

7:30 p. | Our early leaders were six
(continued on page 2)

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager
Subscription Price, Per Year, \$1.00

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

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

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

NATIONAL OFFICERS

John Simpson, President, Oklahoma City, Okla.
H. G. Kenney, Vice President, Omaha, Nebr.
E. E. Kennedy, Secretary, Kankakee, Ill.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. P. Lamberton, Fairview, Kansas
Joe Plummer, Akron, Colorado
E. H. Everson, Yankton, South Dakota
C. M. Rogers, Indianapolis, Iowa
Fritz Schultheiss, Prairie Farm, Wisconsin

KANSAS OFFICIALS

C. A. Ward, President, Salina, Kansas
A. M. Kinney, Vice President, Salina, Kansas
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Salina, Kansas
John Tommer, Conductor, Waterville, Kansas
John Schel, Doorkeeper, Emporia, Kansas

DIRECTORS

Ross Palenske, Alma, Kansas
B. E. Winchester, Stafford, Kansas
Henry Jamison, Quinter, Kansas
John Fengel, Lincolnville, Kansas
F. G. Gerstenberger, Blue Mound, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—354 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kans.; H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas, O. W. Schell, Mgr.; Wakeeney, Kansas, T. M. Turman, Mgr.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thove, President
T. C. Beldan, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1933

"BUT DO IT, WE WILL"

Wars, and rumors of wars. Strikes, and rumors of strikes. Farm Relief, and rumors of farm relief! Where are we—and why?

We are in the midst of confusion which is naturally to be expected in a time of attempted recovery from a condition which is as bad as the condition we, as farmers and as a nation, have faced in recent months.

No one is in doubt as to why we are face to face with these conditions. Every one knows that with a little faithful of our population dictating the money policies of the nation for a long period of years, fixing the value of our medium of exchange and the resultant value, measured in money, of our farm commodities, that finally they have the wealth concentrated in their hands. Every one knows that this condition has stagnated business, has made it impossible for a nation of people to pay their interest debts, to say nothing of paying on the aggregate principle, and has thrown the oppressed multitudes into confusion.

What every one does not know is just how to get things back on an even keel, how to get this wealth redistributed so the purchasing power, and the power to live up to American standards of living, shall be placed back in the hands of those who produce real wealth—wealth which sustains life.

Different ideas are advanced, and different modes of action taken. The backers of the various ideas or schools of thought are no doubt all sincere. When we can all get together, the whole problem will be solved, for no class could stand out successfully against an organization backed up solidly by the growers and producers of real wealth.

The Kansas Farmers Union, by its action at the recent state convention, went on record as believing in President Roosevelt and his administration. That means we believe he really is trying to do right by agriculture, the basic American industry. However, we want him to hurry, for prompt action is necessary. We believe he will hurry as fast as he can. One of his envoys recently stated, to a group of Kansas farmers and farm organization leaders, that the President is ready—and able, because of authority vested in him—to do anything; and that he will not stop until things are worked out right.

With that idea in view, it would seem the right thing to refrain from "upsetting the apple cart" but to lend him every assistance possible to carry his program into effect.

The President has a big job on his hands. It is not a simple matter at all, to change from a system which is admittedly wrong, to the system which is right. The wrong system is thoroughly entrenched and rooted. A

temporary house must be set up, to live in while the old one is torn down and the new permanent structure made ready for permanent occupancy. It cannot be done in a day. Neither must it be delayed too long.

We believe that most of the members of the Kansas Farmers Union are willing to give President Roosevelt an opportunity to work out his plans, because we believe he actually sees the need—the all-important need—of placing agriculture on its feet with a permanent solid footing to stand on and to go forward on.

We believe every Kansas farmer wants cost of production—although there is a difference of opinion as to how to get it. President Roosevelt has declared in a public speech heard by the whole nation over the radio, that we as a nation will recover from this ridiculous situation of starvation and want in a land of plenty. He did not say just those words, but that was his thought. He said if we do not do it one way, we will do it another way—"but do it, we will."

We believe that almost every farmer in Kansas is for the Frazier Bill. Every farmer would be for it, if every farmer knew about it—and most of them know about it now. The same is true of the Thomas Bill, for inflation, as well as for the Wheeler Bill which hits at the same thing from a slightly different direction.

We believe most Kansas farmers are for the principle of breaking up huge fortunes, by letting those great aggregations of wealth take care of their share of governmental expenses through an income tax. In other words, we believe most Kansas farmers favor the Farmers Union principles as embodied in the Farmers Union program. Unfortunately, while most farmers believe this way, too many do not back up their belief with membership in the most militant of farm organizations; they do not furnish the membership strength which is necessary for putting into actual and prompt action what their own class organization advocates.

Be that as it may, however, the Farmers Union, through fearless leaders, and through sacrifices of members, has gained the ear of the government, has pointed the way, and has succeeded in getting things started.

Congress will soon be in session. Get after your Senators and Representatives with all the vigor at your command, and force them to see that the farmers in Kansas—and after that the class our lawmakers must please if they are to please most of their constituents—demand the Frazier Bill as well as the other bills which will take the unwarranted power out of the hands of the money leeches and place that power in the

NEW VICE-PRESIDENT KANSAS FARMERS UNION OUTLINES HIS POSITION

Mr. A. M. Kinney, elected vice-president of the Kansas Farmers Union at the recent annual convention, wrote the following message for our readers this week:

I want to tell the members of the Kansas Farmers Union that I appreciate the great honor that was conferred upon me. I feel like outlining my position on the questions confronting Agriculture; and I want to confess that I am a radical. Of course I have always been radical in my economic and political opinions, but I feel like restating my position.

I hereby pledge my support to the National Farmers Union program, which has for its goal cost of production plus a reasonable profit; meantime, we should use every means offered to us which will aid in any way to increase farm prices.

I pledge my support to the Kansas Farmers Union program, and to its officers elected in the convention at Lawrence last week. The Kansas Farmers Union is fighting for the same cost of production goal, is the National Farmers Union.

In this short article, I am commenting, criticizing and warning. Commenting on some of the statements issued by the ones in charge of the administration of the state as reported by the newspapers. Criticizing, because no official of the government is above the honest criticism of its citizens. Warning, because I do not believe that the powers which have ruled this country and almost effected its ruin, realize yes, that they are sitting on a powder mine.

The farmers of this country have been very patient, but there comes a time when patience ceases to be a virtue. They have seen their capital disappear as it was swallowed up by taxes, interest and low prices for farm products, until now the great majority of them are in danger of losing their homes and their farms.

I have just finished reading a three column article in a newspaper from the pen of Professor Tugwell, one of the members of the much touted "brain trust" down at Washington, which slops over with indefinite promises to the farmers. At the head of this article is a picture of a man and Secretary Wallace. There is not a single definite statement in the whole article, although I would judge he is the mouthpiece for the Secretary.

In this morning's Kansas City Star, I saw these headlines, "Wallace in Bold Stand. Rejection of Farm Demands Requires Courage." And five governors of Western States are sent home and told that Mr. Wallace's long time program will save the farmers, providing there are any of them left to save by the time this program is effective.

Just before the French revolution a large crowd of people were rioting in the streets, and the queen asked what was the matter with the people. They told that they were demanding bread to keep them from starving; and she said, "Why don't they eat cake if they do not have bread?"

We only ask you for a little larger share.

Of these great wealth our hands have made; take care, Don't crowd too hard, for after all, we're only men.

And even wolves will turn when goaded to their den.

And show us fighting courage born of dark despair.

With farm prices going lower every day, with the N. R. A. raising prices on everything which the farmer has to buy, with twelve million men tramping the roads and streets looking for honest work because the farmers are not able to buy the products of the factories, with fifteen million families receiving charity instead of honest wages, with cotton being destroyed and hogs being slaughtered and turned into fertilizer when these things are so sadly needed by millions of people in this country, is it any wonder that people are becoming radical?

Two million farmers are enrolled in the Farmers Holiday Association, and four million more will be ready to join in the next six months or a year if some immediate relief is not offered to Agriculture. We can wait for a long time program; our condition is too desperate.

I have not lost faith in President Roosevelt yet; I believe that every one of his measures will have good effect on the country, but they are based on a long time program; the desperate condition which Agriculture and Labor find themselves in today, requires immediate and decisive action.

The President should use the power which he has under the A. A. A. to immediately raise the price of farm products, either by pegging the price, or by a bonus—or call it whatever you will—and see to it that whatever method he uses is not tangled up with red tape.

He should use the authority which he has to issue three billion dollars of non-interest bearing treasury notes.

He should call the Congress into immediate special session, and demand that they pass the Frazier Bill, to finance farm mortgages. He should demand of Congress that they pass the Thomas Bill, which would compel the treasurer of the United States to issue non-interest treasury notes to take up the indebtedness of the Government.

We are in the midst of a revolution. Mr. Roosevelt has been granted more powers which were never dreamed of by the men who drafted the Constitution; he has shown that he is not afraid to step on untrodden paths and try something new; but he stops now, if he does not go all the way and clean out the selfish interests which have been preying on

hands of those who produce what this nation eats, wears, uses and lives under.

the people—the money changers, the big income tax dodgers, the hooding bankers and profit takers—then he will have failed, and he will go out of office as badly discredited as was his predecessor.

He must redeem his promise to Agriculture, that he would work to place Agriculture on a parity with the other great industries.

A. M. Kinney.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

The heavens are blazing with portents and signs. For those who will read them with Christ-conscious minds.

But woe to the hypocrites, pharisees, scribes, Who read them and answer with curses and gibes.

The rulers of Earth bend their knees to the beast. As they gather anew to "Belshazzar's feast".

And, drunken with power, cry, "The Earth is our thrall!" Nor heed the handwriting in sight on the wall.

The Church has forsaken the Gospel of Light; The Press has been purchased by mammon outright; The Law is a club to aid mammon's designs.

And all are too blind to interpret the signs.

Signs of the new dispensation at hand. When men will be men, with the courage to stand Shoulder to shoulder in defense of the right.

And will bury this system of greed by their might.

This system which worships the "moloch" of gold; This system whose horrors can never be told; This system which murders our moral

as well as our physical life. This system which grinds men's lives into wealth.

The Time is at hand, all ye farmers arise; 'Tis written in letters of Light in the skies. "The beast shall be bound, and the world shall be free"; 'Tis the coming of Justice and Right that we see.

A. M. Kinney.

MILITANT, SENSIBLE COMMENT

(continued from page 1)
cratic, dogmatic and poor cooperators. Little of that is seen now for which we are all duly thankful. We had difficulty in passing this letter to the members and all farmers to write Governor Landon, their state senator, and representatives, to do everything possible to secure passage of a legislative resolution memorializing Congress to pass the Frazier bill.

As I understand it, the last Kansas legislature did resolve favoring low mortgage and other interest rates. We think this resolution weak and not direct and specific enough.

Of course, if it passed will bring more hope and courage to the near desperate home owners of the nation than anything proposed except possibly our cost of production plus a reasonable profit bill, which is a companion measure.

Of course, this type of legislation is opposed by the most powerful financial interests of the nation, but there is no question but what we can win if we are alert and continue our campaign on all fronts.

Passage of these two measures will place the Farmers Union in a splendid position as a champion and defender of human rights. An organization that believes in property rights, but insists that human rights are and must always be superior and considered first. So here are the orders: "Attention, right face, close ranks, forward march." When? Now.

Chas. Day.

WARD DECLARES WE CAN NAME PROGRAM IF ALL COOPERATE

(continued from page 1)
am just as certain as I stand here that the supporters of the A. A. A. will believe that under this provision you can obtain agricultural equality.

"Of course, they went back before the War and picked out a period of years as a basis for their calculations. Of course, the benefits from the A. A. A. just in proportion as you farmers will join hands with your neighbors and one another, and through your leadership go to Washington and sit down with the President and Secretary of Agriculture and his subordinates and work these plans out.

"That is not only your opportunity, but I claim it is your responsibility. The Government has given you these laws, and we are arguing altogether too much about the impracticability of it when we have not done anything to work out a program, a parity price, a balanced agriculture. I am glad I can give you some assurance this afternoon, since just recently returning from Washington, that is up to us with reference to the A. A. A. and there one by one, take commodity after commodity figuring out those commodities the farmers use on their farms. I mean binders, all kinds of machinery, automobiles, clothing, groceries and everything. After you have that your average cost and then striking your average of what you are getting for your commodities, whatever they are, and then demand of the Government under the provisions of this Act, that it make up that parity price.

"In other words, of you are selling wheat for 60 cents a bushel and the parity price is \$1.10, under the provisions of this Act, you are entitled to the difference, provided you will control your production. I realize it is a bad situation when there are people hungry and some have more than they can use and must destroy it. On the other hand, I realize if this nation is to have any permanent stability, if we are to go on and if our financial structure will avoid collapse, we must establish American agriculture on a sound basis.

"If you farmers were getting par-

ity price for your wheat you would be getting \$1.034. If you were getting parity price for corn, you would be getting 75 cents a bushel. If you got parity price for butter fat, it would be 30.8 cents a pound. For beef cattle you would be getting \$8.10 per hundred, and for hogs you would be getting \$8.45 per hundred. These are the October 4 figures.

"But, you are only getting 73 cents a bushel for your wheat and 42 cents for your corn. Only 21 cents for butter fat and \$3.50 for your cattle and you are getting \$4.40 for your hogs. I submit to you, is not the parity price better than what you are now getting?"

Work in Washington

"It has been announced that I happen to be a member of the National Wheat Advisory Committee. Perhaps there is a reason for that. When the cost of production amendment was knocked out of the A. A. A. and the Bill was passed, I was in Washington. Quite naturally, I thought of Kansas and I thought of the wheat farmers in Kansas because of the fact that it is my state, and I am one of you. Also, because of the fact that in Kansas we produce more than one-fifth of all the wheat that is produced in the United States. Over five years our average has been 189,000,000 bushels of wheat.

"I thought of the literally thousands of destitute wheat farmers in Western Kansas who would not raise a bushel of wheat this year. In that connection we were invited by Secretary Wallace to offer our suggestions on a wheat plan. I know some of the men representing farm organizations and cooperatives, and I called them in from 14 states, and we sat there for 10 days, developing a workable plan, which is called the Voluntary Domestic Allotment plan on wheat. It was not original with us, because M. L. Wilson of Montana had conceived the idea several years ago. But we attempted to strengthen it and make it fit the real conditions of the country.

"These men, about 20 or 25 of them, mostly Farmers Union men, with but few exceptions, came in from the wheat states of the country. I was made chairman of the Committee and as we worked we had the allotment plan and we began its consideration. I said we must keep one thing and one thing only in mind, and that is that we must get some money out to these farmers this year.

"I realize the east as yet has not waked up to the real conditions of the farmers of the middle west. They realize it a lot more than they did a few years ago, because it is beginning to touch their pocket books; but if you get anything in Washington, you have to fight for it, and so we began the fight on the wheat allotment plan. Day by day we went over it. We had differences. We came together on them, and finally we prepared our conclusions in brief and took it to the Secretary of Agriculture.

"The suggestion was made by one member of our group that a committee of three be appointed to carry this brief or this plan of Secretary Wallace. But, I said, 'No, let's all go and show to Secretary Wallace, George Peek, Chester Davis and M. L. Wilson that the wheat farmers of America are expecting something, and expecting it this year.'

"In the preparation of this plan, and it was not in the plan until we put it there, we developed the crop insurance feature—a plan that spreads this thing out over a period of years and places you on your average business covering a period of years. I shall never forget how we were laughed at by high-up authorities when we first suggested that idea. They said the country will never stand for it. I told them, 'You will have revolution at the end unless you keep those fellows from starving. The Red Cross is working out there, that is charity; but the Government has to go out there with something else. Those people are not looking for a Santa Claus. They are willing to work. Let's pay them a cash benefit, not as a gift, but as an inducement to bring their production more in line with domestic requirements.'

"We were talking this over at a dinner and one of the persons there who did not seem to understand human kind and disparity said, 'Ward, that is a socialist program.' I said, 'My friend, I would a thousand times rather look towards what you term as socialist, rather than stand by and see the country and the Government to be overridden with Communism.'

Farmers Union Responsible

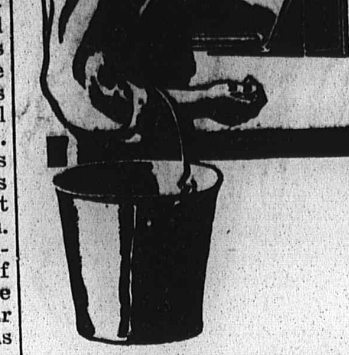
"That insurance feature which will bring to the drought stricken wheat farmer this year more than twelve millions of dollars was put in there by the Farmers Union. I heard a high-up official of the Department of Agriculture tell a group of the directors of extension of several of these states that very thing a few months ago.

"I am submitting to you, is not this \$27,000,000 Kansas is entitled to worth something to you this year? That \$12,000,000 for which we can claim credit, if you will figure it out, it will pay the dues of 25,000 persons at least 50 years in the Farmers Union. Does it pay you to belong to the Farmers Union?

I am not claiming that is enough. The only defense I am making this afternoon is that it is a start. I am certain, as I stand here, that it will help. I have no apologies or anything to make for anything back there. It is true they are paying me when I work for them. I think it is a thousand times better for us to use this money, and if you will give me, or any other Kansas man, 50,000 of you farmers in this and every other state in proportion, and if all of these states will give Mr. Simpson that support, you can go to Washington and make your program.

"Do not forget it, you have to have power back there and you will never have power until you have numbers. 'I know the NRA stole the leap on us. There must be an adjustment. Business and industry set up their organizations. Labor was organized and when this thing happened, Mr. Green was there with the support to protect the working man, and they threw their cost of production programs on these commodities. That is not all. This country is filled with racketeers and

"THE HOUSE IS SAVED"



"Get help! My house is on fire!" These are the excited words that came to a telephone operator from a farmer near Gothenburg, Nebraska. In the space of minutes, his neighbors were on hand. Quickly they formed a bucket brigade and saved the home.

In time of urgent need, emergency, catastrophe, you turn to your telephone. Over its wires you send your voice to doctor, veterinarian, neighbor. You use it to reassure and comfort an absent member of the family, to shorten the hours of the day with a social call. It brings the latest market reports, takes a hand in many business transactions, keeps you in touch with the outside world.

Day in and day out, your telephone is on the job. Its helpful service is invaluable to you on the farm.

A BELL SYSTEM



ADVERTISEMENT

SIMPSON TELLS CONVENTION OF FAILURE OF THE LAW

(continued from page 1)
you had better get into the Farmers Union. It is the only farm organization in the United States asking for it, even.

Then Mr. Simpson declared that O'Neal and his organization were for the parity price plan, because it would give Farm Bureau men, including extension workers and county agents, jobs. He said it is wrong for the organization to feed on taxes while others are not allowed to do so. He said the Farm Bureau could not last two years if put on the same basis as the Grange and Farmers Union.

Analysis of Organizations

Analysing the farm organizations, Simpson compared the Grange to the I. O. O. F., which is a respectable organization, but not a farmers' class organization. The Grange, he said, is the oldest and has the largest members of the three organizations. He pointed out that only in the Farmers Union is membership restricted to farmers or those running Farmers Union business institutions. "Keep it that way," he said.

Simpson was bitter in his denunciation of the Farm Bureau. He said it was started by the Chicago board of trade, and cited an official agricultural conference report, called by President Harding in Washington, as authority. The report quoted Robert McDougal, then president of the Chicago board of trade, as saying: "The Chicago board of trade looks upon the Farm Bureau movement as the greatest forward step taken by American agriculture in its history. The

in jail.

Simpson, in speaking of the President's "Sunday night address" said Mr. Roosevelt said he had all the wheat farmers happy and satisfied. "The President sends a little check out to a little wheat farmer. Sure, he needs a check. I don't blame the farmer for taking it, but it is not the sound economy or economics. It does not get at the answer. The next year and the next year he will need it just (continued on page 3)

OFFICIAL CALL FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the

FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA

By the authority of the Constitution and By-laws and the approval of the National Board, I hereby call the regular Annual Convention of the National Farmers Union, beginning at 9:00 A. M. Tuesday, November 21st, 1933, in the auditorium of the Castle Hotel in the City of Omaha, Nebraska.

The purpose of the meeting is to elect officers, formulate plans and policies for the coming year and transact such other business as may come before the Convention. It will remain in session until all business is completed.

There will be an unofficial get-together meeting held at the same place at 8 P. M. on November 20th.

(signed) John A. Simpson, President
Attest: E. E. Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer.
Date Sept. 19, 1933.

Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

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

Dear Junior Cooperators: I'm going to copy another song for you this week and I hope you're all clipping these songs, and keeping them in your notebooks. I's by Phyllis Anderson and it's to be sung to the tune of "Tipperary."

THE UNION JUNIORS
We are the Farmers Union Juniors
And now we take our stand
To make our Union, the biggest Union
And the best, throughout the land.
We're for cooperation
And for justice, right and fair
For every farmer friend and every
brother
We're the Union Juniors
2
We are the farmers of tomorrow
Sons and daughters of the soil
We're just beginning, but still we're
winning.
For the ones who work and toil.
We're young and sturdy, our hearts
our loyal.

And our cause is true and pure.
Oh we'll organize and stick together
We're the Union Juniors.
And I must remind you again—
that many of you have neglected to
send in your October lessons—be sure
to do this, right away. Remember to
put your name, address and age on
each lesson sheet and it would make
me awfully happy if each one of you
would remember to include a letter to
Aunt Patience.

Rydal, Kans., Oct. 14, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I suppose you didn't remember me.
It's been three years since I wrote to
you. For pets I have a dog, 6 cats,
a pony, a goat. My brother and sister
wrote the essay but I didn't know
what to write for my story. My
birthday is November 30. I am 9
years of age. I haven't found my
twin yet. Will you help me find it?
I think I will vote for the sunflower.

Your friend,
Georgia Ames.
Dear Georgia: Yes, indeed, I surely
do remember you. But I didn't
think that you remembered me. I'm
sorry that you didn't send in your
essay—did you study the lesson?
We'll certainly have to find a twin
for you right away—and I was glad
to receive your vote. I hope you
won't wait so long between letters
again—Aunt Patience.

Rydal, Kans., Oct. 18, 1933.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I haven't written for such a long
time I suppose you don't remember
me. I am sending in my October les-
son. I thought it was easy. I am
twelve years old and am in the sev-
enth grade. My birthday is on March
10. I have double cousins three years
old and his birthday is March 10 too.
His name is Dean Ames.
I think the sunflower would be a
good club flower.

Yours truly,
Junior Ames.
Dear Junior: And I remember you,
too, and I'm glad that you didn't find
the October lesson too difficult. That
is unusual, isn't it—I mean, your
"double" cousin having the same
birthday. I've put your vote with
those for the sunflower. Aunt Pa-
tience.

Rydal, Kans., Oct. 18, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I haven't written to you for a long
time and suppose you have forgotten
me. But being as I was writing my



8040. Ladies' Dress
Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38,
40 and 42. Size 38 requires 4 1/2
yards of 39 inch material. Price
15c.

7647. Girls' Dress
Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12
and 14 years. Size 12 requires
2 1/2 yards of material 35 inches
wide if made with long sleeves.
With short sleeves it requires
2 1/4 yards. For contrasting ma-
terial 3/4 yard 35 inches wide.
cut crosswise is required. Price
15c.

**BOOK OF FASHIONS, FALL AND
WINTER 1933-34.** Send 12c in silver
or stamps for our FALL AND WIN-
TER BOOK OF FASHIONS contain-
ing 230 designs of Misses' and Chil-
dren's Patterns; also Hints to the
Home Dressmaker.
Order patterns from Aunt Patience,
box 46, Salina, Kansas.

I thought I would have to, I
thought the essay was easy and hope
I get a prize.
I am 11 years old and am in the
sixth grade. My birthday is on
May 4th. For pets I have a pony,
a dog, 6 cats, a goat, and some pigs.
We thrashed our mill today. I got my
brother, Willard, to join so I will get
a star. Willard and Dale, my brothers,
have the whooping cough. Dale is
my baby brother. I think the sun-
flower is a good club flower.

Your niece
Dorothy Ames.
Dear Dorothy: I'm glad you included
your letter with the essay you
wrote. Yes, you'll receive a star for
Willard's membership—it's too bad
that both Willard and Dale have the
whooping cough—I hope they're en-
tirely well by this time. And I was
glad to receive your vote—be sure to
write soon again—Aunt Patience.

SPICED CIDER
Spiced cider is another recipe we
must have for Halloween.
2 quarts cider
1 cup brown sugar
1 stick cinnamon
6 cloves
1 teaspoon whole allspice
Add spices and sugar to cider and
let simmer over the fire, do not boil
for fifteen minutes. Serve hot with
a bit of grated nutmeg sprinkled over
the top.

ABOUT RED-SQUILL
Mother Nature is rated as one of
the most proficient of practical jok-
ers and rightly so. She seems to
march on in and endless parade, baf-
fling science and playing pranks.
Some of her pranks have serious con-
sequences, others are very amusing.
But few of her accomplishments have
interested scientists as much as the
strange plant called red-squill which
is found growing wild in the hills
bordering the Mediterranean, espe-
cially southern Italy, Sicily, and in
Sardinia and along the Libyan coast.
This plant, of which there are two
varieties, red and white, defies botan-
ical and scientific study for years
have been trying to grow it in this
country on a commercial scale. It has
another strange property. The red-
squill kills rats only. It does abso-
lutely no harm to the human body
and so far as science has been able
to determine, other forms of animal
life are not bothered by it due to its
acid taste. In one experiment on a
Kansan farm in which chickens, rats
dogs and cats were used, the scien-
tist died—238 rats, no chickens, no
dogs, no cats.

CAPITOL COMMENT
By Special Topeka Correspondent.
Closing the first week with an even
200 bills in the legislative hopper, the
special session of the Kansas legis-
lature prepared to tighten down to
what is considered the "emergency
program." The House introduced 107
bills during the week. The senate
had 99 in the mill when they ad-
journed for the week. Many of the
measures proposed are of a local na-
ture. One member of the House had
his name on 17 bills. November 6
was set as the last day to introduce
individual bills which will speed the
clearing away of many minor mat-
ters.

Much of the important legislative
business of this week is being handled
by committees. Leaders urged that
the session settle down to some
steady committee work. The com-
mittees are expected to filter out
much of the suggested legislation
that is not essential at present. Sen-
ate committees are following the
more routine emergency bills cover-
ing banking, poor relief, prohibition
and beer. The House will get first
action on the most sensational and
significant business of the session by
passing on possible impeachment pro-
ceedings against elected state offi-
cials involved in the bond scandal.

The special impeachment commit-
tee appointed by Speaker Vernon
during the membership of the House
presented their recommendations for
impeachment actions. Copies were
printed of their summaries of the
cases against Roland Boynton, at-
torney general, and Will J. French,
state auditor. These recommenda-
tions were then referred to the judi-
ciary committee for further considera-
tion.

S. C. Bloss, Winfield, who was
chairman of the special committee
studying the impeachment and which
recommended impeachment action, is
also chairman of the judiciary com-
mittee.

WE MANUFACTURE— Farmers Union Standardized Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union
Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Bank Checks, Sta-
tionery, Office Equipment
Printing



mittee. Four other members of the
impeachment committee are also
members of the judiciary. Besides
Bloss, the special committee included
Oscar P. May, Atchison; Matt Gil-
foyle, Abilene; Clarence G. Nevins,
Dodge City; H. S. Buzick, Jr., Sylvan
Groves; J. W. Blood, Wichita; and W.
G. Fink, Fredonia. All but Buzick
and Nevins are members of the judi-
ciary committee.

Hearings by the House judiciary
committee are being held evenings to
determine whether or not it is nec-
essary to present impeachment pro-
ceeding recommendations to the House
against the attorney general or state
auditor. The hearings are open to
the public. Special attorneys ap-
pointed by the governor to investi-
gate state offices involved in the bond
scandal are presenting their findings
to the committee. Witnesses are be-
ing heard including both Boynton and
French. Final meetings in which the
committee will decide what recom-
mendations to make will likely be
closed.

Two measures covering morato-
riums on foreclosures or extending re-
demption periods have been introduced
in the session. The committee on
agriculture of the House has pre-
sented a joint resolution that would
declare a moratorium on all periods
of redemptions that are running when
the moratorium passed by the regu-
lar session expires. The new morato-
rium if adopted, would give the gov-
ernor power to terminate its provisions
when he decides an emergency no longer
exists. The resolution adopted by
the regular session has been ruled un-
constitutional by a number of Kansas
district courts, and a case has been
appealed to the state supreme court.
The present moratorium is to be in
force until March 4.

The second moratorium measure
was introduced by Senator Claude
Hansen of Jamestown. Cloud county.
It would give the state legislature the
right to declare an emergency mora-
torium and extend the period of re-
demption on mortgages on real es-
tate hereafter executed. The exten-
sion would be limited to one year.

L. L. Strong, representative from
Doniphan county, would consolidate
the Kansas State College, Manhattan,
the Emporia State Teachers College,
Emporia, and the State University,
Lawrence, into one state educational
institution. He has introduced a bill
aiming to make this consolidation
possible. The schools would be con-
centrated at Lawrence, and the prop-
erty of the other two schools would
be sold to the state. A board of con-
trol would take the place of the pre-
sent board of regents.

L. T. Cannon, Humboldt, a Republi-
can, took his chair last night to as-
sist in the plan for reorganization.
Farmers who purchased preferred
stock in these elevators, while mem-
bers of the wheat pool, were paid in
full recently by T. B. Dunn, receiver.
"The willingness to place its local
facilities in the hands of what it re-
gards as properly organized groups,
is a part of the policy of Farmers Na-
tional," Mr. Lake said.
The elevators affected in the plans
for reorganization are located at At-
chison, Altam, Bazine, Bogue, Brownell,
Bunkerhill, Buffalo Park, Collier,
Dresden, Selden, Hill City, Hoxie, Se-
guin, Leoti, Norton, Oroonoke, Ogala,
Palo, Paradise, Tasco, Tribune
and Wakeeney.

Cooperative production and coopera-
tive marketing should go hand in
hand. One bespeaks the other. That
has been the contention of cooperative
officials and leaders of general farm
groups ever since 1920, when agri-
culture surplus-control legislation
was begun. Consequently, these
groups see the Agricultural Adjust-
ment Act of 1933 as the complement
of the Agricultural Marketing Act of
1929. The act that became a law this
effective demand would give the
farm dollar the purchasing power it
possessed in the prewar years, 1909-
14. The act of 1929 gave federal en-
couragement to the organization of
strong, central cooperatives owned
and controlled by farmers. That there
is no conflict in the long-time pro-
grams of the two farm acts is not
surprising when it is remembered that
both acts were drafted, in large part,
by the same farm leaders. Organized
agriculture made possible and made
easier the path of the adjustment act.
The latter, in turn, through its work
among farmers, will make easier the
organization problems of cooperatives.
The one act would establish and main-
tain parity as between agriculture
and industry; the other would put
producer in position to claim the
gains to be made in merchandising the
product after it leaves his hands.
There is a distinctive field for both,
and both are vital to the welfare of
agriculture.

A cooperative creamery, soon after
its organization, saved its patrons
\$100,000 in a year, so great was the
spread between the price of butterfat
and butter. It isn't making such a
showing today. The spread has nar-
rowed. Reasonable margins are be-
ing taken now. And how are the
trons viewing the creation? They
are a little discouraged. Many have
quit patronizing the association alto-
gether. Many can't see why they used
to be. Many have forgotten conditions
as they were before the creamery as-
sociation was organized. They fail
to recall what called their own or-
ganization into being. The test in

COOPERATIVE MARKETING NOTES

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

Farmer-elevator associations in Ok-
lahoma, Kansas, Ohio, Nebraska and
Iowa, friendly to Farmer National
Grain Corporation, withdrew from the



Meat Scraps Tankage

Armour's and Morris' trade mark on a bag
of tankage, meat scrap or bone meal, as-
sures you that every bag is FRESH—made
of government inspected material—thor-
oughly analyzed and contains the GUAR-
ANTEED amount of protein—digestible
protein. See your Farmers Union Store or
Elevator for these high quality products.
They are reasonably priced.

**The Farmers Union
Jobbing Association**
Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

National Farmers Grain Dealers' As-
sociation, October 25, and set up in
place of the latter a new organization
known as Farmers National Grain De-
alers' Elevator Association. Farmer-
elevator groups in Minnesota, In-
diana, Illinois and the Dakotas con-
tinued with the parent organization;
the National Farmers Grain Dealers'
Association.

The breach, which came at the an-
nual meeting of farmer-elevator
groups in Chicago, resulted over the
election of a successor to Thomas R.
Cain, Jacksonville, Ill., retiring pres-
ident, who, with Franklin C. Betz, ed-
itor of the Farmers Elevator Guide of
Chicago, have been and are bitter in
their attacks on Farmers National. In
spite of the fact that four of their
state associations had gone on record
in favor of Farmers National Grain
Corporation more than a year ago,
and that one or two others were pas-
sively friendly to the grain coopera-
tive, Cain, Betz and Myers persisted
in their attacks. The split tore their
organization squarely in two, and
greatly weakened its strength and in-
fluence.

Officers of the new Farmers Na-
tional Cooperative Elevator Associa-
tion are Oscar Heline, Marcus, Ia.,
president; Paul Peeler, Elk City,
Okla., vice-president, and Frank Ruther-
ford, Omaha, Neb., secretary.

Twenty-two country elevators,
led by Hall-Baker Grain Company
last February when the Kansas Co-
operative Wheat Marketing Associa-
tion was thrown into receivership, will
be offered to growers living near them
at prices based on recent appraisals
at reasonable terms. The houses are
located principally in western
and northwestern Kansas.

This was announced October 25 by
F. W. Lake, manager of Hall-Baker
Grain Company, Kansas City sub-
sidiary of Farmers National Grain
Corporation, which purchased the
elevators at the receiver's sale in
Leavenworth last July. Ernest R.
Downie, who was general manager of
the Kansas cooperatives for several
years, has been employed to assist in
the work of reorganization around
these points, Mr. Lake said.

Directors of the old Kansas wheat
pool meeting at Lawrence October
24, indicated a willingness to assist
in the plan for reorganization.
Farmers who purchased preferred
stock in these elevators, while mem-
bers of the wheat pool, were paid in
full recently by T. B. Dunn, receiver.

"The willingness to place its local
facilities in the hands of what it re-
gards as properly organized groups,
is a part of the policy of Farmers Na-
tional," Mr. Lake said.

The elevators affected in the plans
for reorganization are located at At-
chison, Altam, Bazine, Bogue, Brownell,
Bunkerhill, Buffalo Park, Collier,
Dresden, Selden, Hill City, Hoxie, Se-
guin, Leoti, Norton, Oroonoke, Ogala,
Palo, Paradise, Tasco, Tribune
and Wakeeney.

Cooperative production and coopera-
tive marketing should go hand in
hand. One bespeaks the other. That
has been the contention of cooperative
officials and leaders of general farm
groups ever since 1920, when agri-
culture surplus-control legislation
was begun. Consequently, these
groups see the Agricultural Adjust-
ment Act of 1933 as the complement
of the Agricultural Marketing Act of
1929. The act that became a law this
effective demand would give the
farm dollar the purchasing power it
possessed in the prewar years, 1909-
14. The act of 1929 gave federal en-
couragement to the organization of
strong, central cooperatives owned
and controlled by farmers. That there
is no conflict in the long-time pro-
grams of the two farm acts is not
surprising when it is remembered that
both acts were drafted, in large part,
by the same farm leaders. Organized
agriculture made possible and made
easier the path of the adjustment act.
The latter, in turn, through its work
among farmers, will make easier the
organization problems of cooperatives.
The one act would establish and main-
tain parity as between agriculture
and industry; the other would put
producer in position to claim the
gains to be made in merchandising the
product after it leaves his hands.
There is a distinctive field for both,
and both are vital to the welfare of
agriculture.

A cooperative creamery, soon after
its organization, saved its patrons
\$100,000 in a year, so great was the
spread between the price of butterfat
and butter. It isn't making such a
showing today. The spread has nar-
rowed. Reasonable margins are be-
ing taken now. And how are the
trons viewing the creation? They
are a little discouraged. Many have
quit patronizing the association alto-
gether. Many can't see why they used
to be. Many have forgotten conditions
as they were before the creamery as-
sociation was organized. They fail
to recall what called their own or-
ganization into being. The test in

the life of a cooperative, it seems,
comes after the more flagrant abuses
that used to exist have been correct-
ed by the cooperative itself. The
challenge can be met only by contin-
ually hammering away with elemen-
tary yet vital facts that growers, left
to themselves, are prone to forget.
They will either continue their sup-
port to the cooperatives or they will
see the day of wide margins return
again. A good memory usually dis-
tinguishes the cooperator.

SIMPSON TELLS CONVENTION OF FAILURE OF THE LAW

(continued from page 2)
as bad. They only go to just a few." Then he reminded his audience that they had been able to exist because they had denied their wives and chil-
dren and themselves the things they should have.

"This plan is an experiment," he said. "We do not have to have an experiment nor did we have to tread untrodden paths, because there was a cost of production plan was already established for other industries, and could have been used instead of an experiment. Then he said:

"We have our RFC, our AAA, our CCC and our NRA. Now, we have a new word which I have figured out with three initials which represents the whole program for restoring prosperity to this country. It is 'BBD'. Translated, it means 'Drink, Borrow and Destroy'."

Frazier Bill
Speaking of the way the farm loan arrangements are working out, Mr. Simpson said he called on John Fields in the Wichita land bank a few days ago, and found that the heads of the departments there are all "busted bankers" from Oklahoma. "The statement for October," he said, "shows 180,000 loans asked for and only 8,000 loans made. He contrasted only the provisions of the Frazier bill with the land bank set-up. The Frazier bill asks for loans on 80 percent of the normal valuation, with one and a half percent interest each year and the same amount paid on the principal.

The two Kansas senators voted for the Frazier bill, and some of the congressmen. The vote was published in the Farmers Union paper of Kansas. He said, he urged the members to get some pressure behind those who did not vote for the Frazier bill. The Kansas Union has members enough right now, said Simpson, to get any thing we want if we will cooperate in business and on election day. "In Kansas," he said, "we have a reputation of protecting our friends and punishing our enemies." He continued:

"There is a bonded indebtedness added to the mortgages on your farms. This government has a mort-
gage on every 80 acres of \$1000.00. The farmers pay 30 per cent of the government's taxes. They are taxed on what you consume to pay the interest on the national mortgage. You have a lot of mortgages you did not know anything about. It takes 1 per cent of the price of the farmers' products of this country for the state government and the divisions of states, who will have to repudiate their debts. They do not pay interest on \$27,000,000 of bonds on 73c a bushel of wheat or even \$1.00 wheat. There are thirty billions of dollars less of bank deposits at this time than in May, 1929, when this depression started. "I am saying of our President, he has had his chance. If it does not work he is a lost soul just as Herbert Hoover was.

"You take this destruction of 6 million pigs and 1 million sows ready for 26 million more pigs. That is 26 million hams and 26 million pieces of bacon and 26 million shoulders. Think of people who wish they could have some of that to eat. That many pieces will not be in cold storage a year from now.
"You cannot produce too much of the good things of life. It is utterly impossible. The idea of saying there is too much wool and cotton in the country. The thing to do is get after the consumption end. Let ten million heads of families of real earning power, the buying class, look out for themselves and their families, and those of you who still do get new shoes and a new dress once in a while, get more of what you need. There

is not a farm home that the women will not tell you she wants some table linen, some bed clothing, etc. Let them buy supplies and then you will know if there is too much cotton. Then, there is such a thing as going out and attending to the living, give bread and meat to the millions of people in this country who are hungry. Give them clothing in other countries. Give them money with which they can come in here and buy. I will say to you we will then find out we do not have a surplus of anything. Over half the world today needs these things. Every statement I make is conservative.

"If China brings her silver here to purchase some of our goods, she has to have \$3.00 for \$1.00 of ours. Do you think she will buy? That cheap dollar in Canada! Theirs was for 3 years worth about 75c in our money. Our people took our high priced money into Canada, changed it and bought goods and showed a profit. They can buy much and can pay the expenses of the trip. Let Canada come over here and buy our goods.

There are some real remedies. Let the President announce he is going to remonetize silver tomorrow. Announce he is going to use that provision laid in his lap; instead of issuing more bonds, he will issue green backs, and in 30 days prices will be as high as in 1920.

"I want you to get in behind the National Farmers Union for the Fraz-

ier Bill, Cost of Production bill, re-monetization of silver; cease the is-suance of interest bearing bonds and raise all the revenue from a net in-come tax and break up big fortunes by an inheritance and gift tax. Let people know that is your program."

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE: NINE B. MINORCA Cockerels at 50c, this month.—O. V. Muller, 809 Lynn Street, St. Marys, Kans.

EPILEPSY—EPILEPTICS! Detroit lady finds complete relief for husband. Specialists, home—abroad failed. Nothing to sell. All letters answered. Mrs. Geo. Dempster, Apt. G 6900 Lafayette Blvd. West, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE: POLLED HERFORD bull, six years old; good color, bone. Gentle. Weight 1800.—Mike Navrat, Marion, Kansas. 11-9p

FARMERS WANTED, age 18 to 50, qualify for steady future Govern-ment jobs, \$105-\$175 a month. Write today for valuable Free information. Instruction Bureau, 888, St. Louis, Mo.

OLD AGE PENSION INFORMA-TION—Send stamp. Judge Lehman, Humbolt, Kansas. 11-34p.

Farm Business Course

Winter Term Dec. 4 to Mar. 2
FARM COST ACCOUNTING BUSINESS LAW
MARKETING OF FARM PRODUCTS
BOOKKEEPING OR TYPEWRITING
Tuition \$45

KANSAS WESLEYAN BUSINESS
COLLEGE

The Salina Business College
Write in for detailed information

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards.....20 for 5c	Secretary's Minute Book.....50c
Credentialed blanks.....10 for 5c	Business Manual, new and used
Demit blanks.....15 for 10c	Instead of Retail, each.....5c
Constitutions.....10c	Farmers' Union Watch Fob.....10c
Local Sec'y Receipt Books.....50c	Ladies Auxiliary Pins.....10c
Farmers Union Buttons.....50c	per dozen
Farmers Union Song Leaflets.	

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expenses in Postage and Labor
WRITE FLOYD R. LYNN
Box 51, Salina, Kansas

WHY NOT TRY

the 100 Per Cent Cooperative Plan

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

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

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas
Wakeeney, Kansas

Why Donate

A PART OF YOUR LIVE? STOCK PROFITS TO SOME ONE ELSE?

The only thing new in live stock marketing is the development of a live stock commission firm OWNED AND OPERATED BY FARMERS THEMSELVES.

It's called a COOPERATIVE firm. Through it, farmers market THEIR OWN products through THEIR OWN firm. The profits are THEIR OWN and they get to keep them. Your live stock is marketed AT COST.

It's fine to help others, but right now most farmers feel the need of KEEPING THEIR PROFITS THEMSELVES. Market your next animal, truck load, car load or train load, through YOUR OWN FIRM.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

Stock Yards
G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.
(Read the list of sales in this issue)
Kansas City, Mo.

BE CAREFUL with FIRE—

FIRE IS A GOOD SERVANT—BUT IT'S A BAD MASTER. KEEP IT UNDER CONTROL BY SAFE AND SIMPLE METHODS OF PREVENTION

FIRE takes a toll of 10,000 LIVES and \$500,000,000 EVERY YE AR

You cannot prevent others from having fires, but you CAN prevent fires on your premises. MISERY AND LOSS may come to you if you do not develop a habit of carefulness.

A little carelessness may allow FIRE to reach into your home and undo what you've built up during a lifetime.

If it's a flame, whether in a lantern, trash pile, lamp or match, or anywhere else—WATCH IT.

ALWAYS see that you are protected from loss. Call or write your nearest Farmers Union Insurance Co. agent.

**The Farmers Union Mutual
Insurance Companies of Kansas**
SALINA, KANSAS
Offers you insurance protection against the hazards of Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado, Hail, and protects you with Automobile and Mercantile insurance.

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of sales of live stock marketed during the week of October 30 to October 27 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

A. Dietrich—Osgood Co. Ks—12 steers 760	6.25
R. W. Hodge—Wabunsee Co. Ks—26 steers 809	5.40
A. L. Parli—Marshall Co. Ks—75 steers 842	5.40
J. G. Hyde—Lyon Co. Ks—38 steers 778	5.35
G. M. Anderson—Grundy Co. Ks—21 steers 828	5.20
Lawrence Davis—Osgood Co. Ks—21 steers 1107	5.15
W. H. Caspey—Jackson Co. Ks—14 steers 1077	4.40
Howard Woodbury—Osgood Co. Ks—23 steers 1032	5.00
Frank Rowland—Osgood Co. Ks—6 steers 1055	5.00
C. H. Ploumy—Osgood Co. Ks—10 steers 638	5.00
Chas. Waring—Osgood Co. Ks—44 steers 544	4.85
Hartman and Wright—Osgood Co. Ks—15 steers 684	4.75
Frank Rowland—Osgood Co. Ks—7 hifers 630	4.75
G. F. Jones—Marshall Co. Ks—26 steers 898	4.75
Colby and Carpenter—Osgood Co. Ks—15 steers 684	4.75
C. H. Ploumy—Osgood Co. Ks—12 steers 1175	4.65
Virgil Schwartz—Osgood Co. Ks—32 steers 1057	4.50
Jess L. Peters—Jewell Co. Ks—22 steers 1057	4.50
John Benton—Osgood Co. Ks—12 steers 950	4.50
W. C. Barnett—Lafayette Co. Mo—12 steers 1017	4.40
W. H. Caspey—Jackson Co. Ks—14 steers 1077	4.40
Ernest Small—Clay Co. Ks—14 steers 1077	4.35
H. R. Falk—Wabunsee Co. Ks—25 steers 1032	4.35
A. R. Jones—Bourbon Co. Ks—7 calves 391	4.25
Percy Campbell—Cloud Co. Ks—8 hifers—776	4.25
G. F. Jones—Marshall Co. Ks—14 steers 1077	4.25
Jess L. Peters—Jewell Co. Ks—12 steers 1216	4.25
G. H. Connel—Riley Co. Ks—3 hifers 425	3.75
Katherine Polyn—Russell Co. Ks—8 steers 425	3.75
H. L. Clark—Lyon Co. Ks—22 steers 880	3.75
W. H. Bloomkamp—Dickinson Co. Ks—5 hifers 592	3.50
Katherine Polyn—Russell Co. Ks—7 hifers 408	3.50
Tom F. Hale—Osgood Co. Ks—18 steers 677	3.35
R. W. Lippert—Rush Co. Ks—40	3.35
W. G. Hill—Trego Co. Ks—15 calves 943	3.35
W. G. Hill—Trego Co. Ks—15 calves 456	3.00
C. N. Jackson—Scott Co. Ks—11 steers 690	3.00
A. S. Neff—Elk Co. Ks—27 steers 503	3.00
C. N. Jackson—Scott Co. Ks—9 calves 438	3.00
Brucy Ormcast—Allen Co. Ks—7 steers 581	3.00
Frank Krater—Rice Co. Ks—9 steers 560	3.00
Tom F. Hale—Osgood Co. Ks—6 steers 846	3.00
H. L. Gilmore—Butler Co. Ks—10 cows 841	3.00
Solomon Hall—Trego Co. Ks—27 steers 914	2.75
M. Anderson—Grundy Co. Ks—8 cows 928	2.75
J. L. Barnett—Coville Co. Ks—11 cows 983	2.00
Tom F. Hale—Osgood Co. Ks—10 cows 746	2.00
Tom F. Hale—Osgood Co. Ks—27 can cows 835	1.60
Walter E. Roepke—Washington Co. Ks—7 can cows 761	1.60
W. E. McCluskey—Ness Co. Ks—11 can cows 914	1.50
H. G. Hill—Trego Co. Ks—15 can cows 773	1.50
A. S. Neff—Elk Co. Ks—15 can cows 810	1.25
R. W. Lippert—Rush Co. Ks—9 can cows 841	1.35

HOGS

W. J. Arthur—Ness Co. Ks—18 200	4.20
Max F. Doll—Henry Co. Mo—7 210	4.15
H. L. White—Woodson Co. Ks—7 195	4.15
W. D. Rickerts—Chase Co. Mo—6 175	4.15
C. D. Shobe—Sullivan Co. Mo—10 186	4.15
Ivan Long—Linn Co. Ks—18 202	4.05
J. D. Boyd—Johnson Co. Mo—6 204	4.05
O. L. Brooke—Anderson Co. Ks—7 191	4.05
Bert Murphy—Osgood Co. Ks—7 191	4.05
Hess and Warner—Franklin Co. Ks—19 218	4.05
Easter and Dietl—Dickinson Co. Ks—20 223	4.05
M. W. Knapp—Leavenworth Co. Ks—15 207	4.05
Will Duensing—Lafayette Co. Mo—18 187	4.05
John Prothe—Miami Co. Ks—1 263	4.05
J. C. Carl—Lyon Co. Ks—3 210	4.05
Willay F. S. A. Morris Co. Ks—74 220	4.05
L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair Co. Mo—106 206	4.05
Geo. Ruether—Lafayette Co. Mo—29 238	4.05
Fred Ferguson—Caldwell Co. Mo—14 210	4.05
Clarence Day—Miami Co. Ks—6 208	4.05
R. L. Gilliland—Osgood Co. Ks—8 211	4.05
Schoepflin and Buttel—Osgood Co. Ks—6 226	4.05
Clarence Eccles—Coffey Co. Ks—10 197	4.05
Carl T. Greer—Bates Co. Mo—3 240	4.05
Green Cook—Grain—Clay Co. Ks—87 215	4.05
Ed Marsh—Polk Co. Mo—18 216	4.05
B. W. Sandberg—Lafayette Co. Mo—18 216	4.05
J. B. Hamilton—Franklin Co. Ks—20 224	4.05
C. H. Love—St. Clair Co. Mo—15 200	4.05
Leslie Harold—Linn Co. Ks—8 210	4.05
H. B. Woodruff—Sullivan Co. Mo—21 196	4.05
A. A. Jayning—Anderson Co. Ks—6 220	4.05
P. S. Bryant—Sullivan Co. Ks—7 194	4.05
J. U. Martin—Linn Co. Ks—5 234	4.05
M. Miller—Chase Co. Ks—11 203	4.05
Fred Munden—Miami Co. Ks—8 232	4.05
Ray Anderson—Johnson Co. Ks—14 214	4.05
G. Blackmore—Cedar Co. Mo—10 196	4.05
G. Blackmore—Cedar Co. Mo—10 196	4.05
W. S. Brockway—Franklin Co. Ks—11 220	4.05
D. P. Prantice—Linn Co. Ks—18 194	4.05
W. O. Hogsett—Miami Co. Ks—23 191	4.05
J. L. Myers—Johnson Co. Mo—9 200	4.05
Fred Dillman—Cedar Co. Mo—17 224	4.05
W. G. Romig—Wabunsee Co. Ks—27 242	4.05
Will Barker—Nemaha Co. Ks—6 205	4.05
D. A. Simmons—Carroll Co. Mo—5 236	4.05
R. M. Small—Lafayette Co. Mo—12 197	4.05
Robt. Small Jr.—Lafayette Co. Mo—5 208	4.05
W. A. McLaughlin—Morris Co. Ks—16 216	4.05
E. D. Marlar—Greenwood Co. Ks—9 245	4.00
F. W. Roepke—Riley Co. Ks—43 217	4.00
C. T. Dunlap—Marshall Co. Ks—28 210	4.00
Webster Gugler—Dickinson Co. Ks—55 224	4.00

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

DOING REAL WORK IN LOCAL AT AMES, KANS.

Farmers Union workers at Ames, Kansas, have been doing some mighty good work in getting new members in their local, Pleasant Valley No. 1758, as well as getting old members to come back in. Enthusiasm is running at a high pitch, as is shown by the fact that a meeting on October 31, from 175 to 200 people attended.

At this meeting all the new members attended, and were taken into the Local and given a hearty welcome. The Local already had 37 members making a total of sixty-four paid up members. That is a mighty big percentage increase. John H. York, secretary-treasurer of the Local, said in a recent letter, "We certainly have a loyal bunch of farmers up here who believe in cooperation to the extent that they will back it up with their money, and that is what it takes."

This Local at Ames had a meeting on October 10 at which they decided to choose up sides and put on a membership drive. It was arranged that the losing side would put up the ice cream and cake. The time limit was set at October 20. At that time they had another meeting, when they counted up the points. Each side was losing. The chairman appointed a committee to decide all questions which might arise in the count. After everything was satisfactorily settled, the members chose to have their social and initiation meeting on October 31, and a program was included in the affair.

Other Locals might do well to catch some of the enthusiasm which seems to be on tap at this Ames local.

SHIPS LETTER

Belleville, Kans., Nov. 5, 1933

Dear Convention now over—many plans laid. It now becomes the duty of every member to assist in carrying out the program. Much talk of inflation, and no doubt some form of inflation is in the making. I argue what we need is more circulation.

Now farm strikes on. My idea of the best way to strike is for every farmer to join the Farmers Union, get hold of the marketing of his own products through his own agencies, and thereby regulate and control the marketing of such products. We have men who heretofore spent many years on such programs who today want legislation to handle the whole situation. I agree we must have legislation for the protection of agricultural interests, but I contend just as the farmers organize and control their markets, will they be able to get the benefits which are justly theirs.

The last three Presidents of the United States have told farmers their greatest opportunities lie in their ability to cooperate.

I have held an average of two meetings per week since coming off the membership drive, and find most farmers eager to know about our program. Our goal should be a local in every township. A well defined monthly program suggested by our state office and published in our paper. We have a field for the women workers and a large undeveloped field for farm children. We can make each meeting attractive to all with the right type of program for all to work to. I feel that this is not at all an impossibility.

I have more meetings booked now and if there are any Locals caring to have me on a program within 40 miles of Belleville I will gladly do my best to make them profitable, and will do it gratis except for actual expense of

Nelson and Mrs. John Watts.

On account of next meeting being the election of officers the date of the meeting was left open until arrangements could be made for the renting of the Masonic Hall in Oswawa, Mo. T. C. Hanson.

Franklin Co. Secy-Treas.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 782 MET AT WATERVILLE

Members of Liberty Local met last Friday evening at the Star school house and had their regular meeting. Due to the absence of the President, who had not returned from the state convention, one of the members acted in the capacity of president and conducted the meeting very nicely. The meeting was opened by singing America.

The usual business was in routine. It was voted on and carried that we meet every two weeks.

Jno. Tommer has spent considerable time, with the assistance of two other members, in carrying on this membership drive which was very successful.

Twelve new members were present. After the meeting we adjourned to the basement, where the ladies served sandwiches, cake and coffee.

The next meeting is Nov. 3 at 8 o'clock at the Liberty school house.

Mrs. Jno Tommer, Reporter.

GRANDVIEW MEETING

Grandview Local No. 1214, near Stockdale, Kansas, met in regular session Friday evening, October 20, and passed several resolutions, resolutions, and the Grandview Local went on record as being in favor of the Frazier Bill. It also declared for cost of production for all agricultural products consumed in the United States.

It called on Congress to inflate the United States currency and to stabilize the dollar.

Another resolution was, "We are opposed to the government issuing interest bearing bonds." The meeting was reported by L. D. Buss, secretary-treasurer of the local.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL TO MEET

Indianapolis Local will meet Friday night, November 17, at the meeting place three miles west of Oswatomie. H. E. Witham will be the speaker. Every one is invited and welcome. There will be a sack lunch, and entertainment will be furnished.

LEAR REPORTS GOVERNORS' MEET

(continued from page 1)

pet theories of Farm Bureau or Farmers Union. They forgot all about Co-op. marketing, processing taxes, parity prices. They got busy on figuring out Justice. Those farmers had told them they had been solving the problem long enough it was now time to write the answer. Of course the only answer is Justice. The same consideration as is given to other groups of society.

So those governors got busy and they drew up the best farm program I have ever listened to. Their recommendations include—An NRA code for agriculture, fixing minimum prices at cost of production plus a reasonable profit level; stipulating the proportion of commodities to be marketed to avoid surpluses, providing for licensing of producers processors and dealers. The code to apply only to farmers and to be administered by representatives of farmers, the federal government and consumers.

Moratorium on foreclosures and eviction until prices have been adjusted. Immediate currency inflation and payment of the Fourth Liberty loan, now due, in currency.

Today they laid those recommendations in the lap of President Roosevelt. What the result will be, I urge you to watch the daily papers.

At this governors' hearing E. E. Kennedy, National Secretary of the Farmers Union, working in conjunction with the Farmers Holiday Association presented their views in printed form and each governor was given a copy, including exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, and Exhibit A was cost of production figures for Iowa and seven other states as figured by the E. E. Kennedy method. This method is exactly the same as that used by the chief accountant of the National Cash Register Company or the International Harvester Company.

I am going to read you extracts from these statements:

Honorable Governors: The National Farmers Union and the National Farmers Holiday Association join in submitting to you the following facts concerning the agricultural situation as it exists today and its effect upon the citizens of your respective states and of the Nation, and we also present to you a suggested course of action, which we respectfully urge upon you in this crucial hour.

In order to place before you what the President of the United States believed should be done we quote from his address made at Atlanta, Georgia, on October 24, 1932: "Let me make clear in as emphatic words as I can find the fundamental issue in this campaign. Mr. Hoover believes that farmers and workers must wait for general recovery until some miracle occurs by which the factory wheels revolve again. No one knows the formula of that miracle. I on the other hand am saying over and over that I believe that we can restore prosperity here in this country by reestablishing this gigantic purchasing power of half of the people of this country—that which this gigantic market of fifty million people is able to purchase goods, industry will start to turn and the millions of jobless men and women now walking the streets will be reemployed."

Again in Boston, the week before we election, the President said: "I am giving fifty million people, who live directly or indirectly on agriculture a price for their products in excess of the cost of production. That

will give them the buying power to start your mills and mines to work to supply their needs. . . . They can not buy your goods, because they cannot get a fair price for their products."

Under the existing law, the President has the power and authority to carry this expressed philosophy into effect.

The 73rd Congress of the United States passed certain legislation designed to deal with the present acute National economic crisis.

The N. R. A. and the A. A. A. The policy, the plan and the effect of the Industrial Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act can be summed up briefly as follows:

1.—POLICY. Both these laws declare that there is a National Economic emergency.

Both Industry and Agriculture have an unused and unconsumed supply of products.

Millions of farmers are sorely in need of all the products of Industry.

The Agricultural plant is and has been producing its maximum average output.

Industry, of course, is producing less than its maximum.

The N. R. A. proposes as its policy to utilize to the fullest possible extent the productive capacity of Industry.

The A. A. A. proposes to restrict production.

The N. R. A. proposes to conserve natural resources.

The A. A. A. proposes to destroy natural resources.

The N. R. A. requires all business institutions in the industrial group to raise prices to a point which covers the cost of production.

The President under the law has the power to compel compliance with this policy.

The A. A. A. fixes a maximum price the farmers may receive, which is less than the cost of production.

2.—THE PLAN. The N. R. A. requires the consumer to pay the full cost of production price of their goods directly to the business institution.

The A. A. A. requires the consumer to pay part of the price (which is less than the cost of production) to the farmer and part to the Government in the form of a tax. The Government has no other farmers a part of what it so receives.

3.—THE EFFECT: Of those two diametrically opposite policies it is to widen and fix by law the disparity between agriculture and industry, rather than diminish such disparity.

It is to have no other effect than to ultimately increase unemployment, hunger, want and distress among industrial groups and to increase bankruptcies, foreclosures, and drain the resources of our Agricultural states.

The Mortgage Situation. Holders of Real and Chattel mortgages are filing bills to foreclose and are pressing foreclosures of farms and homes to a greater extent than at any time since the depression began. Obviously no one is to pay the debt that cannot be paid on this level of prices. The Federal Farm Loan Act as amended in the 73rd Congress, gives only a small percentage of the farmers who are in actual distress an opportunity to refinance their indebtedness unless there is a wholesale scaling down of mortgages.

There is no provision in the law to require such scaling. We grant that the Farm Credit Administration and the Governors of the several states are putting forth a very great effort to effect a collation or adjustment of existing debts to the amounts that can be loaned to liquidate them. On the other hand, however, the flat refusal on the part of the mortgagees to scale down the face of their mortgages, default on their loans on the refinancing and becomes the excuse to foreclose.

The foreclosure and eviction which the Farm Credit Administration prevents directly is thus accomplished indirectly.

THE WHICH SHOULD AND CAN BE DONE IMMEDIATELY UNDER EXISTING LAW:

1. That the President of the United States declare a moratorium on all mortgage foreclosures and evictions until prices of farm commodities are restored to cost of production levels, such moratorium to be as binding on mortgagees as the executive order declaring a bank holiday last March and on the other restrictions to protect the life insurance contracts to protect the solvency of banking and insurance companies.

2. That the President of the United States fix or peg the prices of all principal agricultural commodities at cost of production levels. E. O. B. the farm and if necessary enforce this order by licensing buyers of agricultural commodities requiring them as a condition of such license to pay such cost of production prices for that part of such agricultural commodities consumed in the United States.

3. That the president of the United States immediately directly expand the National currency sufficiently to restore and support cost of production price levels.

That the President, by Executive order, require the Treasurer of the United States to immediately take control and ownership of all monetary gold.

That the President remonetize silver on such ratio as will serve the best interest of the Nation's producers.

Pending the accomplishment of the above; in order to prevent a further wastage and destruction of the natural resources of the Commonwealths represented at this conference of Governors, that the sale of Agricultural commodities outside of the respective states be prohibited by embargo, except at prices equal to the cost of production, similar to the action taken by the Governor of North Dakota.

This recommended program was almost identical with the recommendations taken to Washington by the Governors with the exception of the last clause relating to embargoes. If you, Mr. Farmer listening in, believe that farmers are entitled to production costs plus a reasonable profit and want to see farm prices fixed on that basis, get in the Farmers Union and help your brother farmers secure

justice. If you believe the Frazier Bill should be passed get into the organization that is fighting for it pass—the Farmers Union.

And if you are interested in Life Insurance Protection not forget this Farmers Union Life Insurance Company and its agents who are fighting for you. Since October 19th our company has received applications for over a million dollars worth of business. We have a real policy to offer—one that you will be glad to own and can not afford to be without.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending November 1

Butter The butter market at Chicago remained unchanged all week with the exception of 89 score cars which were 4-4 lower the last three days, being 19 1-2 cents at the close. Extras were pegged at 23 cents, Standards 21 cents, and 88 score cars at 18 1-2 cents.

The new Dairy Marketing Corporation, which is the Government corporation set up for the purpose of handling surplus storage butter, has not dealt in storage butter at all thus far but has taken enough butter at New York to maintain it at the above quoted prices. The market has been so weak that on some days on both markets this Corporation has had to take a very large percentage of all the fresh butter arriving.

In the meantime our statistical position grows more bleakish. In fact four of the four largest markets of the country storage holdings today are almost three times what they were one year ago and receipts on the main markets of the country are running very much heavier. Some areas are reporting that they have passed the low season of production and are beginning to increase again. Other sections of course will continue to decrease for some little time.

EGGS The fresh egg market made a slight advance during the week. Fresh

Gathered Extras opened at 21 cents and closed at 21 cents. Fresh Firsts opened at 20 1-2 cents and closed at 21 cents, and Current Receipts opened at 18 1-2 cents and closed at 19 1-2 cents. The Future egg market, however, showed a decided reverse tendency. In fact the grade of Storage Refrigerator Standards for November delivery today sold down as low as 15 5-8 cents, the lowest price for that option for the season.

The reason for this is that we still have a very heavy load of storage eggs. Live poultry is so low in price and we will have a veritable flood of fresh eggs coming on to the market any time after December 15. One hears the prediction on every hand that eggs will be considerably lower than they were last winter unless we should have unusually severe weather. At any rate the action of the Futures market shows that no one has a great deal of confidence and it is only a question of time until the Futures market will begin to effect the fresh market, for the Futures market has been decidedly a dominating factor in all kinds of farm commodities for years. In fact it is about the most dominating factor.

JOBBING ASSN. IN A DEAL TO HANDLE ALL KANSAS TWINE

(continued from page 1)

past, and in the signing of this agreement.

"We have agreed in this contract to sell the twine organization their needs out of stocks. We are very desirous of working hand in hand with the other farm organizations.

"Our twine business has steadily increased during the past three or four years, and this is due to the fact that we have been instrumental in getting the plant to make a high quality of twine.

"This twine is guaranteed to be just as good as any standard make of twine, running 500 feet to the pound, with an average tensile strength of 80 pounds. We have put this twine out the past three years under a money-back guarantee, and if the twine is not entirely satisfactory we refund the purchase price to any one who buys the twine."

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

Fairview—2154 Allen county

Altamont—2155 Allen county

Fairview—2156 Allen county

Silver Leaf—2156 Allen county

Cummings—1837 Atchison county

Welda—2054 Anderson county

Liztown—2064 Anderson county

Hamlin—1820 Brown county

Ross—1124 Clay county

Bethel—1969 Cowley county

Stony—2066 Cherokee county

Fairview—1663 Crawford county

Sherwood—1558 Clay county

Morganville—1778 Crawford county

Walnut Grove—1308 Crawford county

Shawnee—1558 Crawford county

Tisdale Busy Bee—1886 Cowley county

Oliver Hill—1120 Clay county

Tisdale Busy Bee—1886 Cowley county

Silverdale—2051 Cowley county