to give these homes and these farms up without a struggle. They love their children and their families too well to step out meekly, and force their families into want and suffering.

"Why, you ungrateful lawbreakers!" shout the money lords. "The law says for you to live up to your contracts. Read your contracts—and then pay us."

"American laws are based on American principles—or are supposed to be," answer the American farmers. "It is un-American for us to give up that for which we have worked honestly for a life time. It is un-American for us to jeopardize the futures of our children. Therefore we can see that you fellows have warped the laws of this country by violating the trust, which has been unwittingly placed in your possession by allowing you to manipulate the value of the medium of exchange which is supposed to serve us all."

Must Revamp Laws
"We are going to keep these homes in spite of your crookedness. We are serving notice on you to that effect. The court of American public opinion will decide that we are better Americans than you are."

And so the farmers have balked. One of the first steps to be taken in-

volves the changing of the laws which—as we can all see, row—have been twisted to fit the purpose of the Wall Street leeches. The Farmers Union—an organization based on the law of self preservation among farmers—is taking an active and leading part in getting these laws changed. These changes would already have been affected, had the farmers supported their own organizations in sufficient numbers.

One of the changes from the old order, sponsored by the Farmers Union, is the Frazier bill. This bill provides that the government—the real American government—shall step in and refinance these loans against farms, with money not controlled by the money leeches; that this money shall be paid back to the real American government in easy payments extending over a long time, and with a low rate of interest—1-1-2 per cent a year. Such action will make the money which has been hoarded by the Wall Street gang less valuable to them; so they will have to let it go if it does them any good.

Another change sponsored by the Farmers Union provides for sufficiently high prices for farmers' products that the farmers can afford to produce these products.

Another change from the old order—and this hurts the money lords even to think about it—is to change our money system, broadening the base of our currency in such a way that the money lenders cannot control the value of it.

Another change from the beaten path, and one in which the Farmers Union already has made considerable progress, is one which provides for the farmer to control the marketing of his own products, thus taking these products out of the gamblers' hands, and saving millions of dollars to farmers which otherwise would go to enrich private traders who do nothing to add to our national wealth and production.

Time for New Deal

The rapid succession of national events during the past few weeks simply reflects the sudden change which has come over the American people, now that the manipulations of the money leeches have been exposed. These rapid changes are the result of America turning about, suddenly getting away from the policy of blindly following the dictates of those who have contrived to gain possession of our national wealth under the old order of things.

These changes are the result of a "new deal" going into effect.

Farmers have ceased to obey the commands of the money lords, and this condition has been named "The National Farmers Holiday Association." The result is gratifying, but not surprising. America sympathizes with the farmers in this stand.

Union to Lead the Way

The Farmers Union leads the way in offering the legislation which will pull us out of our present predicament. It has pointed the way for many years, and will continue to do so. All it needs to be entirely effective is membership representing all the farmers. Lack of this has been its only weakness. The Holiday Association, brought into being because of the fact that Farmers Union demands have been ignored, is in a position to strengthen Farmers Union membership. Its strength will be reflected in renewed and added strength in the Farmers Union. It in no way seeks to replace the Farmers Union, but rather to supplement it.

Great changes are in the making. The Farmers Union must be in a position to have much to do with these changes—if the interests of American farmers are to be safeguarded.

That means but one thing—every farmer owes it to his own class and to the common people of America in general, to join his nearest Farmers Union local.—F. H. L.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD
President Kansas Farmers Union

LEGISLATIVE SESSION END

By the time you read this the legislature of 1933 probably will be history. While it is too early to pass final judgment on all the laws enacted, certainly it is true that the legislature as a whole has been honest, hard-working, sincere. A decent majority of the members have tried, according to their lights, to pass the best possible laws for the people of Kansas. Being human, they have not always agreed on what those laws should be. But out of the confusion and turmoil has come more good than bad.

The legislature has not been highly organized by any clique or group or single leader. Party lines have not been tightly drawn. The members, most of them, realized that the times were too serious for any party horse-play. They were willing to co-operate with the administration in its program of tax reduction, department consolidation, tax revision and emer-

gency legislation necessitated by the banking crisis.

The people of Kansas should be proud of Gov. Alf M. Landon. He has been worthy of the mantle of leadership and has supported legislation beneficial to the people of both farm and town throughout the two and one-half months he has been in office. He has conferred with farm leaders on all important bills affecting agriculture, and has listened to their advice. Through cooperation with the governor, the farm organizations have accomplished much.

Farmers' Program Achieved

Now what about agriculture? As the legislative representative of the Kansas Farm Organization, the writer can say that we accomplished nearly everything we set out to accomplish. No other group or interest can say as much. This achievement is due to two things: First, the fine cooperation of the representatives and senators who had the interests of agriculture at heart; second, the united, harmonious action of the ten farm groups working through their committee.

A detailed report of our activities will be printed in the paper next week. It is sufficient now to say that we secured tax reductions and fee revisions that will save the people about ten and a half million dollars, besides getting, through levy limitations and other regulations, large additional savings. We have secured the retention of the gasoline tax exemption, the reduced auto license tag fee, liberalization of tax penalties, retention of the 18-months mortgage redemption period, the abolition of the deficiency judgment, a tax on butter substitutes and numerous other bills of importance to the farmer, which will be listed in my report.

Income Tax in Doubt

Because Lieutenant Governor Charles Thompson and some 17 senators have flouted the mandate of the people and the wishes of the majority of the legislature, the fate of the income tax bill is in doubt. Because of the opposition in the crowded hours of the session, the income tax, if it is passed at all, will be an emasculated and almost ineffective law. The best that probably can be said about it is that it is a start. At least it is a basis upon which the next legislature can work. The difficulties into which the income tax ran emphasize the necessity of electing to the legislature only men who will stand by the farm program.

At this time the income tax bill is in its third conference committee. The trouble started when the senate shot the equitable house bill full of holes by inserting the homestead offset scheme and reducing rates drastically. The house refused to concur in these opposition amendments, sending the bill to a conference committee. In each of the first two committees one of the two senators appointed by Thompson would not even consider the elimination of the offset. Thompson, who is against an income tax except with the crippling offset, has refused to appoint a committee in accord with the views of the majority of the senators, even though that majority now wants the offset out. This is the cause of the deadlock. The third conference committee will report Monday after this is printed. If the offset provision is still in, the bill may be killed.

Tuesday night the legislature will consider the last of the 1425 bills introduced at this session. Then the members will go home and report to the people what they have done. Ask your representative and your senator how he voted on the income tax and on other farm measures. Only by giving our support to men who will put across now or in the future, can we have an agricultural program.

Roosevelt-Wallace Program
I am delighted with the progress of farm relief legislation in Washington. President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace both have been putting their best efforts in this legislation, and the result is a plan which should be workable.

In fact, the plan finally agreed on, tentatively, is the outgrowth of many sessions of farm organization leaders to sit in on some of these sessions. Those of us who attended these conferences knew the plans we talked of were revolutionary and new, but it was our collective idea that something new and revolutionary was needed to meet this unusual situation, which was perhaps not so acute then as now. Therefore, it gives us a great deal of satisfaction to see a fearless President and a progressive Secretary of Agriculture putting this plan into effect.

The farm relief plans as they finally emerged from the committees near the close of the lame duck session of Congress were so badly doctored up that they bore but little resemblance to their original forms. They were purposely made unworkable. Now, however, our leaders realize the absolute necessity of putting

COOPERATIVE MARKETING NOTES

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

Citizens of an Alpine village were planning to do honor to their beloved mayor who would be 80 years old on the morrow. In that village was a rare and costly wine of exquisite bouquet and flavor. In each household was a small quantity of that wine, kept for special occasions. To raise the money and buy a cake of it for the celebration was out of the question, for times were hard. It was agreed, however, that a small oaken container should be placed at the doorstep of the mayor and that during the night each household would secretly contribute a part of its precious store. When his friends gathered at his house early the next morning, the kindly old man returned their greetings and discovered, with surprise, the cake of wine wine. He would drink to their health. A glass was brought and filled from the keg. He raised it to his lips—it was water. Each citizen, thinking the others would never know, had contributed water instead of wine. Cooperation is the result of each person freely and honestly doing his part.

Minnesota had 644 associations marketing dairy products in 1931-32, with a membership of 116,000. Kansas had 8 associations with a membership of 10,000. The average price paid to producers in Kansas from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, for butterfat, was slightly less than 19 cents per pound. The average price paid Minnesota producers for butterfat, during the same period, slightly exceeded 24 cents a pound. The difference of 5 cents a pound added \$11,000,000 to the income of Minnesota producers. Factors of quality affect the price of butter, but the improvement of the quality of Minnesota butter is almost wholly the work of the local cooperative creameries and their central selling organization, Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis. In seven milk markets where farm organizations pay the farmer, the average net price to producers declined, between August, 1931, and August, 1932, by 22 per cent. In 19 other markets, where farmers are not so strongly organized, the net price declined by 8 per cent. Strong organizations pay the farmer, it seems, whether the commodity be butterfat, wheat, cotton, or whatnot.

An elderly farmer was planting fruit trees on his place this spring. A neighbor came up and thoughtlessly said: "Why are you planting those trees, old fellow? You'll not live long enough to eat any of the fruit."

"When I was a boy," the old man replied, "I had apples to eat."

After spending 25 of the best years of my life working for the betterment of agriculture, I am convinced that its greatest need is for farmers to organize and run it on efficient business principles. The only possible way they can do it is by cooperation in producing, financing, and marketing. And the greatest of these three is cooperative marketing.—L. N. Duncan, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

The seed division of Farmers National recently became the outlet for blue grass seed of the Kentucky Bluegrass Seed Growers Cooperative Association. A card to the Seed Division, Farmers National Grain Corporation, Chicago, will bring samples and prices.

WHAT A LIFE FOR FARMERS

(continued from page 1)

to run their own business. The Oil Men's Association puts out a circular over the name of the secretary which gives the names of all the state legislators, insisting that all dealers write in to their Representatives to support a bill which would repeal exemption on gasoline used for agricultural purposes from tax; and now, it is pretty hard to find any company that has anything to do with it. And how are we to find out who supported their lobby in Topeka?

On the other hand, it is not hard to find representatives of cooperative oil companies owned by farmers and working shoulder-to-shoulder with other cooperatives in the same hotel defending our rights in opposing the repeal of the exemption on gasoline used for agricultural purposes. By working together, we are proud we can pay the expense of the farm lobby to protect our interests. This expense is paid out of the profit on the business we furnish our cooperatives. But, can you tell me where the money comes from for the lobby that attempted to repeal this exemption and place us back to the man where taxes would be collected on gasoline used for agricultural purposes? Oh, no—surely they wouldn't take it out of the profit made on the farmers' business to local cooperative oil companies who turn their volume to an "old line" station. Wouldn't it be nicer to think that they take it out of the other pockets?

Well, anyway, who is supposed to run the farmers' business? Is it better for him to get together and cooperate with his neighbors and run it or to be continuously fed up with poisoned propaganda from the "old line" to whom the downfall of his cooperative organization would be held with delight?

(Signed) E. G. Tharp.

a workable plan into effect. The dilly-dallying has been dispensed with, and it appears we are on our way to receive some substantial legislation soon.

STATE SENATE AND KANSAS INCOME TAX

The light of public opinion is being focused upon the senate of the Kansas legislature, with reference to that body's action in its attempt to kill the income tax bill. The common people of the state of Kansas will remember for a long time just how different senators and house members are voting on this measure. Some pertinent thoughts on this matter are well expressed in an editorial which appeared in the Topeka Daily Capital on Saturday, March 18. It follows.

"In the conferences between House and Senate on the income tax, the sticking point has been the homestead offset. It was injected by the Senate as a sop to farmer members of the House, who promptly rejected it and who would rather go home with no law than with an emasculated law that is calculated to disappoint supporters of the principle of income taxation. 'There is no income tax law in the world that allows the property owner, while all income tax laws allow deduction of the property tax. In Kansas nearly every family has a homestead. If they could not, the building and loan associations, which have fought for the offset to a finish, would be on their toes to see that they started to owning homes, to escape the income tax.

"Farmer members of the legislature in both branches have played fair on the income tax. They have homesteads, as nearly all farmers do, but they are not asking exemption in this law. They are sold on the income tax. A town man with a homestead of \$10,000 would enjoy an exemption of some \$12,000 or \$13,000 of his income from all income tax. On a net income of \$15,000 he would pay an income tax of about \$45. Nobody has calculated what an income tax would produce with a property offset, but the bill as it passed both houses contains adequate safeguards against the employment of an income tax merely to increase public revenue and public extravagance accordingly. It is provided in the bill that appropriations by the legislature will be turned back into the Treasury dollar for dollar for every dollar produced by the income tax. They can not be spent under the terms of the bill.

"The homestead offset is not a general property offset. It exempts homesteads, but does not make any exemption for the property of merchants or others engaged in business, which is first proposed to be in the Senate. When that plan was defeated opponents of the income tax principle succeeded in foisting the homestead offset on the Senate.

"If this defeats the income tax the state will know the special interests responsible for its defeat. It will be recognized as a betrayal of party platforms and the personal pledges of party candidates, including a large majority of men elected to both houses of the legislature. The political embarrassment to the administration will be serious."

MORDECAI EZEKIEL IS MADE WALLACE'S ECONOMIC ADVISOR

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has appointed to the newly created post of Economic Advisor in his office Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, formerly of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and since 1930 Assistant Chief Economist of the Federal Farm Board.

While on the Federal Farm Board staff Dr. Ezekiel was on leave for a year and studied in Europe under a Guggenheim Fellowship, devoting his attention to the problems of econom-

ic organization in the major European countries.

Dr. Ezekiel joined the department in 1922 and earned rapid promotion on the basis of economic and statistical research and analysis. He is the author of several departmental publications, and many articles both popular and technical, as well as a statistical textbook, "Methods of Correlation Analysis." He has specialized in the problems of adjustment of agricultural production to demand and has helped develop the agricultural Outlook service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

As Economic Advisor to Secretary Wallace he will continue to deal with the problems of the economic readjustment of American agriculture.

TOM RAMSEY TELLS PROGRESS MADE IN F. U. COOPERATIVES

(continued from page 1)
and has available the best crude products in Kansas. They have a competent corps of men who know how to operate their plants efficiently and how to make good products—thus our cooperative brand of gasoline is the highest possible quality.

Other important accomplishments include the buying of the raw materials which go into manufacture of our cooperative oils at a saving of thousands of dollars over the year—and a grease arrangement which represents another saving of many thousands of dollars on our requirements. We will also have a tire arrangement which will mean a nice saving. All made possible because we can pool a great cooperative volume—and this is made possible because a half-million farmers prefer to work together rather than to continue giving their patronage to "old liners." Again, let's ask ourselves, "Isn't it very much worthwhile to cooperate? Are we doing what we can to help relieve the almost pitiful condition of farmers when we continue to patronize the "old liners?"

In 1931, farmers saved themselves \$8,000,000 on petroleum products by working together. Complete figures have not been tabulated for 1932; but judging from the successful operation of cooperative oil companies even during a year of bad conditions generally, I wouldn't be surprised if they run equally as large. We have gone far enough to prove we are on the "right track"—and now what are we going to do about the future? This isn't a time to "let George do it." A responsibility lies on the shoulders of each of us to do our utmost for the industry of Agriculture we love so well—and cooperative purchasing of petroleum products is one way to help.

If you aren't patronizing your Cooperative Oil Company, or if your Cooperative Oil Company isn't a member of the Union Oil Company (Cooperative) North Kansas City, Missouri, then are you receiving the most of the benefits available to you? The records of Cooperative Oil Companies in Kansas, as well as other states, and the record of the Union Oil Company prove that you are not. If you do not have a Cooperative Oil Company in your community, would cooperative savings ever be of more benefit to you and your neighbor farmers?

If you will write the Union Oil Company (Cooperative) North Kansas City, Missouri, they will be glad to give you full information about how you can participate in the buying of cooperative oil purchasing so it will be of most benefit to you. I hope you will write for this information at once—for the more of us who work together the greater benefits we will all enjoy. Won't you decide now to line up on the side of the Cooperatives?

100 Per Cent Locals

Below are printed the names of the locals, together with the counties in which they are located, with membership paid up 100 percent for 1933. Watch the list grow—and HELP THE LIST GROW.

Local	County
Swanson—1191	Clay county
Lone Willow—1083	Thomas county
Cottonwood—317	Cloud county
Champion Hill—705	Phillips county
Dist. No. 28—753	Trego county
Lincolnville—404	Clay county
So. Verdigris—498	Greenwood county
Lena Valley—1538	Wabunsee county
Cottonwood Grove—1604	Wabunsee county
Lone Cedar—1864	Marshall county
Axtell—1792	Washington county
Scrubby—1021	Sedgewick county
Ark. Valley—2195	Nemaha county
Obendorf—1275	Thomas county
Senflower—1181	Riley county
Crooked Creek—1205	Stafford county
Liberty—1988	Rush county
Sand Creek—804	Cowley county
Bethel—1969	Thomas county
Ross—1124	Wabunsee county
Sunny Slope—1861	Marshall county
Richland—368	Wyandotte county
Heart of America—2164	Lyon county
Admirer—1255	Russell county
Three Corners—769	Marshall county
Fairmont—967	Marshall county
Barrett—1071	Nemaha county
Pleasant Hill—1175	Washington county
Pleasant View—833	Marshall county
Antioch—1121	Ellsworth county
Little Wolf—1376	Stafford county
Livingston—1984	Thomas county
Fairdale—927 (195 paid up members)	Allen county
Fairview—2154	Nemaha county
Sunny Knoll—1377	Sumner county
Redman—1624	Marshall county
Sunrise—1238	Nemaha county
Kelly—1263	Melham county
Johnston—749	Russell county
Prairie Dale—370	Allen county
Allen Center—2155	Allen county
Fairlaw—2658	Allen county
Silver Leaf—2156	Marshall county
Hopewell—809	Riley county
Pleasant Hill—1202	Marshall county
Osage Valley—1683	Atchison county
Cummings—1837	Lincoln county
Dew Drop—454	Saline county
Rural Rest—2133	Gove county
Hustlers—691	Trego county
Collyer—941	Clay county
St. Joe—2182	Miami county
Spring Valley—1725	Jackson county
Brightside—1655	Ellsworth county
Trivoli—1001	Nemaha county
Liberty—883	Rooks county
Stone—792	



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, care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

JUNIOR LETTERS

Dear Juniors:

I thought that many of you might be interested in knowing a little something about our new Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace of Des Moines, Iowa. His being a middle-Westerner, like ourselves, makes him seem almost like a neighbor, doesn't it?

The farmers of the Cornbelt know him as the editor of Wallace's Farmer—a farm paper founded by his grandfather, "Uncle Henry" Wallace, and he has been prominent in preaching for farm relief.

He is the second Wallace to hold the position of Secretary of Agriculture. His father, Henry A. Wallace, died while he was Secretary in Harding's cabinet. The present cabinet member, however, has given his allegiance to the opposing party, since he deserted the Republican ranks in 1928 to support Alfred E. Smith because he believed that the McNary-Haugen Equalization Fee Plan would have a better chance under Democratic administration. His stand last year had much to do with swinging the Cornbelt under the Democratic standard, with his approval of the farm policies outlined in Roosevelt's Topeka speech.

Mr. Wallace is credited with a number of professions—farmer, editor, economist—and he says that the farmers' will have to be climbed to bring the farmer out of his plight. The four walls are:

1. Extremely low farm prices.
2. Increasing mortgage and tax debts.

3. A currency system based on a dishonest dollar—he advocates inflation.

4. Restricted foreign markets resulting from high tariffs and trade restrictions. He proposes that tariffs on industrial products come down.

Mr. Wallace, himself, is a quiet man; he is forty-four years old and his hair is beginning to turn gray. He has been an advocate of farm relief, more definitely in the form of the McNary-Haugen bill and the allotment plan. He represents agriculture in the "new deal" given the United States this March 4th.

Of course, I know that only the older members of our club will be able to understand all of this—but perhaps your fathers and mothers can help you with it. At any rate, expect to have a lesson soon—so keep your eyes open for it—and remember to write, all of you.—Aunt Patience.

Wakeney, Kans., Mar. 9, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine. We have 6 children—3 boys and 3 girls. I am in the 4th grade. My birthday is April 16. We live one-half mile from school. We walk to school. For pets I have 1 dog and 2 cats, a gray and a black cat. Frances McKinley asked me to join, so I will. Please send me my pin and note book. I want a blue note-book. There are three in my school joined the club. I must close.
Yours truly,
Catherine Kenyon.

Dear Catherine:
We are all happy that you are to be one of our new members—and I'll send your pin soon. I'm sorry that I can't send the notebook—but as I've explained before, we have no more of them at present. I think it's fine that there are three in your school.



7794. Ladies' Jumper Dress. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 38 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch material if made without contrast. To make as illustrated in the large view requires 2 1/2 yards of checked material, and 3/4 yard of plain material. The sash of ribbon requires 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

7485. Girls' Dress. Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch material if made without contrast. To make as illustrated in the large view requires 2 1/2 yards of checked material, and 3/4 yard of plain material. The sash of ribbon requires 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS FOR THE FALL OF 1932. Order patterns from Aunt Patience, Box 44, Salina, Kansas.

—almost like winter. In fact, it snowed today it is very windy and cold. I didn't get this finished yesterday. I forgot to tell you that I have for pets a dog, Ace, two cats, Tom and Betty.

Wakeney, Kans., Mar. 4, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
I have two sisters and three brothers. My brothers are Mansen, Bruce and John. My sisters' names are Jean and Catherine. I sure like my pin. I read many letters every week. We took exams the 10th of this month. My grades were good. We'll take Standard test the 15th of this month. I sure hope I do good. I have not found my twin. Do you have the booklets yet? I would like one. A friend has one. I think it is nice.
Your member,
Anne Kenyon.

Dear Anne:
Congratulations on earning your star—for Jean's membership. And I am so glad that you and Catherine liked your pins—I think they're pretty, too. I don't think I know what a "Standard test" is—they must not have had them when I went to school. Tell me what it is—and how you got along in it. We still do not have the books.—Aunt Patience.

Conway Springs, Kan., Mar. 14, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
I have put off writing about long enough I expect. These three cent stamps soon count up in hard times.

I had a niece operated on not long ago. She has a cast on her leg now but she is at home. She was at St. Francis Hospital at Wichita.

My birthday is May 2. I will be 13 years old.

Edwin Sanders wrote to me but I lost the letter. Can you tell me his address?

I am studying for county exams. I am in the eighth grade. There are four others in my class.

This coming Friday we are going to go to Springdale to play ball and to see who will get to go to Wellington to spell. I went one time and was going to go again but it snowed and I couldn't.

I go to Hawley Hill School. There are 27 pupils. There were two more but they moved to Reno county.

It is sure hot here today. Everybody is sweating as if it was 100 degrees. It won't be long now till garden planting time. Mama is putting in most of hers this week.

We have 11 duck hens and 3 drakes. We have already set 30 eggs under hens and are going to set some in an incubator this evening. There are about 90 in it. They are all Pekin ducks except one and it is a Mallard.

The Mallard is papa's but the rest all belong to Hazel and Wilma and I. We got a \$20.00 check for our ducks last year when we sold them and we only had two duck hens then.

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Conway Springs, Kan., Mar. 14, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
I have put off writing about long enough I expect. These three cent stamps soon count up in hard times.

I had a niece operated on not long ago. She has a cast on her leg now but she is at home. She was at St. Francis Hospital at Wichita.

My birthday is May 2. I will be 13 years old.

Edwin Sanders wrote to me but I lost the letter. Can you tell me his address?

I am studying for county exams. I am in the eighth grade. There are four others in my class.

This coming Friday we are going to go to Springdale to play ball and to see who will get to go to Wellington to spell. I went one time and was going to go again but it snowed and I couldn't.

I go to Hawley Hill School. There are 27 pupils. There were two more but they moved to Reno county.

It is sure hot here today. Everybody is sweating as if it was 100 degrees. It won't be long now till garden planting time. Mama is putting in most of hers this week.

We have 11 duck hens and 3 drakes. We have already set 30 eggs under hens and are going to set some in an incubator this evening. There are about 90 in it. They are all Pekin ducks except one and it is a Mallard.

The Mallard is papa's but the rest all belong to Hazel and Wilma and I. We got a \$20.00 check for our ducks last year when we sold them and we only had two duck hens then.

The legislatures of North Dakota, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, nearly every Farmers Union state officer in the nation, and leaders of many other farm groups united with thousands of laymen in petitioning Mr. Roosevelt to help Agriculture by giving Simpson a place in the Cabinet.

Kansas sent in the greatest number of endorsements and Marion led all the other counties. Mr. Simpson has been informed of the support Kansas gave him, and copies of several of the outstanding letters have been sent him. In a letter he expressed appreciation and gratitude for our support and will be encouraged and strengthened to carry on the fight he is making to save our homes and Nation.

All of the letters to Mr. Roosevelt were to the point and well written. Many of them would bring "a tear to the eye and a lump to the throat" as one read them.

There probably has never before been such a universal call for the appointment of any one to the Cabinet.

We are consoled by three facts: First, we did our best to win and made a good showing; second, Sec. Wallace is progressive and our second choice; and third, we still have Simpson as our National leader with vision and courage to continue the work for EQUITY, JUSTICE and THE GOLDEN RULE.

Congressman Howard told us at Omaha something of his admiration and faith when he said, "I would wade through fire and water to help John Simpson, but I don't want to see him tied up with a Cabinet job that would in any measure take him from the great work he is doing." Probably Mr. Howard's judgment was correct.

We want to thank the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer for space in our paper's columns. I am grateful for the many kind personal letters closed with the endorsements and would like very much to meet and greet all of you.

Fraternally yours,
Chas. Day.

P. S. Think we all are happy that the Legislature passed so much of the legislation recommended at Clay Center. Am in hopes that a straight definite endorsement of the Frazier bill will pass the Senate as it has the house. Believe our Legislators, state and national, are beginning to realize that the voters won't stand for "pussy-footing" and demand something definite.

Our Lyon Co. representatives appear to be supporting the farm program quite consistently. Senator Ed. Rees and floor leader Lee Cowden (a real diet farmer) are good leaders and our Mr. Riegler, a new man at the work, is following them in most instances.

The Lynn Co. union, and Tax Payers League, are on the job with encouragement and counsel. C. D.

REMONETIZATION OF SILVER BASIS OF WHEELER TALK

(continued from page 1)

standard. Briefly, these measures provide for the purchase of limited quantities of silver on a fluctuating market at a price to be controlled by the Government itself. A fluctuating price on a substance used as money is unsound under every theory of economics and common sense.

Under the limitations fixed by these proposed enactments, not to exceed \$25,000,000 would be added to the circulating medium of the United States and the insignificance of such an amount in the support of a debt structure estimated at \$240,000,000,000 is immediately manifest. The effect of such legislation on the ability of our silver-using customers to purchase our goods would be absolutely nil. Any measure which does not restore silver to its hereditary place side by side with gold, would have no potency whatever in raising the price of the products you farmers have for sale or those you hope to produce in the future. To adopt such makeshift measures or to reduce the weight of the gold in the dollar would mean the voluntary surrender of our export trade without which farming will continue to be unprofitable. To tell the wheat, cotton, and tobacco growers that their domestic price is fixed by world prices is as superfluous as to remind them that 2 and 2 make 4.

Neither of these other methods of modifying the monetary system would add one iota to the purchasing power of our oriental, European, or South

AMERICAN customers but my bill would immediately quadruple their purchasing power and thereby furnish you a profitable outlet for your products.

You hear it said frequently on the floor of the Senate; you heard it in the recent campaign and saw it written into the platforms of both parties that we believe in sound money. When these people talk to you about sound money what do they mean? What we want is stable money, money that will purchase the same number of bushels of wheat in 1932 that it did in 1926, so that you farmers can pay on your mortgages with the same number of bushels of wheat, cotton, and corn as you did when you borrowed it.

I hold in my hand a letter from a labor organization in Virginia asking this very pertinent question. Would not the remonetization of silver have the effect of lowering wages in this country? In other words, what they want to know is whether raising the price of commodities would not have the effect of reducing wages.

The answer to that is very simple. Unless the purchasing power of farmers of this country can be restored so that he can buy work, automobiles, etc., then labor can find no employment. It is because of the fact that the farmer has no purchasing power today that twelve or fourteen million people are walking our streets now. It is because of the fact that the farmer has no purchasing power that little banks are failing all over this country; it is because of the fact that farmer has no purchasing power that wages are being cut in every line of industry, and unless that purchasing power can be restored you will find eighteen to twenty million people out of employment inside of a very comparatively short time. You will also see wages reduced and standards of living reduced in this country lower than they ever have been before. The laboring man who is unable to see that the thing that gives him high wages and steady employment is high commodity prices for the farmer is standing in his own light.

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Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of sales of live stock marketed during week of March 13, to March 17, '33 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair Co. Mo.—5 Calves, 180.	6.00
Art Gregory—Henry Co. Mo.—13 Steers, 900.	5.50
J. E. Stout—Chase Co. Mo.—30 Steers, 720.	5.50
Geo. Pray—Dickinson Co. Mo.—30 Steers, 720.	5.50
Oberle Brothers—Osage Co. Mo.—20 Steers, 1074.	5.25
Robert Brothers—Osage Co. Mo.—50 Steers, 1146.	5.25
Geo. Pray—Dickinson Co. Mo.—20 Steers, 720.	5.25
Olaf Olson—Osage Co. Mo.—25 Steers, 1201.	5.15
M. E. Walquist—Osage Co. Mo.—7 Steers, 323.	5.00
John Kille—Riley Co. Mo.—18 Steers and Heifers, 642.	5.00
White Askins—Jackson Co. Mo.—12 Heifers, 771.	5.00
Andrew Scott—Pawnee Co. Mo.—20 Steers, 1428.	5.00
C. J. Chambers—Geary Co. Mo.—18 Steers, 1095.	4.85
John Taddick—Clay Co. Mo.—20 Steers, 710.	4.75
Walter Anderson, Osage Co. Mo.—4 Heifers, 710.	4.75
Ran Walker—Geary Co. Mo.—4 Heifers, 603.	4.50
Geo. Hammerlund—Pottawatomie Co. Mo.—6 Yrs., 603.	4.50
C. H. Nordin—McPherson Co. Mo.—10 Steers, 1180.	4.50
Chas Green—Bourbon Co. Mo.—6 Steers and Hfcs, 680.	4.50
W. B. Pringle—Chase Co. Mo.—25 Steers, 837.	4.50
Walter Anderson—Osage Co. Mo.—25 Steers, 837.	4.50
Prod Peterson—McPherson Co. Mo.—20 Steers, 1105.	4.50
Peter Thow—Wabaunsee Co. Mo.—9 Heifers, 740.	4.40
Frank Thow—Wabaunsee Co. Mo.—25 Steers, 882.	4.35
Geo. Hammerlund—Pottawatomie Co. Mo.—10 Hfcs, 708.	4.25
J. M. Farrell—Jefferson Co. Mo.—6 Steers, 806.	4.25
Paul Schmitz—Wabaunsee Co. Mo.—14 Steers, 857.	4.15
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair Co. Mo.—2 Cows, 1130.	4.00
C. W. Gahbert—Johnson Co. Mo.—3 Heifers, 660.	4.00
Paul Schmitz—Wabaunsee Co. Mo.—10 Heifers, 718.	4.00
J. E. Bowlin—Lafayette Co. Mo.—5 Steers, 602.	3.80
B. H. Hoffman—Morris Co. Mo.—4 Steers, 500.	3.75
C. D. Powell—Norton Co. Mo.—5 Heifers, 840.	3.75
Herman Bates—Cloud Co. Mo.—7 Steers and Hfcs, 620.	3.75
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair Co. Mo.—2 Cows, 1130.	3.75
Ed Lichtenhan—Geary Co. Mo.—14 Heifers, 630.	3.50
Ed Richter—Jefferson Co. Mo.—4 Cows, 1085.	3.50
J. M. Nestor—Anderson Co. Mo.—4 Heifers, 592.	3.50
B. H. Hoffman—Morris Co. Mo.—4 Heifers, 455.	3.40
J. W. Gahbert—Johnson Co. Mo.—1 Bull, 880.	3.25
A. B. Dixon—Phillips Co. Mo.—1 Bull, 1100.	3.25
Ed Lichtenhan—Geary Co. Mo.—14 Heifers, 630.	3.25
C. H. Nordin—McPherson Co. Mo.—4 Cows, 1245.	3.00
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair Co. Mo.—2 Cows, 685.	1.50
J. A. Sheets—Dickinson Co. Mo.—204 Sheep, 91.	5.45
Harry Prim—Osage Co. Mo.—36 Sheep, 95.	5.10
Henry D. Kettler—Miami Co. Mo.—15 Sheep, 114.	5.10
B. W. Gaudin—Osage Co. Mo.—30 Sheep, 83.	5.00
J. M. Cockrill—Linn Co. Mo.—14 Sheep, 68.	5.00
C. H. Nordin—McPherson Co. Mo.—4 Cows, 1245.	3.00
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J. E. Bowlin—Lafayette Co. Mo.—2 Sheep, 130.	2.50
H. O. Johnson—Linn Co. Mo.—18 Hogs, 218.	3.75
Roy Henderson—Wabaunsee Co. Mo.—12 Hogs, 162.	3.75
W. M. Simms—Lafayette Co. Mo.—20 Hogs, 187.	3.75
Max Allen—Franklin Co. Mo.—8 Hogs, 221.	3.75
M. W. Green—Chase Co. Mo.—15 Hogs, 200.	3.75

Fred Hartig—Chase Co. Mo.—5 Hogs, 166.	3.75
D. L. Donaldson—Miami Co. Mo.—8 Hogs, 230.	3.75
B. H. Skidmore—Lafayette Co. Mo.—9 Hogs, 170.	3.75
S. J. Lohr—Miami Co. Mo.—31 Hogs, 258.	3.75
Albert Eastwood—Miami Co. Mo.—11 Hogs, 183.	3.70
W. A. McLaughlin—Grundy Co. Mo.—12 Hogs, 230.	3.70
Geo. P. Arth—Lafayette Co. Mo.—7 Hogs, 182.	3.70
A. C. Hafner—Woodson Co. Mo.—9 Hogs, 235.	3.65
R. A. Hutton—Linn Co. Mo.—14 Hogs, 210.	3.65
Ada Smith—Miami Co. Mo.—11 Hogs, 175.	3.65
Oliver Clarke—Washington Co. Mo.—9 Hogs, 253.	3.65
P. E. Keating—Franklin Co. Mo.—17 Hogs, 233.	3.65
G. C. McKinley—Woodson Co. Mo.—6 Hogs, 190.	3.65
S. P. Rhodes—Linn Co. Mo.—14 Hogs, 196.	3.65
Elbert Cox—Franklin Co. Mo.—10 Hogs, 209.	3.65
Harry Hilderbrand—Clay Co. Mo.—33 Hogs, 198.	3.65
G. W. Pharis—Platt Co. Mo.—11 Hogs, 224.	3.65
H. C. Jasper, Woodson Co. Mo.—5 Hogs, 244.	3.65
Orval Barrett—Linn Co. Mo.—15 Hogs, 259.	3.65
Joe Bauerle—Lafayette Co. Mo.—23 Hogs, 196.	3.60
Less Scoggins—Henry Co. Mo.—7 Hogs, 198.	3.60
Arthur Kelly, Mgr.—Lafayette Co. Mo.—12 Hogs, 182.	3.60
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair Co. Mo.—61 Hogs, 213.	3.60
Albert Tyree—Lafayette Co. Mo.—15 Hogs, 196.	3.60
Loren Blair—Franklin Co. Mo.—17 Hogs, 230.	3.60
S. M. Millard—Linn Co. Mo.—11 Hogs, 172.	3.60
Henry Weekworth—Cloud Co. Mo.—53 Hogs, 288.	3.60
B. G. Hoeflecker—Lafayette Co. Mo.—11 Hogs, 151.	3.60
W. C. Alworth—Dickinson Co. Mo.—14 Hogs, 230.	3.55
S. A. Repp—Woodson Co. Mo.—10 Hogs, 192.	3.55
Walter Holmquist—Woodson Co. Mo.—6 Hogs, 176.	3.55
C. W. Wells—Douglas Co. Mo.—5 Hogs, 178.	3.55
A. J. Lohr—Grundy Co. Mo.—6 Hogs, 175.	3.55
John Dunlap—Linn Co. Mo.—12 Hogs, 195.	3.55
S. A. Parks—Franklin Co. Mo.—8 Hogs, 215.	3.55
Chas Conrow—Clay Co. Mo.—12 Hogs, 221.	3.55
J. M. Cockrill—Linn Co. Mo.—7 Hogs, 257.	3.50
Harry Hilderbrand—Clay Co. Mo.—7 Hogs, 160.	3.50
B. O. Sprague—Allen Co. Mo.—6 Hogs, 160.	3.50
Paul Schmitz—Wabaunsee Co. Mo.—7 Hogs, 224.	3.50
Jacob Smith—Miami Co. Mo.—9 Hogs, 211.	3.50
C. H. Peckham—Miami Co. Mo.—15 Hogs, 244.	3.50
Mrs. Hazel Newland—Clay Co. Mo.—9 Hogs, 221.	3.50
Geo. Huffman—Cedar Co. Mo.—6 Hogs, 198.	3.50
John Wehmer—Henry Co. Mo.—5 Hogs, 228.	3.50
Elmer Hay—Miami Co. Mo.—7 Hogs, 210.	3.50
R. L. Sherwood—Miami Co. Mo.—7 Hogs, 230.	3.50
Lyndon S. A.—Osage Co. Mo.—14 Hogs, 203.	3.50
C. E. Hughes—Franklin Co. Mo.—6 Hogs, 213.	3.45
Mrs. J. J. Glenn—Greenwood Co. Mo.—12 Hogs, 232.	3.45
John Fisher—Chase Co. Mo.—10 Hogs, 156.	3.40
Joe Bauerle—Lafayette Co. Mo.—10 Hogs, 147.	3.40
C. E. Sherwood—Cloud Co. Mo.—28 Hogs, 311.	3.40
R. L. Sherwood—Miami Co. Mo.—7 Hogs, 228.	3.35
A. R. "Rose"—Cloud Co. Mo.—6 Hogs, 215.	3.35
T. B. Ballow—Chase Co. Mo.—3 Hogs, 256.	3.25
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair Co. Mo.—6 Hogs, 160.	3.25
H. O. Johnson—Linn Co. Mo.—5 Hogs, 154.	3.00
Albert Eastwood—Miami Co. Mo.—7 Hogs, 134.	2.85
Joe Bauerle—Lafayette Co. Mo.—4 Sows, 232.	3.00
Anton Voelckel—Allen Co. Mo.—9 Hogs, 140.	2.75
L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair Co. Mo.—15 Hogs, 123.	2.75
Blaine Sherwood—Cloud Co. Mo.—7 Lights, 151.	2.50

+ NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES +

SHIPPS SEES BETTER TIMES

Belleville, Kans., 3-6-33.
Dear Cooperators:
The much talked of equality is here in a fashion—and one we dislike. However it's here. Another big argument for cooperation. Men proof the old system of business is wrong. Out of this will come much good in the end. A new era will be born, better understanding among our fellowmen, which is the backbone of co-operation, of civilization.

Some of our good members, two years ago heard me discuss our problems. Some heard me say that unless we had a change in the administration of our state and national affairs there would be weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth. Today finds the rich and poor alike both equal and for the time being powerful. The rich need the lesson, the poor look on calmly awaiting the new order.

This job awakens all to a great responsibility. Our President was ushered into office and took his oath under circumstances heretofore unknown to man. He, in my opinion made the greatest inaugural speech of all time. We find Pres. Roosevelt accepting his great task, in these tense moments, coolly and candidly. He has congress and the nation back of him and with such, all that is needed is a solid progressive program.

The U. S. is capable of great achievements. We have the needed wealth; we have the national resources. Proper distribution of wealth will carry us on. Money must be made to serve its purpose. Farm prices must be restored, and if farmers will act now, when so much depends on their actions, they will be heard farther than at anytime in our history. This will open the avenue for placing men back to their labor. Some say it can't be done, but I maintain it must be done.

Some fear greater disaster. I feel this painful thing is the birth of a new era. It will not come over night, but if we hold our heads and open our hearts, the good will down the evil. If Congress does not work along this line, I have confidence that we have a President who will declare war on our economic system and will emerge victorious.

P. D. Peterson of Fairbury, Neb. and I made a meeting at Brantford last Thursday night. We had a small but attentive crowd. P. D. made a very constructive talk. I and visited. We have let our good cooperators in Kansas and have many good farmers who should be, and I believe many who will be. No farm program has more to offer than our own Farmers Union. Let's support its activities whole heartedly. Let's make

it even greater. I am glad to lend a hand at any time.

Cooperatively,
J. E. Shipps.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Miami County)

Whereas, death has removed from our midst our brother, Fred Frank; Be it therefore resolved, That we, the members of Highland Local 1669, extend to Mrs. Frank and family our deepest sympathy and commend them to our Heavenly Father in their great sorrow; and

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be placed on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

C. P. Kohlenberg,
Ed Albert,
Vera Arzberger.

WEATHER CONDITIONS ARE

FAVORABLE TO PRICES

The March wheat market is normally weak, especially with the present wheat surplus. The top price for the month of March since 1920 has come after the 20th of the month only twice; that was in 1928 when the soft, red winter wheat crop was a failure and again in 1931 when the Federal Farm Board was in the market, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

Much uncertainty has been injected into the situation by the present bank holiday. There is considerable expectation that relief measures will result in at least a mild inflation that will lift prices. This can, of course, occur, and it shows some promise of doing so for a short time at least. It is well to notice, however, that in the panic year of 1933, the low in wheat prices at Kansas City for the first six months of the year was made in March with the high in May. Likewise, in the panic of 1907, the low for the first six months of the year came in March and the high in June. In 1893, the panic was from May to August and in 1907 it was more severe from October to December. In the earlier panic years of 1873 and 1884, the spring low in wheat prices came in April and March.

The above facts, coupled with the short crop in prospect, are favorable to wheat prices. This is true for the grower with his wheat in his own bin, no cash storage, and but little interest charge against it.

Poultry and egg prices for March will probably fluctuate around present levels. The usual trend for egg prices is down during March. This is likely to prove to be true as the live poultry receipts have been much smaller in February.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week ending March 15, 1933

BUTTER

The bank holiday had just the opposite effect on the market from what was expected. During the day or two previous to the closing of the banks, when it was very evident that something of that kind was in the air, the markets were down to extremely low levels, but immediately after the closing of the banks the butter market was much stronger, due very largely to the fact that the general supposition was that many consumers would shift on to the uncertainty in regard to payment. As a result the markets rocketed up to 19c on the 9th, Extras being up 3c within three days from the low point reached when they were quoted at 16c.

The market did not hold this, however, and on the 14th a 4c loss was lost, another 1-4c on the 15th, an additional 1-2 on the 15th, 1-1-4 on the 14th, back to 16 3-4 c. However, on the 15th there was some reaction with the opening of trading on the Exchange when Fresh Extras were advanced to 17c. Standards were quoted about the same way. However, they did not react quite so low as Extras. Standards were quoted at 17c on the 14th, and like Extras were up 1-4c on the 15th, being quoted at 17 1-4 c. 89 score butter went from 18 1-2 c down to 16 1-2 c, coming back and closing at 16 3-4 c. 88 score butter and Standards were not quoted all week. In fact anything in tubs would bring the same price as 89 score. Real undergrades are very scarce, and there seems to be an extreme demand for anything cheaper. For the moment quality has apparently been lost sight of entirely, and price is the main factor. In other words it can be said to be almost anything just so it is cheap.

The opening of the banks and the new administration so far have seemed to have made for some new confidence. Whether that will be held remains to be seen. In the meantime one hears a great deal about plenty of production and more people out of work all the time which makes for very poor consumptive conditions, and the bears are still wearing a broad smile.

EGGS

The egg market was not affected as was the case with butter. Extra Firsts opened the week on the 9th, at 12 3-4 c, held that to the 13th, when they were down 1-2 c, being quoted at 12 1-4 c. On the 15th, however, there was a reaction in eggs, coming back and were quoted the same as at the opening. Fresh Firsts opened at the same way, except the top quotation was 12 1-2 c. Current Receipts opened at 11 1-2 c, were down to 10 3-4 c on the 14th and back to 11c at the close. Dirties and Checks were 10 3-4 and 10 1-2 respectively most of the week.

There is not much new to be said about the egg situation at present, and unless there is some new development, from what is indicated at the present time, eggs will remain very cheap throughout the season of heavy production.

One of the practices which will assure more feed from native grass pastures is to avoid grazing too early in the spring, warns D. M. Seath, extension dairyman, Kansas State College. Three weeks later grazing in the spring will often give 50 per cent more feed. The use of wheat or rye for early spring grazing will often make this possible.

WHY PLACE LIMIT ON WHEAT PRICE INCREASE?

The Kansas Farm Organizations Assail Boards of Trade for Action Taken to Limit Price Fluctuations to 5 Cents

With the first sign of a sustained upward trend in wheat prices, which of course, means a lot of wheat farmers and to Agriculture in general, the boards of trade, who have at times advertised that they are the friends of the farmers, played a 5-cent limitation on wheat price fluctuations.

This action called forth some pertinent criticism on the part of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations. This committee issued a statement on Friday, March 17, signed by Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union; Carl Cogswell, master Kansas Grange, and L. E. Webb, president of the Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealers' Association. The statement said this action on the part of the boards of trade should be "sufficient notice to the farmers of this country to get behind congress and a new deal."

Asking "why limit the market on an upward trend?" the committee pointed out "no limits were placed to prevent extreme drops which have occurred in recent months."

"This action was taken by the same groups who have been leading the public they were working for the interest of the producers. They say this action was to protect the country. This gives the public a laugh."

"Who are those who were caught short? Surely not the small speculator or the farmer. These are the same gentlemen who clamored for federal restrictions on future trades be removed so markets could go up and who also desired to let the law of supply and demand govern. The public will no longer be fooled about the United States having free and liquid markets. This proves conclusively that we now have and always have had a controlled market—governed by the big operator."

"We hope this united action on the part of the boards of trade is sufficient notice to the farmers of this country to get behind congress for a new deal."

REMONETIZATION OF SILVER BASIS OF WHEELER TALK

(continued from page 3)

the endorsement of every labor organization in the United States; in 1896 it had the endorsement of all the great farm organizations in the United States. My bill would do more to help every class of citizen by restoring prosperity to the farmers than any other piece of legislation pending before Congress.

Why is it not passed? Because men in Congress say to me, "Wheeler, you are right, but politically it is a mistake. Mr. Bryan was defeated in 1896, and upon that platform in 1896 Mr. Bryan was defeated in 1896, but that is no argument against the soundness of my bill, or why it should not pass the Congress of the United States."

A very eminent leader of the Democratic Party said to me, "I think you made a mistake in taking 10 to 1; you should have taken 12 to 1 or 15 to 1; in order to get away from the prejudice in people's minds against Mr. Bryan. I do not believe there is any prejudice in the mind of the average person against Mr. Bryan; most people feel that he was 30 years ahead of his time, but whatever may be the arguments against the remonetization of silver in 1896, and not be advanced in 1933."

If our financiers and lawmakers could forget entirely the prejudices and preconceived convictions directly traceable to the gold standard, they would have practically a unanimous public opinion back of the free coinage of silver.

Every domestic condition and foreign contact is different now to what it was in 1896. When every owner of a mortgage had to know that if he remained on the gold standard he would be paid in a dearer dollar than under bimetalism—in other words, he would get more wheat, cotton, meat, clothes, or property in payment of his debt.

Now the holder of such mortgages and bonds knows that he will receive no payment at all unless the price of products of mills, mines, and farms can be increased so that there will be a margin left above production costs from which his mortgage or bond can be paid.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that 750,000 private individuals, many of them old people who retired from active farming when incensed by age for the strenuous work of the farm, hold \$3,000,000,000 in farm mortgages.

Payment of interest has long since ceased, and those people know full well that the mortgages will never be paid under the gold standard.

What good is it to them to tell them that the dollars which the mortgages and bonds represent are sound gold dollars when they know in their hearts that those dollars will never be paid them under this system? In 1896 a salaried man feared devaluation of the purchasing power of his fixed salary. Now he does not sleep well at night by reason of anxiety over the permanency of his job. He knows that unless business promptly employs him he will be unemployed.

In 1896 we were a debtor Nation, owing large sums to England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Holland. Our railroads and industrial developments had been partly financed by money borrowed abroad. The American corporations owing this money needed further European credit and therefore violently assailed bimetalism as the foreign financiers advised them that unless the United States remained on the gold standard no renewals or further loans would be made. Incidentally it may be said that 17 years ago the gold standard was not a new thing, though we European credits were gradually withdrawn.

But we are no longer a debtor Nation; we are the greatest creditor Nation the world ever saw. Perhaps we better enjoy whatever prestige there

may be in that eminence, for unless the price of world commodities is very promptly increased there will be nothing left of those foreign obligations due us except an unpleasant memory. So in every respect the case now is different to what it was in 1896.

It should be apparent to everyone that there is not sufficient gold in the world with which to pay our national, international, and local indebtedness. We have less than five billions of gold in the United States and debts of over \$200,000,000,000. I have before me a letter from the president of a bank and trust company up in Pennsylvania from which I quote: "The fallacy, absurdity, and physical impossibility of redeeming financial obligations in gold are apparent and need only statement of fact to carry conviction; two hundred billion debt, forty billion bank deposits, to be paid in gold with a nation supply of less than five billion."

This banker sees the absurdity of trying to pay these debts in gold, and for that reason he is strongly in favor of my bill to remonetize silver and thereby use both gold and silver as the foundation and basis of our monetary system.

The single gold standard has collapsed throughout the world since the World War, and the only way to stabilize world currencies is by fixing the ratio of value between gold and silver upon which the currencies of the world are based.

For thousands of years the money of the teeming millions in the Orient has been silver, while in western nations it was silver and gold at a fixed ratio of value between the two metals.

No great nation ever attempted to base its currency on the single gold standard prior to 1816, and for many years after that time and down to 1873 a ratio of value throughout the world was maintained between silver and gold which stabilized the exchange ratio between the currencies in all countries using either or both silver and gold.

My bill is to reestablish this bimetallic system which served humanity well for thousands of years and which was destroyed by selfish foreign banking interests in the year 1873.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the millions of honest men and women on the farms, in the shops, in the factories, and on the streets and highways seeking honest toil, who favor the remonetization of silver, I vigorously resent the implication that to coin silver and endow it with all the basic qualities of gold money would be a dishonest thing for the Government to do.

I doubly resent it when I consider the course which inspires this charge against the advocates of bimetalism. Who are these men who undertake to speak as the exponents of a sound and honest dollar? They are the same men whose ever-changing greed and stupid delinquency largely contributed to the destruction of the Nation's prosperity. We had the gold standard; we had a balanced National Budget, and unfortunately for the people, we had a national administration which did everything possible to destroy the power of these financial leaders.

I need not tell you the result. On top of the immeasurable loss of the immediate present and the destitution and despair of our people we have lost nearly all of the gains of a quarter of a century of social progress.

And who are these men? Some of the most powerful of the group have appeared before the Banking Committee of the Senate and the unblinking story that came from their own lips condemned them to the contempt of honest men.

An adventurous American people will not criticize too harshly mistakes of judgment or even unwise speculation, but they will never condone the violation of a fiduciary trust. These men, trusted by their depositors, stockholders, and investment clients, traded on the sacred confidence to their own profit and to the ruin of those who trusted them. And what is their alibi now? Merely that the structure of fictitious security values which they themselves had built up for the purpose of reaping profit through commissions and stock manipulation on every merger, reorganization, and reissue of stocks and bonds had about their heads before they had time to escape with all the loot.

Who was it lost the \$2,000,000,000 that vanished in thin air when the Insull bubble burst?

It was the hard-working, thrifty, frugal men and women of modest means to whom supposedly trustworthy bankers and financiers sold the worthless securities.

There is no alibi that they did not know the facts. In cold print in the record of the Banking Committee are statements from bank presidents acknowledging that affiliate companies owned 100 per cent by their banks continued to sell these securities to the public when all the assets of these Insull companies were already held by the banks on loans so large that the total assets could not possibly cover the obligations.

These are the same people who filled our schools and colleges with propaganda denouncing as radicals all public men who undertook to break their strangle hold on the industry, commerce, and finance of the Nation. Not only did they plunder the investor but through fraudulent overcapitalization of these public utilities they fastened upon the consumers of light, gas, water, and power, prices for these necessities that were insupportable even in prosperous times and are ruinous in times like these.

But this is only part of the picture and in some respects not the worst part.

Insull sought sanctuary in a foreign land to escape the reach of the law and the just wrath of an outraged people, but the representatives of one of the world's largest banking institutions testifying before the same committee shocked the moral conscience of the entire Nation. They tell us we must not speak of those things above a whisper lest the people lose confidence in our financial institutions.

To that I reply that nothing will restore confidence in our banking institutions more promptly than demonstration of proof that we have a Government that has the courage and integrity to

The Farmers Exchange

Where Farmers Buy and Sell

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10	30	50	50	1.00	1.25
11	33	55	55	1.10	1.38
12	36	72	1.08	1.20	1.50
13	39	78	1.17	1.30	1.65
14	42	84	1.26	1.40	1.75
15	45	90	1.35	1.50	1.88
16	48	96	1.44	1.60	2.00
17	51	102	1.53	1.70	2.13
18	54	108	1.62	1.80	2.25
19	57	114	1.71	1.90	2.38
20	60	120	1.80	2.00	2.50
25	75	150	2.25	2.50	3.13
30	90	180	2.70	3.00	3.75