



# The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

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COOPERATION

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## MR. SCHIEFELBUSCH DISCUSSES PROGRAM OF FARMERS UNION

President of Farmers Union Cooperative Produce and Creamery Associations Tells of Progress of Cooperative Marketing

### POINTS TO BENEFITS

And Tells What Additional Millions Could Have Been Saved if All Farmers Had Marketed Farm Products Cooperatively

Speaking on the regular Farmers Union broadcast period Thursday evening, March 30, over radio station WIBW, E. F. Schiefelbusch, Oswatimie, president of the Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Association, outlined the progress of the general cooperative set-up as sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union, and enlarged on accomplishments that would be possible if all the farmers would cooperate. The state-wide cooperative of which the speaker is president is chiefly concerned, of course, with the marketing and processing of butterfat and of produce, but Mr. Schiefelbusch applied his remarks to the entire marketing program of the Farmers Union. He said:

**Mr. Schiefelbusch's Talk**  
The fathers of the Farmers Union movement named the organization, The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, and very wisely placed the educational part of it ahead of the cooperative, for it was known to them that a great deal of educational work would have to be done among farmers to acquaint them with the program, to teach them what might be accomplished through cooperative effort, and above all to get them to working together toward a common goal. The first efforts at cooperative marketing in the Farmers Union in Kansas was the building of local cooperative enterprises, principally, elevators for the handling of grain, while here and there a cooperative store was built. Hundreds of these local enterprises were scattered all over the state, and many of them, especially where the county unit was in force, did a large and thriving business.

**Cooperative Development**  
Leaders of the Farmers Union, however, soon recognized that cooperative marketing would never be a success unless they could enter the terminal markets; as a result of this, the Farmers Union in Kansas has established a number of what we call our state-wide business institutions. Among these we have a large Insurance Company; a Jobbing Association, which handles wheat and coarse grains; and a number of business in car or truck load lots, and handling the entire output of the twine plant at the state prison at Lansing; a live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City, and some of our Farmers Union members also patronize the Cooperative Commission Companies at St. Joseph and Omaha; a Produce and Creamery Association which manufactures and processes and sells in the terminal markets, butter, eggs, and poultry; an Auditing Association; a Royalty Company; and a Life Insurance Company.

Some of these state-wide institutions have even gone farther and have joined cooperatives from other states for the purpose of setting up large sales agencies such as the National Grain Corporation, and Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Inc. We doubt if any body knows except those who have actually been engaged in the work what a tremendous job it has been for the farmers of Kansas to build and maintain the cooperative enterprises just mentioned.

For some reason or other, cooperative businesses from the very start have met with a great deal of fair and unfair opposition. We are hearing a great deal today about farm relief and many schemes and laws are being discussed as the means of relief, but we are still doubtful whether (continued on page 3)

## Emergency and the Farmer

Rexford G. Tugwell, assistant secretary of agriculture, apparently has the correct point of view with reference to the relationship between agriculture and other industries in the United States. In a recent radio address on the national Farm and Home hour, Mr. Tugwell pointed out the fact that the plight of agriculture constitutes a national emergency, and went on to amplify his statement. His talk, published here, should be interesting to readers of this paper:

So long as food keeps pouring into city markets, it may be difficult for the city dweller to realize that there is, out in the country, a grave emergency, and that it constitutes a national emergency. You and I, directly concerned with agriculture, have, somehow to convince our city friend that his business is poor, or he is out of a job altogether, in large part because agriculture is prostrate.

It is not necessary to debate the gravity of this agricultural emergency with the man who is getting 30 cents for wheat, or 6 cents for cotton, or 3 cents for hogs. With prices at that level, it is difficult for him to pay his taxes, let alone pay interest on his debts. He is, in thousands of places, facing the probability of loss of his farm and his home, if he has not already lost them. If that

### WARD IN WASHINGTON

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, is in Washington, D. C., working for the best interests of Kansas farmers with reference to pending legislation. He has been there for more than a week, and has attended many hearings and conferences bearing on the proposed farm bill. Mr. Ward's report will be published as soon as it is available.

### WILL UNCLE SAM JAIL BIG NEW YORK BANKER?

Whole Nation Watching Courts in their Treatment of a Crime Similar to One which Sent Al Capone to Pen

The attention of the entire nation is focused on Charles E. Mitchell, the big New York banker, who sold stocks to his wife and then bought them back at a great "loss," in the meantime evading payment of income tax because of the "loss" shown. Sharing this national attention are the courts and officials who have to deal with this great crime committed by one of the financially great men. There is a marked similarity between the crime with which Mitchell is charged, and the crime which sent Al Capone to the penitentiary.

Mitchell has been indicted by a federal grand jury recently, on a charge of willful evasion of his income tax for 1929.

The indictment charges that in 1929 Mitchell's net income was \$2,823,405.95, whereas he reported a net loss of \$48,000, and therefore, paid no tax. He was charged with evading payment of \$573,312.81.

Mitchell resigned the chairmanship of the board of the National City Bank and also of the National City company and other affiliates of the bank after he was a witness before the senate banking committee in its investigation of the stock exchange.

The indictment returned charged that his income tax for 1929 was erroneous in that he reported a loss, from sale of stocks, of \$1,484,067.53, instead of a profit of \$1,388,237.97. The difference is represented by a loss set up by Mitchell from the sale of 18,300 shares of stock of the National City Bank. The government contends this was not a bona fide sale.

This was the stock which Mitchell testified he had repurchased from his wife at \$212 a share, the price at which he said he sold it to Mrs. Mitchell, although the stock at the time he repurchased it—March 24, 1932—was selling in the open market at \$40 a share.

### CO-OP CONFERENCE THURSDAY-FRIDAY

Thursday and Friday of this week, April 6 and 7, are the days of the Cooperative Conference in Manhattan. It is expected that farmers from all over the state will attend this conference, the first session of which is to be held on Thursday afternoon. Men who are well qualified will lead discussions on various phases of cooperative marketing. The full program was published in last week's Kansas Union Farmer. All farmers should make an effort to attend this conference.

### COUNTY DUES GOING TO THE SECRETARIES

County secretaries will have received their county dues from the office of the state secretary by the time this issue of the paper reaches the readers. Twenty cents out of each \$1.95 sent to the state secretary's office from the local secretaries goes back to the county secretaries of the counties in which the locals are located. This remittance is made quarterly, according to the provisions of the state Farmers Union constitution. Proportionate amounts go out of fractional dues paid.

The largest check for the first quarter, to go to a county Farmers Union secretary, was for \$42.30. The smallest was for 40 cents.

There is one thing that is stronger than armies and that is an idea whose time has come.—Victor Hugo.

## Join the March to Washington

John A. Simpson, president of the national Farmers Union, has issued a call through the various state headquarters for as many Farmers Union members as possible to go to Washington to help in the campaign to include cost-of-production legislation in the pending farm bill. Following is a message received from Washington by wire from Mr. Simpson:

"Floyd H. Lynn,  
"Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Developments here compel me ask you immediately start as many members to Washington as possible. Hope some may arrive Monday, but keep them coming. We will need them for next two weeks. . . .

"John A. Simpson, President National Farmers Union."

The message came late Friday, which was too late to be printed in last week's paper. Letters were sent out to different communities, asking for volunteers to comply with Mr. Simpson's request. Any community or organization which can send a representative from its number, or which can send a delegation, would do well to get in touch with Mr. Simpson by wire, and notify him when to look for the representation.

The travelling expenses of a representation of one or more citizens could be funded by a purse made up from as many people as will contribute—including business men and others as well as farmers.

Any community or unit sending a representation to Washington for the purpose of furthering this fight to help farmers get cost of production, should wire our senators to the effect that a delegation is coming. If no delegation is to be sent from your community, it would be well to wire your thoughts on the matter, anyway.

Telegrams to Mr. Simpson will reach him if addressed to the Cavalier Hotel, Washington, D. C.

## FARMERS NATIONAL NOT A SUBSIDIARY OF FARM BOARD

Instead It is Owned and Controlled by Cooperative Stockholder Organizations Who Use it as Outlet for Grain They Handle

### WITHAM EXPLAINS IT

Mistaken Notion Seems to Prevail among Many People in Towns and in Country; Cooperatives Correcting Mistaken Ideas

Considerable confusion and misunderstanding seems to exist in the minds of some people with reference to the set-up of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Such a condition is not surprising, since some interests who are unfriendly to cooperatives have been doing all they could to confuse farmers in this respect, and thus win them away from their own cooperative firms.

The state-wide wheat cooperatives of Kansas, however, have been doing much to clear up this misunderstanding. All these cooperatives market their grain through the great national set-up—H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and M. H. Howard, manager of the Equity Union Grain Company, both of Kansas City, report a great deal of progress recently toward a better understanding of the great cooperative program. The cooperative companies managed by these two men are stockholders in the Farmers National.

Mr. Witham recently had some interesting things to say on the general subject of the Farmers National and what it means to farmers. He said:

"Many people in the cities and nearly as many in the country believe that the Farmers National Grain Corporation is a subsidiary of the farm board and is dominated by it. That is not the case at all. Farmers National is owned by 28

### COGSWELL APPOINTED ON TAX COMMISSION

C. C. Cogswell, master of the Kansas State Grange, has been appointed by Governor Alf Landon as a member of the state tax commission, to succeed Walter Huxman of Hutchinson. Mr. Cogswell's home is at Pretty Prairie, Kansas.

Mr. Cogswell has been a power with the committee of Kansas Farmers Organizations, which organization has been responsible for much of the favorable farm legislation passed by the recent session of the Kansas legislature. Mr. Cogswell, together with Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, L. E. Webb, president of the Kansas Cooperative Grain Dealers Assn., and Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union and legislative representative of the Committee, did valiant work in Topeka throughout the session.

Mr. Cogswell was appointed to the commission after Huxman had tendered his resignation, which will be effective April 1. Huxman is a Democrat and was appointed by Governor Woodring. Cogswell's appointment is for the remainder of Huxman's unexpired term, ending March 20, 1935.

The governor's office also announced appointment of Willis B. Crowther of Salina as attorney for the tax commission in succession to Ernest E. Blum of Fort Scott, recently named a member of the state corporation commission.

grain cooperatives, like Farmers Union Jobbing and Equity Union, located in all the chief wheat-producing sections of the United States. It elects its own officers, fixes their salaries, and formulates its policies. Its relationship with the farm board has been akin to that existing between a banker and a borrower, bed of funds of the farm board. Moreover, the farm board has advised with Farmers National from time to time, just as a banker advises with his client.

"The opinion is all too common," Mr. Witham continued, "that the 'price-pegging' operations of the farm board were the sole duties of the board. That wasn't the case at all. That was merely a side issue. However, it was spectacular and it (continued on page 3)

## ROOSEVELT PUTS FARM AGENCIES INTO ONE GROUP

Changes Name of Farm Board to Farm Credit Administration and Chairman Becomes Governor with All Powers of Farm Board

### FULL TEXT PUBLISHED

Two Million Dollars of Unexpended Balance of Appropriations to Be Returned to Treasury; Personnel Not Required to be Let Out

Since the reorganization of the agricultural credit agencies in the United States, under the direction of the new President, is of great importance to farmers generally, the Kansas Union Farmer takes pleasure in publishing here the text of the order, somewhat lengthy, follows:

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority so vested in me, and after investigation, it is found and declared that the following changes in executive agencies and the functions thereof are necessary to accomplish the purposes set forth in section 401, and it is hereby ordered that:

1. The functions of the secretary of agriculture as a member of the federal farm board, and the offices of the appointed members of the federal farm board, except the office of the member designated as chairman thereof, are abolished.

2. The name of the Federal Farm Board is changed to the Farm Credit Administration.

3. The name of the office of chairman of the Federal Farm Board is changed to governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and he is vested with all the powers and duties of the Federal Farm Board.

Power in Loan Commissioner  
4. The functions of the secretary of the treasury as a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board and the (continued on page 3)

### RADIO SCHEDULE WIBW

The schedule for the regular Farmers Union broadcasts over WIBW, Copper Publications Radio Station at Topeka, includes the following:

April 6, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

April 13, Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

April 20, Farmers Union Royalty Co.

April 27, Union Oil Co. (Cooperative).

These programs begin at 7:30 o'clock each Thursday evening.

### TOWNLEY TELLS WHY HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION HAS COME INTO BEING

Points Out, in Salina Speech, How Money of Country, in Form of Interest, Has Gone to Wall Street and Left Us High and Dry

The principles of the National Farmers Holiday Association were expounded and explained in Salina, Kansas, on Monday evening, March 27, by A. C. Townley, former Non-Partisan leader of the Northwest states. A crowd of farmers and townsmen which filled the Salina county court room listened to Mr. Townley, interrupting him from time to time with applause.

"I'm the man that ruined North Dakota," Mr. Townley said in opening his address. "We build an organization of farmers and workers and some business men. We should have succeeded but we didn't. We didn't elect enough men like Frazier, Norris and LaFollette. They were in the minority."

Mr. Townley declared that only through organization and numbers can the farmers improve their lot. He said that when farmers solve their own problems, they will have solved the problem of the unemployed. "There is plenty of everything," he said, "but no one has anything. 'The land, sunshine and rain are here as they always have been, but farmers, who live close to the soil and to nature, have lost the titles to this land. Let the money that is in Wall Street have the mortgages; you keep the land. You can eat your pigs and your products, but they can't eat the mortgages," he said. He is opposed to acreage reduction as a means to control prices favorable to farmers.

"Fifteen million workers have use for their hands and our total stands at 248 billions of dollars, with the farm indebtedness standing at over 12 billions. Our per capita debt is \$80 for every man, woman and child. Mr. Townley said:

"You'd be all right now if you could borrow money like you could 15 years ago," he said. "But you can't. So we have a depression. Your money, in the form of interest, has gone to Wall Street. The only fellow who can borrow now is the man who can prove he doesn't need it."

Mr. Townley told of the development of the Farmers Holiday association which is preventing farm foreclosures in some sections, declaring: "The fundamental law is the law of self preservation. There is no law without the consent of the people. The people are not making new laws. They are re-asserting the law of life. This is the beginning of a new day. It is your right to gather and stop foreclosures and it is your duty. The new deal is coming, not from Washington, but from the prairies. By the force of your members keep the land so you can live."

In conclusion Mr. Townley gave further details of how farmers by the thousands have gathered and through arbitration of their own, settled many foreclosure cases and declared that farmers everywhere must present a united front to protect their own interests.

Actual lack of feed will probably account for most of the decline in milk flow during July and August, reports J. W. Linn, Kansas State College extension dairyman. Since pasture is usually one of the cheapest feeds, it would seem that the most desirable thing to do would be to secure a pasture crop that will usually withstand the hot, dry months, and one of the most satisfactory plants for this purpose is Sudan grass.

## SIMPSON TELLS OF LEGISLATION NOW BEFORE CONGRESS

Discusses Banking Situation, Economy Bill, Beer Laws, Farm Relief, and States the Farmers Union Program

### MUST JAIL MITCHELL

Says if United States Fails to Put Stripes on this Big Banker who Went Crooked, then It Should Release Capone

The first part of the radio address given by John A. Simpson, National Farmers Union President, over NBC Saturday noon, March 25, was devoted to a reading of his testimony before the Committee of Finance, U. S. Senate, on S. Res. 315. He defended the Farmers Union stand on such matters as the Frazier Bill, financing, and cost of production legislation in this hearing. A copy of this hearing can be procured by writing to one of your Senators. It is contained in Part 5 of these hearings, which were taken February 22 and 23, 1933. Mr. Simpson's testimony begins on page 582.

Following the reading of this statement, he began his speech proper, which appears here.

**Banking Situation**  
I want to review some of the things that have happened here in the National Capitol in a legislative way since the Fourth of March.

President Roosevelt inherited a banking situation unparalleled in the history of the Nation. When he took the oath of office every state except one had declared a bank holiday and that state officially declared it sometime during the afternoon of inaugural day. The President found an old war-time law under which he, immediately, issued a bank moratorium proclamation. I do not feel that there was anything else for him to do. I have had people criticize what he did and when I asked them, "What would you have done?" they had no answer.

Some peculiar things, however, developed. As soon as Congress convened they were asked to pass a law dealing with the banking situation. Under that law, if a bank were to pay a debt the bank owed it would send him to jail. I have heard some farmers remark, "I would like to have a law like that for farmers." In other words, if you had a deposit slip and you could not cash it, you could go to jail. If a bank were to pay what you owe, the banker would reply, "I can't, they would put me in jail."

Another thing we have seen out of this extraordinary condition; we have seen the basic money, gold, completely retired. We have seen the law make it a penal offense to use gold or gold certificates as a medium of exchange. If you have a gold coin or a gold certificate you can not use it to buy groceries, get a hair cut or pay any obligation. If you should use it that way, both you and the person receiving it are liable to a fine or imprisonment or both. Congress passed this bill in six hours. They did it without having an opportunity to vote on it.

**Economy Bill**  
The next bill put through Congress with lightning like speed was the Economy bill. It provided for a half billion dollar reduction in pensions and compensation of soldiers and in wages to government employees.

I am just as certain that to reduce wages will no more bring prosperity to this country than reducing prices of farm products in 1920 brought prosperity to the country. The facts are it was the largest contributing factor toward the terrible depression that followed the reduction of such prices.

I quote from a statement of Thomas S. Hammond, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, in an appeal to ex-service men. "All ex-service men who have the welfare of their country at heart are urged to (continued on page 2)

## More Elevator Facilities

Lease of the Chicago & Alton million-bushel terminal grain elevator at Kansas City, known as the "National Elevator," has been announced by Farmers National Grain Corporation, through its warehouse subsidiary. The lease gives the national cooperative control of 9,500,000 bushels storage and handling facilities in the Kansas City area, it was stated. The lease formerly was held by the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association, a stockholder of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

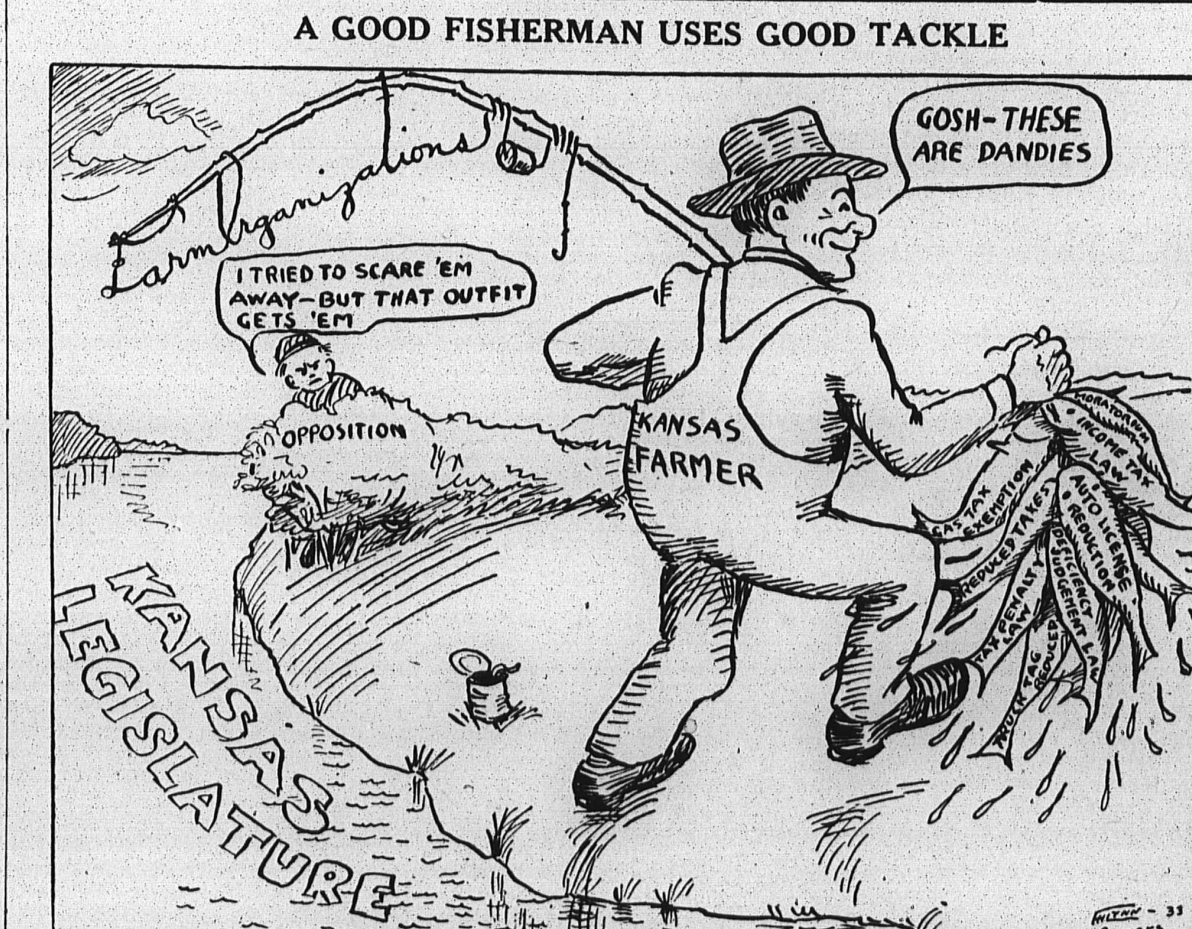
"This addition to Farmers National facilities for handling the heavy tonnage of grain originated by our cooperative units in the southwest is a welcome supplement to our previous equipment, consisting of the 2,500,000 bushel Burlington elevator and the newly rebuilt Kansas-Missouri elevator, with capacity of over 6,000,000 bushels," James A. Cole, in charge of warehousing facilities, said. "Through our possession and operation of these facilities we are enabled to render maximum service to the producers of that immense volume of southwestern grain which seeks its market through modern cooperative channels."

"These elevators are completely equipped for efficient handling, storing and processing of grain. Through their use, Farmers National Grain

Corporation serves with promptness and economy a large milling and export trade from Kansas City, supplying the requirements of many specified grade and quality of grain, and securing for the benefit of the producers the important profits derived from processing, cleaning, mixing and blending grain, and the resulting market premiums when the grain is sold.

"We are particularly proud of the immense Kansas-Missouri elevator in service after complete re-modeling following the fire. We believe that this terminal grain house as rebuilt is not surpassed by any elevator in the country in efficiency and safety and in economy of operation."

It is a source of pride to Kansas Farmers Union members, and to all Kansas cooperators, to know that cooperative marketing of grain is developing so rapidly and so surely. Such developments as these are responsible for the petulant outbursts of the private grain dealers, who see the farmer handling for himself the business of marketing his own grain, which they, the private dealers, had so long considered their own "racket."



Just look at the results obtained by the Kansas Farm Organizations, in their work with the Kansas Legislature this year. The Farmers Union took an active and leading part in this work. All Kansas Farm Organizations worked together in complete harmony in order to get the job done. Kansas farmers are benefitting to the tune of millions of dollars. Does it pay to have farm organizations? Every farmer in the state of Kansas should affiliate with a farm organization. We sincerely solicit your membership in the Kansas Farmers Union.



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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

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

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, APRIL 6, 1933

### THE NEED OF THE HOUR

We have the highest regard and admiration for President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He has demonstrated a wholesome desire to work for the best interests of Agriculture, during the few weeks he has been in office. He has shown that he realizes fully the fact that Agriculture must be rehabilitated and put on a firm footing before prosperity can be restored throughout the country.

Likewise, we have more than ordinary faith in our congressmen and senators from Kansas. They know, and should know, that legislation favorable to Agriculture is legislation favorable to Kansas generally, for this is an agricultural state.

We believe the common people of this country would get that promised "new deal" within 24 hours, if it were possible for President Roosevelt to give it to us that soon. He can't. Why?

We have a change in administration. A new party has the upper hand. Even though these changes may favor us and our cause, they are not sufficient to bring us that new deal. This is because some things other than the administration and the party in power will have to be changed.

We still have the same old influences retarding progress toward recovery, that have been retarding influences at all times regardless of party or administration.

Congress, in spite of administration changes, does not yet control United States currency, nor regulate its value. The very thing with which this whole nation of people trade among each other, the medium of our exchange, is not ours, even after we get it. It is called United States money, but it does not belong to the United States. True, the backing given by the United States is what makes it good, but it is made good in the way the Wall Street bankers want it made good—it is good for them.

These dollars we get—and they are scarce as far as the common, working, producing people are concerned—have strings tied to them; and these strings lead right to Wall Street. Beside the interest we pay for using this money, the United States government pays interest to the Wall Street money lords. We, the people, pay this added interest, for we pay all government expense in one way or another.

A few weeks ago, Wall Street had sucked the country so dry that the whole structure toppled. Prompt work on the part of the President kept us from getting badly hurt in the toppling of the structure. Strange as it may seem, even after the faultiness of the system had been shown up so

vividly, there has been no great change offered as yet.

The same four per cent of the people still control about ninety per cent of our national wealth. The new currency which was issued means more interest to go to the Wall Street bankers. The immediate relief in the situation came because the United States stepped in and said: "Whether you big bankers want it or not, we are going to issue more currency in this country—but we will pay you interest."

Passage of the Frazier Bill or the Wheeler Bill, or others sponsored by the Farmers Union, would correct this evil. Laws based on these bills would loosen the death grip which Wall Street holds on this government. Why not get them passed?

Perhaps because we can't. But why can't we?

Because we are not sufficiently organized!

Our lawmakers are going to continue to vote for those measures which are offered by those who control the most votes. Our lawmakers are human, and they will continue to be influenced by the desire to get votes to keep them in office.

Just the very minute American farmers become organized sufficiently to insure the condition of farmers all voting for those who are friendly and favorable to Agriculture, just that very minute will we hold the whip hand in Washington. But as long as our efforts are scattered, as long as we have confusion in our ranks, rather than order and organization, we will be the under dogs, and any legislation which we may get will be but a sop thrown to us to keep us quiet.

If farmers generally would rush to get in the organization which is fighting for the Frazier Bill, for an honest United States system of money, and for legislation to bring about cost-of production for farmers, then those who make our laws would open their eyes, and would get busy working for the American farmers' interests.

We do not have to worry about educating our lawmakers. They know what is right. They know what is the basic industry of this nation. They know that real prosperity, for the nation as a whole, will not come until Agriculture is given the even break to which it is entitled. But knowing what is right and doing the right thing are two different things. Many of our lawmakers already do the right thing. They follow the dictates of their conscience. But too many do not. Too many follow the dictates of Wall Street—the gang which has all the money, and thus controls too many votes.

So all we need to do is to convince them that we are organized to such

an extent that we can act in an organized way, even as Wall Street has acted for many years. Then these lawmakers will go our way—or be replaced by some who will.

This is a worthy objective to strive for. However, since it involves elections, it must necessarily be a delayed process. What we need now is emergency action. We have a President of the United States who has demonstrated that he wants to go our way. He is possessed of vision to see that the salvation of this country lies in immediate action to help Agriculture regain its standing and regain its buying power.

Letters to our senators right at this time demanding the passage of the Frazier bill, refinancing farm loans at 1 1/2 per cent interest with 1 1/2 per cent to be paid on the principal each year, the money to be furnished in the form of Treasury notes without involving payment of interest on the part of the Government to Wall Street, will be a big help.

Passage of this legislation will forestall that terrible menace of farm foreclosures. It will keep the American farmer on his own land. It will allow him to go ahead and be a useful citizen. This, linked with legislation which would take the control of the money system and values away from the international bankers, whose interests are as much in foreign countries as in the United States, would just about put Agriculture on the plane it deserves and where it must be placed before this country has lasting prosperity. Cost-of-production legislation, which would give farmers the same privilege as those of other industries, and which would do away with this condition of penalizing us for feeding the world, would complete the job.

None of this is impossible. However, it will not come to pass as long as those Wall Street money lords continue to wield their monstrous influence. And they will continue to wield this influence as long as we allow them to do so. They have no conscience, and recognize no law except the law of force. They have used the Government as a tool to apply this force—not through fault of the Government, but through infamous alliances with some of those who have been placed in position to act and speak, falsely, for the Government.

These interests, who have applied force, even to the point of destroying others, for their own self aggrandizement, are the first to whimper and yell for "justice" when the farmers themselves, and the other common people, resort to various forms of force.

Let us hope these wolves of Wall Street have come to the end of their power. Let us do more than hope—let us make it so. They stand indicted, for their money system failed completely. In the words of Huey Long, "the blind financial powers and their powerful influences do not seem willing to let loose one inch. I think they would let the country and all its people go slap-damn to hell, and go with us, before they would surrender their mastery of money control in America."

This is colorful language, but it says a lot. Whether you like Huey Long or not, you must admit he hits the nail on the head. These words were contained in a letter which he wrote on March 7, this year.

Let us increase our membership by leaps and bounds. We can do this, but it means work—voluntary work—for all of us. Without being asked to do so by local, county or state Farmers Union officials, go right out today to your neighbors and convince them of the great, crushing need for more members in the Farmers Union. This will not be hard to do, if you actually realize the straits Agriculture is in, and if you really realize how great the need is for farmers to be acting and working together at this time.

### SIMPSON TELLS OF LEGISLATION NOW BEFORE CONGRESS

(continued from page 1)  
communicate with Senators Lewis and Dietrich and request them to support the President's constructive economy program." This statement coming from the president of the manufacturers exceeds in nerve and gall any statement I ever heard. The manufacturers of this country, during the war, robbed the government of billions of dollars. Some of them were convicted and sent to the penitentiary. Many others should have been. For instance, the Government paid a billion dollars for airplanes and not one airplane was ever furnished the Government fit for battle. Every American soldier who fought in the air was compelled to use either a French or British airplane. The International Harvester Company having the nerve to complain of pensions and compensations paid to ex-service boys. Just think of the big bankers

who draw almost a billion dollars a year of interest from the Government complaining of paying ex-service boys pensions and compensations.

I also find this Government, the 15th of this month, borrowing \$942,304,500 from the stock of the country and paying the highest rate of interest by the Government in years, 4 1/2 per cent. Here, again, it is well to observe they take from the ex-service boys' pensions and compensation fund to pay more interest to the ultra-rich. I warn you radio listeners that when 90 per cent of the newspapers of the United States endorse a national legislative program you can bet your last dollar that the program is satisfactory to the international bankers of Wall Street. I think the big bankers have relinquished direct control here at the National Capitol, but have installed instead remote control. It developed in the hearings before the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate that the international bankers know a thousand times more about evading income taxes than Al Capone and his whole gang know on that subject. You should write one of your Senators for a copy of these hearings. They are not printed yet, but will be in a few days. The hearings were before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and were an investigation of the stock exchange and the big bankers.

These hearings reveal that Charles E. Mitchell was president of the National City Bank of New York, and that he was selling 18,000 shares of his National City Bank stock to his wife at a loss of over \$2,000,000. This reduced the amount of his income tax payment over \$400,000. After the proper time had elapsed is wife sold the stock back to him at the price she paid. Unless this Government puts stripes on Mitchell and sends him to a federal penitentiary, it should pardon Al Capone and Congress pass a bill apologizing to him.

Remonetization of Beer  
Getting back to legislation, the Congress at the crack of the whip has in a few days passed a bill remonetizing the sale of beer and wine. The beer will contain the average alcoholic content of the pre-prohibition commercial beer. The wine permitted will not have as high a percentage of alcohol as the usual commercial wine.

In a few days they could remonetize beer, but in a whole session they will not even consider remonetization of silver. Think of the mental caliber of a man who thinks the remonetization of beer is of more importance to the return of prosperity than the remonetization of silver.

I say to you that everything that has been done up to date is as foolish and useless as the Moratorium and Reconstruction Finance Corporation legislation of a year ago. It will be a long time before reducing wages and remonetizing beer will put money in the pockets of regular farmers.

With 44 countries off the gold standard there is not a chance in the world to bring prosperity to the farmers of this Nation until silver has been remonetized thus making it possible for those 44 countries to purchase the products of the farm and the products of this Nation. No man has a right to call himself a statesman who does not know this much about international trade.

Farm Relief Bill  
The Farm Relief measure is the biggest economic legislative folly ever presented to the National Congress. In the Senate it is known as S. 807. Let me analyze it for you.

It is a price fixing measure and contrary to the history of all price fixing legislation, it does not even attempt to get the farmer cost of production. When any division of government steps in and fixes the price of transportation, telephone, gas or any other commodity they always base the price on cost of production including interest on investment.

In the political campaigns, Presidential candidates, candidates for the House of Representatives and the United States stand at the street corners and tell the farmer he is the salt of the earth, the backbone of the country, the very mud-sills of the Nation. Then after the election they kick him around like he was a hound dog.

In this Farm Relief Bill, they fix the price of the products of the farm at half the cost of production. How do you expect to pay your back taxes and back interest and payment on the principal with a price less than the cost of production?

In Section 3, page 2 of this bill you will find a provision that states that if the consumer's interest by readjusting farm products at such level as will not increase the consumers' expenditures for agricultural commodities above the percentage which was returned to the farmer in the pre-war period August 1909 to July 1911. Section 3 is a guarantee to the consumer that if this bill becomes a law he can eat the farmer's bread and butter and wear his cotton and wool clothes at less than it cost the farmer to produce it.

The Farmers Union is the only farm organization here in Washington protesting against a bill that fixes a maximum price on the farmers' crops at less than cost of production. I am the only head of a farm organization that is fighting for the price to be fixed at cost of production. I also tell you, my radio audience, that if the other would get up and had not retreated from their position of a year ago we would have had legislation that would have provided for cost of production. All we had to do was to ask for it. The President of the United States repeatedly told reasonable that we asked for. The Farmers Union is alone asking for cost of production. The other organization leaders are willing for you to get less than that.

Title 1 of the bill provides for the Government purchasing the cotton now held by the Farm Board. The Farm Board cotton set-ups are enthusiastic for this part of the bill because that way the Government will

give a price for it far above what they could sell it for on the market. It means nothing to the farmers of the Nation. It is simply a matter of profit to the Farm Board cotton set-ups. This part of the bill also permits cotton farmers to speculate on a very safe basis. I can imagine the big cotton planters taking advantage of this speculative feature, but very few of the 10 bale farmers will ever even know of it.

In the history of all price fixing legislation it has been done on a basis of telling the purchaser what he must pay. The President in his message to Congress on this relief bill said it is an experiment. Sure, this bill is an experiment, but there was no necessity for drawing a bill that would be an experiment. There is plenty of precedents in price fixing that no experiment is needed.

This bill taxes the processor on the theory that the funds thus raised will trickle back to the benefit of the farmer. When the Government fixes railroad rates it does not tax some processor or anyone. It simply tells the purchasers of freight and passenger service how much they must pay and the railroad gets their money right there. We not only have the precedents in price fixing of other commodities than agriculture, but we even have precedents of price fixing of agricultural products.

In February 1919 the state presidents of the Farmers Union of six states came to Washington and lobbied a bill through Congress that provided for Government guarantee of a minimum price for the 1919 crop of wheat of \$2.26 per bushel for Number 1 wheat at Chicago. The bill also provided for an appropriation of a billion dollars to back up this guarantee. The law went into effect May 1919. The grain exchanges could not speculate below the \$2.26 consequently they speculated above that price and in less than 30 days wheat was \$3.00 a bushel on the Chicago market. It remained around that price until May the next year. The result was, first, the Government did not have to spend one penny of the billion dollars. Second, in spite of the fact that wheat was 75c a bushel higher than during the two years of the war the price of bread did not go up so it did not cost the consumers anything. Third, it made the wheat farmer prosperous and that prosperity extended into every business in the Nation.

No, this Farm Relief measure did not need to be an experiment. They could have copied the 1919 law that brought the wheat farmers prosperity and then we would have known where we were going instead of all this experimenting we have only an experiment.

A third thing in this bill that is the height of folly is the regulation of the farmer as to his acreage. How any sane man thinks that such a thing is practical is beyond my comprehension. In 1919 there was no attempt to regulate farmers. We got that good price for wheat with the only machinery of the Government being the licensing of the buyers of wheat. Think of a group of sane men attempting to regulate 30,000,000 men, women and children on a system regulating a few thousand purchasers of the products of the farm. It looks like those who planned this bill had an army of relatives that they wanted to see get on the Government payroll. As a job producer I feel the bill will be a success.

The fourth thing in the bill that will sink to high Heaven before it is in operation six months is the land leasing provision. It provides for the Government renting land for the purpose of taking it out of production. I remember a short while ago when a big newspaper man from Minneapolis gave a banquet at the Willard Hotel in Washington to celebrate the passage of this provision of the bill. I saw a vision insurance companies going to the Government with their hundreds of thousands of acres of land and renting it to the Government at \$4 or \$5 per acre. It will be a fine scandal, this leasing part of the bill, by the time it has been in operation a year. Compared to the inevitable results of this bill the Farm Board and its policies will be popular.

The Farmers Union Program  
Remember the Farmers Union program is a real program. It endorses the Wheeler Bill which is now known as No. S. 74. Write your Senator for a copy and tell him you want him to support it. It provides for remonetizing silver. It gives the common people of the country what in all time has been the common people's money. Gold has always been the rich man's money. Gold has always been used to enslave the poor people of the country.

If you believe in the Wheeler Bill, you should belong to the Farmers Union. It is the only farm organization here in Washington endorsing and working for the passage of this measure. For two years the Farmers Union has supported the Frazier Bill. It is known now as S. 457. Write your Senator for a copy of the Frazier Bill and demand of him that he support it and vote for it. Seventeen state legislatures have passed joint resolutions memorializing Congress to pass the Frazier Bill. The Farmers Union is largely responsible for this having been done. The Frazier Bill provides that this Government shall refinance farm mortgages on a basis of the farmer paying one cent interest and 1 1/2 per cent interest and 1 1/2 per cent on the principal each year until the principal is paid.

If you believe in the Frazier Bill, you should belong to the Farmers Union. It is the only farm organization here in Washington endorsing and working for the passage of this measure. The Farmers Union is supporting the Swank-Thomas Bill which in agreement with the Grange and the Farm Bureau a year ago was combined into the McNary Bill, S. 5027. You should write your United States Senators and ask them for a copy of the McNary Bill, S. 5027. This bill provides for the Government regulating the marketing of farm crops

on the basis of getting cost of production to farmers for that portion of their crops consumed in this country; cost of production to include wages for all labor used in production and interest on investment. If you believe in such legislation you should get into the Farmers Union. It is the only farm organization here supporting and promoting this bill.

At our Omaha Convention the 11th of this month, arrangements were made for me to announce a day for farmers to come to Washington to work on our legislative program. I am not making that call now for the reason that everything is being railroaded. Bills are being passed that members never had a chance to read—upon which there were no committee hearings. It would be folly to go to the expense of coming to Washington at this time. I may call you later through your state headquarters. Be ready when the call comes.

However, I appeal to you to write to the President of the United States, to write to your Congressman from your district and to your two Senators telling them what you think about these things and asking them to pass the Farmers Union legislation that I have just explained in this talk. Do not put it off. Write these four letters at once. Use lead pencil if you do not have ink. Do not ask the children how to spell the words. Let it be your own production from beginning to end. That is the kind of a letter that makes an impression here.

### In Conclusion

Friends of the radio audience, last month over 500 farmers in states where we had no Farmers Union responded to my appeal to organize and came into the Union. There are now six locals around Hialeah, Pennsylvania with a membership of over 300. There are five locals around Urbana, Ohio all self-organized and with a membership of over 200. In Michigan, Indiana, Georgia and Florida we are receiving members every day. Most of our State Unions where we have been organized for years report more members paid up for the first of March than they had for the first of March last year.

Mr. Farmer listening in, if you would like to support an organization that has a program like the Farmers Union, that brings you the truth once a month over the National Broadcasting Company, that will furnish you with a Farmers' Union paper twice each month get in where you can help instead of hinder. Write E. E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Illinois. He will tell you how. E. E. Kennedy is our National Secretary, National headquarters are at Kankakee, Illinois. Get in your organization where you do not have to depend on the daily press for information, where you can get the truth instead of misrepresentation.

### THE GOLD RUSH

Hoarders came very close to upsetting the money system of the Government. For what purpose? There is no sensible answer!

Any paper money issued by the United States will always be worth every cent it represents, and as long as the Government exists it will be just as good as gold, silver, diamonds, pearls, lead and putty.

The recent gold rush is the silliest performance on record—since we muddled into the European war—National Industries News Service.

### EMERGENCY AND THE FARMER

(continued from page 1)  
those persons who depend directly on the farmer—the small-town merchants, the doctors, and the railroad employees, among others. And since 44 per cent of the entire population of the United States—or more than two out of every five inhabitants—live on farms or in small towns and villages, we have to conclude that the reduction in farm income has wiped out nearly half the buying power of 44 per cent of our population.

As the manufacturer of radios ponders that fact, and the maker of shoes and clothing, and the railroad employee who helped haul grain away from the farm and haul city products back to it—as all these individuals ponder that fact, and begin to sense its importance, perhaps 30-cent wheat and 6-cent cotton will seem like a national emergency, after all.

We can provide an even more direct measure. We know, for example, that the city industries which make farm implements, and fertilizer, and binder twine are direct dependents on the farmer's buying power. We also know that the automobile industry, the tire industry, the oil industry, and portions of other industries which supply materials to automobile makers—we know that these industries find a large part of their outlet upon the farms. In 1929, as a matter of fact, 42 per cent of all the automobiles in the country were in rural communities.

The industries I have just named found their market so reduced, last year, that more than half of their employees (as of 1929) were laid off. Much the same story must be told for the makers of clothing, of paint, of magazines and newspapers—of everything, in a word, that farm families normally buy. All told, it is conservatively estimated that between six and seven million city workers are now unemployed directly or indirectly because of the decline in the farmer's buying power.

I contend that that is a national emergency. The place for immediate action, quite obviously, is at the source of the difficulty. That calls for the restoration of farm buying power. It calls for putting an end to 30-cent wheat and 6-cent cotton.

That is why our President, in sending the new farm bill to Congress last week, said that action on this measure was of equal importance with the emergency action already taken for our banks and for economy in the Federal Government. From time to time we shall ask leave to go on explaining to you what it is that the Administration proposes to do about all this. Meanwhile every farmer will want to familiarize himself with the measure now before the Congress. If you care to write in to the Department here in Washington, we shall be glad to send you a brief digest of the bill. Address your requests to the Office of the Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### GETTING ALONG

Rarely has there been so fine a spirit of cooperation in Congress as we have witnessed lately, and the evidence is that Uncle Sam's children are beginning to get along a little better. Let's puff our chests and feel happy over the fact that we are a great people—National Industries News Service.

## 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     |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Fairview—2154         | Allen      |
| Champion Hill—705     | Phillips   |
| Swanson—1191          | Clay       |
| Lone Willow—1083      | Thomas     |
| Cottonwood—317        | Cloud      |
| Collyer—941           | Trego      |
| Fairdale—927          | Thomas     |
| Livingston—1984       | Thomas     |
| Pleasant View—833     | Washington |
| Barrett—1071          | Marshall   |
| Fairmont—967          | Marshall   |
| Pleasant Hill—1175    | Nemaha     |
| Admire—1255           | Lyon       |
| Heart of America—2164 | Wyandotte  |
| Sunny Slope—1861      | Wyandotte  |
| Liberty—882           | Nemaha     |
| Brightside—1655       | Jackson    |
| Trivoli—1001          | Ellsworth  |
| St. Joe—2182          | Cloud      |
| Spring Valley—1725    | Miami      |
| Stone—792             | Rock       |
| Four Mile—1128        | Clay       |
| Sunny Knoll—1377      | Nemaha     |
| Redman—1624           | Sumner     |
| Sunrise—1238          | Marshall   |
| Kelly—1263            | Nemaha     |
| Johnston—749          | McPherson  |
| Prairie Dale—370      | Russell    |
| Allen Center—2155     | Allen      |
| Fairlawn—2658         | Allen      |
| Silver Leaf—2156      | Allen      |
| Hopewell—809          | Marshall   |
| Pleasant Hill—1202    | Riley      |
| Osage Valley—1683     | Cummins    |
| Cummings—1837         | Atchison   |
| Dew Drop—454          | Lincoln    |
| Rural Rest—2133       | Saline     |
| Hustlers—691          | Gove       |
| Little Wolf—1376      | Ellsworth  |
| Three Corners—769     | Russell    |
| Antick—1121           | Marshall   |
| Liberty—1988          | Stafford   |
| Richland—968          | Marshall   |
| Ross—1124             | Clay       |
| Sand Creek—804        | Rush       |
| Bethel—1969           | Cowley     |
| Lincolnton—404        | Marion     |
| Dist. No. 25—753      | Trego      |
| So. Verdigris—1498    | Greenwood  |
| Lena Valley—1538      | Greenwood  |
| Cottonwood Grove—1604 | Wabunsee   |
| Lone Cedar—1864       | Wabunsee   |
| Axtell—1792           | Wabunsee   |
| Scrubby—1021          | Washington |
| Ark. Valley—2195      | Sedgewick  |
| Obendorf—1275         | Nemaha     |
| Sunflower—1181        | Thomas     |
| Crooked Creek—1205    | Riley      |
| Vesperline—1817       | Douglas    |
| Custer—366            | Mitchell   |



## FARMERS REFUSE TO ANSWER QUESTIONNAIRE

John P. McCormick is vice president of Redman local near Wellington, Kansas. He is a member of the Union man, and is deeply interested in the progress of his organization. Recently, he clipped a news story from the Wichita Eagle, telling of a meeting held by W. L. Farquharson, in which that gentleman took a healthy rap at all farm legislation and farmer organizations. He stated, according to the story, that if the allotment plan should become a law, the farmer would not get the amount represented by the allotment certificate, intimating that the farm board would keep the money. He stated that farmers have prospered without agricultural department assistance in the past and will prosper again if the politicians let them alone. Earlier, he had told his hearers that the political farm group. Mr. McCormick explains Mr. Farquharson's point of view by reminding us that he is the man who was defeated about 4 to 1 for Congressman from the sixth district last November.

Mr. McCormick's letter follows: Wellington, Kans., Mar. 28, 1933. Mr. C. A. Ward, Salina, Kans.

Dear Sir: Since reading the results of the straw vote on the allotment plan and other questions asked by the Kansas City Board of Trade as reported by the Weekly Kansas City Star, I thought I would write you of the situation around here.

I did not receive a questionnaire myself but when I heard about them I asked in our regular Farmers Union meeting how many had received them and how they were answering them. I found that some eight or ten had been received by our members but all refused to answer them. One man said they would be counted to suit the board of trade anyway, and he was not going to be a farm board that bunch of knaves. Another said he never voted but one straw vote and voted it contrary to his convictions.

I argued this was one time we should voice our opinion but they were all opposed to having anything to do with the proposition. Some indicated that if Ward or Simpson asked for such a vote they would reply.

Most of these men favor some plan whereby the farmer can get a better price for his products consumed domestically by allotment, price fixing or some mechanical plan.

Sincerely hoping something will be done to help us out, I am, Yours truly, John P. McCormick.

## GOOD ADVERTISING

One of the many weekly features to be found in the Western Kansas World, the newspaper published in Wakeeney, Kansas, is the weekly advertisement of the Farmers Union Creamery. Each week, Tom Turman, manager of the Creamery, has a good ad of the variety which makes readers turn through the paper to find it. These ads are not only clever, but they evidently produce results, judging from the progress the Creamery is making.

One of the most recent ads is entitled "The Why of Cooperation," or "Intelligent Selfishness." The name of the Farmers Union Creamery appears at the bottom. We reproduce the body of the advertisement:

"As we mortals gaze down on the development of the human race in the pages of history, one cannot help but admit that almost in all instances reforms of any consequence have been brought about by individuals or groups of individuals that were striving to do better for themselves.

"It is not so much a lofty ideal to help someone else but principally an idea to help themselves. And, most generally it was old 'Mother Nature' who made the struggle to survive, the Law of the Jungle, the craving of the stomach and the survival of the fittest, that made them do this.

"All progress, of any kind, is built upon the adoption of new and better plans at the expense of someone less

fortunate. That has always been so. "The history of individual progress is but the story of displacing old methods by new and not infrequently the new methods by those who may suffer financial injury therefrom.

"It is, of course, a well known fact that the 'Cooperative Marketing' plan to reduce the spread between the producer and the consumer would operate adversely to the present old, worn-out method of distribution that we have been patronizing in the United States. It is, therefore, nothing to be alarmed about when we hear criticism of this idea called 'Cooperation,' that we are now really trying to put across in the United States.

"We appreciate the fact that we have opposition to our present system of operating, even by a few producers, because they have refused to do their own thinking.

"We appreciate the large volume of cream, poultry and eggs the producers are delivering direct to the Creamery."

## "AMERICA MUST KEEP HEAD"

Vittorio Orlando, Italian member of the "Big Four" with Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George at Versailles, is deeply concerned with present world conditions. He said in a recent interview that the hope of the world's recovery and stable advancement rests with the United States which, he said, should keep a cool head, continue to evince courage, and in the process of working out her salvation keep out of the war.

Though Orlando was once a headline name in Italy and often in the press of the allied countries, he is now rarely mentioned in the Fascist press. An acknowledged Italian liberal, he practices law and is unemployed by the Fascist Government only because he lives quietly. He is not in sympathy with the Fascist regime. This was evinced when he resigned the chair of constitutional law at the University of Rome in 1931, rather than take the Fascist oath of loyalty required of university professors.

He made a visit to his daughter, Carlotta, in New York City in 1932, and returned feeling that the United States held promise and hope of leadership of the world.

## LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS CAUGHT WITHOUT FUNDS

But All Were Good Natured About It and Got Along O. K. Shippers Cooperated and Shipped Only Killing Stock for the Most Part

When it was announced Saturday, March 4th, that the banks would not be open, many of the men around the Kansas City stockyards were without funds—in fact after comparing notes, it was found that the man with more money was the one who was not a stock trader and was to be envied by those less fortunate. There was no cash to be had. If it is not true that all men are created equal it was certainly true that all men were equal in this financial emergency.

Business was carried on as usual at the Kansas City Stockyards during the following week, with the exception that the only buyers were the big packers, as yard traders and order buyers were practically forced to remain idle. However, packer buyers and order buyers, who were operating, made every effort to take all the offerings.

Shippers in the Kansas City territory cooperated with the commission agencies to the fullest extent. Very few stock cattle were on the market, and after Tuesday, March 7th practically none were sent out among the receivers. Realizing the financial condition, all consignors were willing to wait for their proceeds until such a time as the commission firms could collect on the live stock sold and advance payment on the proceeds. It is estimated that over \$1,500,000 worth of live stock was shipped to the Kansas City market during the week of the bank holiday. Of course, this amount represents thousands of consignments. However, it proves that these farmers and live stock men have faith in the industry at the yards, and that they were not afraid to sell their live stock, even though they could not receive immediate payment.

—The Co-Operator.

## "HEATING THE FARM HOME"

Spring is the time to plan remedies for defects in the heating system which the winter has revealed and the time to plan an improved system of central heating for a home that does not have the convenience of this. This is why the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, U. S. Department of Agriculture, prepared Farmers' Bulletin 1698—F, Heating the Farm Home, as a spring publication instead of in the fall when the question of heating becomes an emergency matter.

The cost of heating a house depends principally on the outside temperature and exposure to winds, on weather-tightness, on the temperature maintained inside, on the efficiency with which fuel is burned and heat transmitted to rooms, and on the cost of fuel. Operating costs of different types of systems are not very different, according to the engineers, if the plants are properly designed and installed and if they are handled with equal skill. Control should be easy and convenient, and the system should require only a minimum of attention. The plant should burn efficiently a variety of fuels.

This new bulletin discusses types of heating systems and their operation, suitable sizes of heaters for different size houses in regions of various temperatures. It also discusses heating with fireplaces and stoves, sizes of chimney flues, merits of the different kinds of fuels, and ways of conserving heat by reducing losses through walls and roofs, doors and windows.

The bulletin supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 1174—F, One Register Furnaces and Farmers' Bulletin 1194—F, Operating a Home Heating Plant, and is on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at five cents a copy.

## PLANT LEAFY VEGETABLES TO MATURE IN COOL DAYS

Leafy vegetable crops that are used fresh are best liked by home gardeners. These include head lettuce, leaf lettuce, spinach, cabbage, endive, Chinese cabbage, and others, says Henry L. Lobenstein, Extension Horticulturist, Kansas State College. To be really desirable, these vegetables must grow quickly and make a vigorous and rather extensive leaf growth. Since nitrogen is the plant nutrient having the greatest effect upon leaf growth, it is imperative that the portion of the home garden devoted to these crops contain a large supply of readily available nitrogen. Such plant food can usually be supplied by working into the soil generous amounts of well-rotted barnyard manure.

Practically all of the crops named are cool-season crops. They can, and should, be planted in the garden before the arrival of hot summer weather. They may also be planted in mid-summer, maturing in the cooler weather of autumn.

EXAMPLE OF TRADE WITHOUT COMPETITION During the week of the bank holiday, the wholesale prices of dressed hogs and pork, especially pork, advanced. This is a condition which every live stock producer has been hoping for. However, he is expecting the price of live animals to share in the advance, which was not so at that particular time. It was not that during the holiday week, the prices of live animals advanced to some extent, but it was very little as compared with the advance on dressed products. This is just another example of supply and demand, trade without competition, for the big packers were practically the only buyers represented on the market during that time.—The Co-Operator.

## ROOSEVELT PUTS FARM AGENCIES INTO ONE GROUP

(continued from page 1) offices of the appointed members of the Federal Farm Board, except the office of the member designated as farm loan commissioner, are abolished, and all the powers and functions of the Federal Farm Loan Board are transferred to and vested in the farm loan commissioner, subject to the jurisdiction and control of the Farm Credit Administration, as herein provided.

5. There are transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Farm Credit Administration:

(a) The federal farm loan bureau and the functions thereof; together with the functions of the federal farm loan board, including the functions of the farm loan commissioner;

(b) The functions of the treasury department and the department of agriculture, and the secretaries thereof, under executive authorization to give aid to farmers, dated July 20, 1918, and any extensions or amendments thereof;

(c) The functions of the secretary of agriculture under all provisions of law relating to the making of advances or loans to farmers, fruit growers, producers and owners of livestock and crops, and to individuals for the purpose of assisting in forming or increasing the capital stock of agricultural-credit corporations, livestock-loan companies, or like organizations, except public resolution No. 74, seventieth congress, approved December 21, 1928, providing for the Porto Rican hurricane relief commission;

(d) The crop production loan office and the seed loan office of the department of agriculture, and the functions thereof;

(e) The functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its board of directors relating to the appointment of officers and agents to manage regional agricultural credit corporations formed under section 201 (c) of the emergency relief and construction act of 1932; relating to the establishment of rules and regulations for such management; and relating to the approval of loans and advances made by such corporations and of the terms and conditions thereof.

Board Functions Ended 6. The functions vested in the federal farm board by section 9 of the agricultural marketing act are abolished, except that such functions shall continue to be exercised to such extent and for such time as may be necessary to permit the orderly winding up of the activities of stabilization corporations heretofore recognized under the act.

7. The functions of the farm credit administration shall take appropriate action for winding up at the earliest practicable date the activities of such corporations and all affairs related to the exercise of such functions.

8. The records, property (including office equipment), and personnel used and employed in the execution of the functions hereinbefore transferred are transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the farm credit administration.

9. The unexpended balances of appropriations made to the federal farm board by public resolutions No. 43 and No. 51 of the seventy-second congress shall be impounded and returned to the treasury, which sum shall be in addition to the other savings to be effected by the farm credit administration as a result of this order.

10. The unexpended balances of appropriations to the secretary of agriculture, the federal farm loan bureau and the federal farm board for salaries, expenses and all other administrative expenditures in the execution of the functions herein vested in the farm credit administration shall be transferred to and vested in the farm credit administration as a single fund for its use for salaries, expenses and all other administrative expenditures for the execution of any or all such functions without restriction as to the particular functions for the execution of which the same were originally appropriated.

11. The governor of the farm credit administration is directed to disburse, furlough, transfer, or make other appropriate disposition of such of the officers and employees under his jurisdiction and control as are not required for the proper execution of the functions of the farm credit administration.

12. The governor of the farm credit administration is authorized to execute any and all functions and perform any and all duties vested in him through such persons as he shall by order designate and employ.

13. The governor of the farm credit administration, by order or rules and regulations, may consolidate, re-group and transfer offices, bureaus, activities and functions in the farm credit administration, so far as may be required to carry out the purposes of this order.

14. This order shall take effect upon the sixty-first calendar day after its transmission to congress unless otherwise determined in accordance with the provisions of section 407 of the act cited above, as amended.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

inally appropriated. All other appropriations, allotments and other funds available for use in connection with the functions and executive agencies hereby transferred and consolidated are hereby transferred to and vested in the farm credit administration, and shall be available for use by it for the same purposes as if the farm credit administration were named in the law or authority providing such appropriations, allotments or other funds.

10. All power, authority, and duties conferred by law upon any officer, executive agency, or head thereof, from which or from whom transfer is hereinbefore made, in relation to the executive agency or function transferred, are transferred to and vested in the governor of the farm credit administration.

Others to Be Let Out 11. The governor of the farm credit administration is directed to disburse, furlough, transfer, or make other appropriate disposition of such of the officers and employees under his jurisdiction and control as are not required for the proper execution of the functions of the farm credit administration.

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## FARMERS NATIONAL NOT A SUBSIDIARY OF FARM BOARD

(continued from page 1) captured much of the headlines. The function of the farm board has been, and under its reorganization still is, to foster and promote the development of farmer-owned and controlled cooperatives. That is the long-term program of the federal government as outlined in the agricultural marketing act of 1929. The attempt to hold up prices of farm products may be compared in many ways with activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which was instituted to prevent financial collapse. In other words, both were emergency measures.

"Farmers National was organized by and for 28 cooperatives, four of which number have been functioning in Kansas for some time. It is the national outlet, with connections in this country and overseas. It is merely a consolidation of the efforts farmers have made for nearly three decades to build a marketing system of their own. It was not built from the top down but has its roots in the soil of Kansas and other wheat-producing states."

Meetings have been held by Mr. Witham recently at Grainfield, Grinnell, Hoxie, Menlo, Hays, LaCrosse, Rush Center, Lucas, and Decatur, Mo. Accompanying Mr. Witham is Thomas Rucker, extension marketing specialist, Kansas State College, Manhattan, who has been reporting on surveys he has made of farmers' elevator associations. The books of the company are being used, and suggestions made for improvements in business practices looking toward increased efficiency and increased profit to stockholders. The work is part of a demonstration of better business methods begun by the college more than a year ago.

Nothing has been said about the savings which might be effected through cooperatively marketing orchard fruits, horses, mules, alfalfa hay, potatoes, melons, sugar beets, sheep, wool and many lesser crops all of which are grown more or less extensively within the state. As an evidence of the fact that we have not exaggerated on the savings that could be accomplished through cooperatively marketing the above list of farm

6 6 6 LIQUID - TABLETS - SALVE Checks Colds first day, Headaches or Neuralgia in 30 minutes, Malaria in 3 Days 666 SALVE FOR HEAD COLDS Most Speedy Remedies Known

MR. SCHIEFELBUSCH DISCUSSES PROGRAM OF FARMERS UNION (continued from page 1)

er anything has been proposed that will help more than the system of giving and cooperation as taught and practiced in the Farmers Union. If there are any farmers sitting around and waiting for the government to pass some magic law that will make them prosperous and happy, they are in for a great disappointment by and by, for after all the government can't do out of its citizens. The very best that any government can do is to see to it that each of its citizens have equal rights under the law. If and after that is done, it remains for the citizens to use their own ability and initiative to help themselves.

Has Done Much Good But someone may ask, "Has the Farmers Union through its cooperative effort done any good?" We are sure that it has done a great deal of good here in Kansas in raising the price levels of our farm commodities. If we had the parties here I am sure we could spend the remainder of the night listening to their testimonies of how farm prices had been aided by the cooperative agencies in their communities. We are ready to admit, however, that cooperative marketing has not accomplished nearly as much as it could accomplish if all of the farmers had entered the movement. We would like to give you a few figures on what we think could easily be accomplished by one-hundred per cent cooperation of the farmers of our state.

According to the year book of the United States Department of Agriculture as of 1927, nine of the leading farm crops were produced in Kansas as follows:

Wheat, one hundred and fifty million bushels. If Kansas farmers had marketed this immense crop of wheat cooperatively and could have raised the price level two cents per bushel (and we feel that this could easily have been done, it would have meant a saving of three million dollars to the farmers of the state. There were eighty million bushels of corn pro-

duced in Kansas in 1927. If cooperative effort could have raised the price of corn one cent per bushel, it would have increased our farmers' income by one million six hundred thousand dollars. Oats—there were thirty five million bushels of oats that year. If cooperative marketing could have raised the price of oats one cent a bushel, it would have saved Kansas three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Of kafir, nineteen million bushels were produced. If price levels for this crop could have been raised by cooperative marketing two cents a bushel, a further saving of three hundred and eighty thousand dollars would have been effected. Cattle—Kansas farmers had on hand in 1927, three million cattle. If they averaged five hundred pounds each there was a grand total of one billion, five hundred million pounds. If our efforts at marketing could have enhanced the value of this enormous amount of beef one half cent a pound, we would have had another huge saving of seven million five hundred thousand dollars.

We are told that farmers produce about ninety million pounds of butter fat per year in Kansas. A raise of price levels of two cents per pound would give us another additional saving of one million eight hundred thousand dollars. There were two million five hundred thousand head of hogs in Kansas in 1927 according to the year book, and considering an average of one hundred pounds per head we had a gross total of two hundred and fifty million pounds of pork. If through proper procurement and sale of this enormous amount of pork through cooperative channels would have raised the price level of hogs one cent a pound, the hog business would have been more profitable to our farmers by two million five hundred thousand dollars. Chickens—the year book states that there were twenty million chickens. At three pounds each, that would give us the gross of sixty million pounds for 1927. One cent advance in price through cooperative effort would have given us still another saving of six hundred thousand dollars. The last item we quote is eggs. If an advance of one cent a dozen could have been effected through self-help marketing, we would again have had a saving to the tune of one million dollars.

We do not believe that the figures we have quoted here are excessive, but firmly believe through experience we have had thorough observations made of other groups that much more could be accomplished than we have claimed here. But if the above is all that could be accomplished in marketing these nine farm commodities cooperatively, it would mean a grand total of eighteen million six hundred thousand dollars for the Farmers of our state. We hear a great deal about the farm tax burden. We do not have the figures for the total amount of rural taxes in Kansas, but we are sure that this eighteen million six hundred thousand dollars would go a long way toward paying them, or if we did not want to spend this saving for taxes it would pay six per cent interest on three hundred and ten million dollars worth of farm mortgages.

Other Savings Nothing has been said about the savings which might be effected through cooperatively marketing orchard fruits, horses, mules, alfalfa hay, potatoes, melons, sugar beets, sheep, wool and many lesser crops all of which are grown more or less extensively within the state. As an evidence of the fact that we have not exaggerated on the savings that could be accomplished through cooperatively marketing the above list of farm

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duced in Kansas yearly. Farmers, let us do all we can to discourage the consumption of this substitute of our good butter; first by using butter in our own homes, and urging others to do so.

Again the Farmers Union invites every farmer in Kansas to become a member of our splendid farm organization. Not long since one of our farm leaders on leaving by train, one of our principal western cities, read an editorial in one of its daily papers in which it said that the chief reason why this city had become large and prosperous was because it had located in it a great deal of the machinery for marketing and processing farm products. If the ownership of this machinery has made cities large and prosperous why would not the ownership of at least a part of it by the farmers add to the farmers' prosperity? This is what cooperatives are trying to accomplish. It can only come about, however, through education, organization, and cooperation among all our farmers.

Lowering Sales Costs Seven years ago when the Farmers Union Creamery marketed their first car load of butter, the legitimate price which the commission in London for making butter was one cent per pound. Today our creameries are marketing their butter and produce perhaps more effectively at a little less than a quarter of a cent a unit. So we are making progress in lowering the price level of our products. Other items of savings because of our Farmers Union program in Kansas could be mentioned but it is not necessary. We do wish to emphasize however, that these savings are real and tangible and that Kansas farmers are sharing in them every day.

Real Dairy Program We would like to address our closing remarks to Kansas Dairy farmers and to emphasize the fact that the Farmers Union has a real Dairy program in progress at the present time. This program has been explained at Farmers Union meetings, through the medium of the Kansas Union Farmer, our state paper, and over the radio, so that most of you are perhaps familiar with it. If there are any Union or non-Union farmers in Kansas who are not familiar with what we are doing in Creamery and Produce lines, address a letter to the manager of the Farmers Union Creamery at either Colony or Wakeeney, Kansas. These managers will be more than glad to furnish you with what ever particular information you might want.

By the way, do you know that according to the agricultural year book we quote above, two hundred forty six million five hundred and seventy thousand pounds of oleomargarine were consumed in the United States in 1927? That is two and one-half times the number of pounds of butter fat

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## WE OFFER

1. Policies for all ages, 1 day to 65 years.
2. Child's policies with Waiver of Premium. Benefit optional Settlements at Maturity.
3. Ten Year Term to protect the mortgaged home.
4. Ordinary Life, 20 Payment Life, Farmers Special, Endowment age 65, 10, 15, and 20 Year Endowments.
5. Single Premium Policy and the One Year Endowment investment policy.
6. Premiums payable Quarterly, Semi-Annually or Annually.
7. Cash, Loan, Paid-up and Extended values at end of second year.

For information on any policy write, Rex Lear, Salina, Kans.

## Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Des Moines, Iowa  
Legal Reserve Life Insurance  
Safest Investment Known

## Every Penny Counts

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

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

## Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

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

## 10 REASONS for BUYING NOPCO COD LIVER OIL

1. Increase Egg Production
2. Eliminates soft shelled eggs
3. Helps to Eliminate Blood Spots.
4. Improves Hatchability
5. Produces Stronger Chick.
6. Builds Rugged Bone Structure
7. Promotes Growth
8. Reduces Mortality
9. Gives a Better Mould
10. Conditions and Protects against Disease.

Buy NOPCO from your local Farmers Union Store or Elevator

## The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

1140 Board of Trade Phone L. D. 64 Kansas City, Mo.

## The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS



## Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of sales of live stock marketed during week ending March 27 to March 31, 1933, by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

|                                             |      |
|---------------------------------------------|------|
| Wilson Counts—Douglas Co. Ks—52 Sheep, 76   | 7.00 |
| A. J. Kingery—Franklin Co. Ks—26 Sheep, 101 | 4.80 |
| Fred Fisher—Ozage Co. Ks—8 Sheep, 101       | 4.80 |
| James Porter—Macon Co. Mo—8 Sheep, 62       | 4.75 |
| Gus A. Hahn—Miami Co. Ks—57 Sheep, 71       | 4.55 |
| W. A. Fishburn—Ozage Co. Ks—4 Sheep, 80     | 4.50 |
| S. R. Avery—Henry Co. Mo—15 Sheep, 76       | 4.19 |
| H. Elise—Leavenworth Co. Ks—6 Sheep, 121    | 2.75 |
| Albert Gugler—Dickinson Co. Ks—4 Sheep, 55  | 2.75 |
| S. R. Avery—Henry Co. Mo—10 Sheep, 48       | 2.25 |
| F. C. M. A. Thayer Co. Neb—14 Sheep, 131    | 1.25 |
| Albert Gugler—Dickinson Co. Ks—8 Sheep, 108 | 1.03 |
| A. J. Kingery—Franklin Co. Ks—8 Sheep, 52   |      |

|                                               |      |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|
| Wm Papes—Trego Co Ks—14 Hogs, 183             | 3.80 |
| M E Wilcox—Johnson Co Mo—7 Hogs, 227          | 3.80 |
| R G Zimmerman—Wabunsee Co Ks—14 Hogs, 230     | 3.80 |
| J T Johnson—Anderson Co Ks—8 Hogs, 188        | 3.80 |
| F T B Rouse—Franklin Co Ks—7 Hogs, 197        | 3.80 |
| Willie H Wilcox—Linn Co Ks—27 Hogs, 201       | 3.80 |
| Frank Crowell—Drew Co Ks—18 Hogs, 213         | 3.75 |
| W O Huggett—Miami Co Ks—18 Hogs, 213          | 3.75 |
| Fred Schaeff—Mitchell Co Ks—20 Hogs, 229      | 3.75 |
| W D Larnce—Ness Co Ks—8 Hogs, 195             | 3.75 |
| Wm Gerbeling—Nuckolls Co Neb—10 Hogs, 211     | 3.75 |
| Ben A Dittman—Wabunsee Co Ks—5 Hogs, 192      | 3.70 |
| C C Clark—Ozage Co Ks—5 Hogs, 206             | 3.70 |
| Dan John—Lafayette Co Mo—20 Hogs, 204         | 3.70 |
| Chas E Filler—Lafayette Co Mo—15 Hogs, 224    | 3.70 |
| G L Settlemire—Anderson Co Ks—8 Hogs, 200     | 3.70 |
| Joe Goetz—Lafayette Co Mo—15 Hogs, 224        | 3.70 |
| Dale Harmon—Lafayette Co Mo—15 Hogs, 224      | 3.70 |
| Vern White—Franklin Co Ks—15 Hogs, 206        | 3.70 |
| Albert Gugler—Dickinson Co Ks—13 Hogs, 178    | 3.70 |
| Harold Gugler—Dickinson Co Ks—13 Hogs, 188    | 3.70 |
| Wm G Greene—Chase Co Ks—11 Hogs, 200          | 3.65 |
| F T B Rouse—Franklin Co Ks—10 Hogs, 193       | 3.65 |
| Oliver Schutz—Douglas Co Ks—8 Hogs, 188       | 3.65 |
| George Day—Johnson Co Mo—17 Hogs, 180         | 3.65 |
| J L Chancy—Washington Co Ks—17 Hogs, 180      | 3.65 |
| C A Logan Co Ks—61 Hogs, 209                  | 3.65 |
| Robert Forbes—Ozage Co Ks—5 Hogs, 245         | 3.65 |
| G L Sherwood—Miami Co Ks—6 Hogs, 226          | 3.65 |
| Homer Terpenning—Trego Co Ks—6 Hogs, 250      | 3.65 |
| M Martin—Linn Co Ks—12 Hogs, 200              | 3.65 |
| J D Sarlin—Johnson Co Ks—14 Hogs, 230         | 3.65 |
| A D Fishburn—Ozage Co Ks—7 Hogs, 165          | 3.65 |
| Clarence Swallow—Franklin Co Ks—5 Hogs, 162   | 3.65 |
| Fred Hedlund—Clay Co Ks—15 Hogs, 185          | 3.65 |
| Alfred H Drexler—Lafayette Co Mo—12 Hogs, 171 | 3.65 |
| Albert Holt—Labette Co Ks—12 Hogs, 204        | 3.65 |
| Wm J Walker—Lafayette Co Mo—15 Hogs, 202      | 3.60 |
| Frank Garvey—Clay Co Ks—14 Hogs, 176          | 3.60 |
| Peter Holt—Miami Co Ks—19 Hogs, 212           | 3.60 |
| H A Northrup—Grundy Co Mo—16 Hogs, 212        | 3.60 |
| Harvey Brothman—Lafayette Co Mo—16 Hogs, 212  | 3.60 |
| Henry Muck—Ozage Co Ks—15 Hogs, 196           | 3.60 |
| Mrs Lane Eversmeyer—Clay Co Ks—8 Hogs, 188    | 3.60 |
| Homer Terpenning—Trego Co Ks—6 Hogs, 198      | 3.60 |
| A Brown—Cedar Co Mo—6 Hogs, 190               | 3.60 |
| Andrew Hall—Washington Co Ks—6 Hogs, 213      | 3.60 |
| Sam Hettenbach—Morris Co Ks—12 Hogs, 217      | 3.60 |
| Lane Staudine, Mgr—Ozage Co Ks—12 Hogs, 218   | 3.60 |
| Deanna Cawker—Ozage Co Ks—12 Hogs, 222        | 3.60 |
| Frank Fisher—Coffey Co Ks—7 Hogs, 150         | 3.60 |
| F C M A Thayer Neb—17 Hogs, 247               | 3.60 |
| H R King—Johnson Co Mo—21 Hogs, 247           | 3.60 |
| James West—Miami Co Ks—21 Hogs, 227           | 3.60 |
| Henry Fisher—Douglas Co Ks—6 Hogs, 216        | 3.60 |
| W C B A—Ozage Co Ks—10 Hogs, 241              | 3.60 |
| J D Freeze—Lafayette Co Mo—20 Hogs, 241       | 3.60 |
| J A Greer—Bates Co Mo—10 Hogs, 195            | 3.60 |
| E S Kleckner—Mitchell Co Ks—23 Hogs, 204      | 3.60 |
| Homer Smith—Lafayette Co Mo—12 Hogs, 215      | 3.60 |
| P U S A—Marshall Co Ks—6 Hogs, 211            | 3.60 |
| Cecil Thronsdon—Crawford Co Ks—7 Hogs, 240    | 3.60 |
| Homer Smith—Lafayette Co Mo—12 Hogs, 208      | 3.60 |
| Otto Lock—Lafayette Co Mo—8 Hogs, 208         | 3.60 |
| A W Arnat—Marshall Co Ks—11 Hogs, 239         | 3.60 |
| Frank Walker—Marshall Co Ks—11 Hogs, 239      | 3.60 |
| Fred Minden—Miami Co Ks—6 Hogs, 213           | 3.60 |
| Wiley F S A—Morris Co Ks—6 Hogs, 221          | 3.60 |
| Will Leiber—Ozage Co Ks—12 Hogs, 206          | 3.60 |

## + NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES +

## CLAY COUNTY UNION HAS QUARTERLY MEETING

Ther first quarterly meeting of the Clay County Farmers Union was held at the Wiberg school house Thursday evening. The large crowd in attendance taxed the seating capacity of the spacious school building and many remained standing throughout the program.

The entertainment part of the program was furnished by the Haystack quartette which rendered several well received selections.

M. L. Beckman reported briefly on his attendance at the State Board of Agriculture meeting at Topeka in January and also the recent called meeting of the State and National officers at Omaha, March 11.

A report was read on the salaries paid to teachers in the Clay County Community high school and a committee of three was appointed by the president to confer with the school board with reference to a reduction of operating expenses of the school.

The audience then listened attentively for more than an hour to Rex Lear, of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co., of Salina, who spoke in his usual forceful and straightforward manner of the purpose, mission and objectives of the Farmers Union of America, which originated in Iowa, spread to other adjoining states and is rapidly gaining favor in Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the government interest-bearing obligations have increased in the last week nearly a billion dollars and indications are that it will soon be increased another four billion dollars.

Therefore, be it resolved that Clay County Farmers Union go on record as opposed to this increasing the interest burden of the taxpayers of this nation and we demand that our senators and representatives oppose such

further issuance of interest bearing bonds.

Resolved that the Clay County Farmers Union is in favor of the passage of the following bills: The McNary bill No. S.507 which will give farmers cost of production for their products. The Frazier bill S. 457. This bill empowers the government to refund and insurance land in redemptive and the Wheeler bill, No. S. 70 for the remonetization of silver.

We demand that our senators and representatives give these bills their support.

Resolved, that we, the Clay County Farmers Union, condemn the directors of the Kansas Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. for the action taken by them whereby they reduced the interest rate on their outstanding farm mortgages from 5 per cent to 3 per cent.

## CHASE CO. MEETING AT BAZAAR APRIL 8

Chase County Farmers Union will have an evening meeting in Bazaar, Kan., on Saturday, April 8. A speaker from the state office of the Farmers Union in Salina will be present as one of the speakers.

A number of important matters will be up for discussion and action, and it is highly important that as many attend as first possible. It will be an evening well spent.

## PLEASANT VIEW MEETING

Pleasant View Local No. 592 will hold a meeting at Pleasant View 8 miles northeast of Miltonvale, on the evening of Friday, April 14, reports Charles E. Kaiser, president of the local.

One of the speakers will be Floyd Lynn, state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union. It is expected that a good-sized crowd will attend this meeting. Important matters will be discussed.

|                                                  |      |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|
| J. E. Edgell—Miami Co. Ks—6 Hogs, 196            | 3.60 |
| Barl Young—Franklin Co. Ks—10 Hogs, 200          | 3.60 |
| P. L. Murphy—Miami Co. Ks—11 Hogs, 192           | 3.60 |
| E. C. Benton—Ozage Co. Ks—20 Hogs, 186           | 3.60 |
| John Gaweth—Chase Co. Ks—30 Hogs, 232            | 3.60 |
| E. C. Hastings—Anderson Co. Ks—25 Hogs, 246      | 3.60 |
| P. U. C. A.—Furnas Co. Neb—57 Hogs, 240          | 3.60 |
| Chase Co. S. A.—Chase Co. Ks—21 Hogs, 211        | 3.60 |
| Julius Vahrenbrock—Lafayette Co. Mo—10 Hogs, 209 | 3.55 |
| Proschke Bros—Lafayette Co. Mo—10 Hogs, 220      | 3.55 |
| A. M. Eastland—Johnson Co. Ks—16 Hogs, 209       | 3.55 |
| Alfred Khehans—Lafayette Co. Mo—10 Hogs, 255     | 3.55 |
| Harvey Shipley—Dickinson Co. Ks—16 Hogs, 245     | 3.55 |
| Denn Dulhouse—Grundy Co. Mo—8 Hogs, 235          | 3.55 |
| Pete Thow—Wabunsee Co. Ks—17 Hogs, 264           | 3.55 |
| Albert Carlson—Morris Co. Ks—5 Hogs, 188         | 3.55 |
| J. L. Myers—Johnson Co. Mo—6 Hogs, 248           | 3.55 |
| W. A. Walter—Miami Co. Ks—8 Hogs, 222            | 3.55 |
| Joe Schuders—Anderson Co. Ks—8 Hogs, 235         | 3.55 |
| Fred Klocke—Riley Co. Ks—26 Hogs, 249            | 3.55 |
| Homer Smith—Lafayette Co. Mo—10 Hogs, 153        | 3.55 |
| Harold Moore—Linn Co. Ks—18 Hogs, 264            | 3.55 |
| John Rodewald—Miami Co. Ks—12 Hogs, 264          | 3.55 |
| L. A. McFerron—Jasper Co. Mo—5 Hogs, 265         | 3.55 |
| Frank B. Graham—Jackson Co. Ks—27 Hogs, 252      | 3.55 |
| Albert Gugler—Dickinson Co. Ks—4 Hogs, 225       | 3.55 |
| Harold Gugler—Dickinson Co. Ks—4 Hogs, 245       | 3.55 |
| Wiley Ship Assn.—Morris Co. Ks—21 Hogs, 245      | 3.55 |
| M. P. DeJarnett—Coffee Co. Ks—21 Hogs, 267       | 3.55 |
| Chase Co. S. A.—Chase Co. Ks—21 Hogs, 267        | 3.55 |
| P. U. C. A.—Furnas Co. Neb—30 Hogs, 262          | 3.50 |
| Oscar Strodtman—Lafayette Co. Mo—18 Hogs, 194    | 3.50 |
| P. C. Logan Co. Ks—5 Hogs, 146                   | 3.50 |
| A. J. Rittler—Jefferson Co. Ks—11 Hogs, 160      | 3.50 |
| A. O. Seigler—Franklin Co. Ks—27 Hogs, 227       | 3.50 |
| Clyde Bowles—Drew Co. Ks—5 Hogs, 251             | 3.50 |
| John Flentle—Nauvau Co. Ks—5 Hogs, 255           | 3.40 |
| Dovins-Cawker—Lafayette Co. Mo—12 Hogs, 228      | 3.40 |
| P. U. S. A.—Marshall Co. Ks—12 Hogs, 228         | 3.40 |
| F. C. M. A.—Thayer Co. Neb—9 Hogs, 362           | 3.40 |
| Wiley F. S. A.—Morris Co. Ks—23 Hogs, 177        | 3.40 |
| John Goweth—Chase Co. Ks—4 Hogs, 305             | 3.40 |
| F. C. A.—Logan Co. Ks—7 Hogs, 133                | 3.35 |
| Chase Goweth—Chase Co. Ks—5 Hogs, 496            | 3.35 |
| F. U. C. A.—Furnas Co. Neb—3 Hogs, 496           | 3.35 |
| Homer Terpenning—Trego Co. Ks—5 Hogs, 444        | 3.35 |
| H. F. Ziehl—Dickinson Co. Ks—4 Hogs, 444         | 3.35 |
| Wiley F. S. A.—Morris Co. Ks—4 Hogs, 444         | 3.35 |
| F. C. M. A.—Thayer Co. Neb—23 Hogs, 193          | 3.30 |
| J. Rittler—Jefferson Co. Ks—15 Hogs, 109         | 3.25 |
| John Gaweth—Chase Co. Ks—11 Hogs, 95             | 3.25 |

|                                                       |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|
| R. H. Maas—Wabunsee Co. Ks—20 Steers, 987             | 5.25 |
| W. S. Baker—Linn Co. Ks—10 Steers, 635                | 5.00 |
| Frank S. A.—Marshall Co. Ks—9 Yearlings, 635          | 5.00 |
| W. S. Baker—Woodson Co. Ks—10 Steers, 754             | 5.00 |
| Ira Hunt—Grundy Co. Mo—10 Yearlings, 685              | 5.00 |
| Carl Rieckhoff—Lafayette Co. Mo—13 Steers, 749        | 5.00 |
| R. M. Collier and Son—Wabunsee Co. Ks—14 Steers, 978  | 5.00 |
| J. E. Keiser—Jefferson Co. Ks—21 Steers, 978          | 5.00 |
| A. W. Nelson—Dickinson Co. Ks—7 Steers, 648           | 4.75 |
| Robert White—Ozage Co. Ks—3 Steers, 1189              | 4.65 |
| Edmund Larson—McPherson Co. Ks—17 Steers, 737         | 4.65 |
| Leonard Lee—Douglas Co. Ks—25 Steers, 1189            | 4.65 |
| E. A. Peterson—Ozage Co. Ks—9 Steers, 1067            | 4.60 |
| H. F. Ziehl—Dickinson Co. Ks—48 Steers, 1077          | 4.60 |
| Robert Forbes—Ozage Co. Ks—48 Steers, 592             | 4.50 |
| Frank Garvey—Clay Co. Ks—19 Steers, 1216              | 4.50 |
| D. L. Carson—Clay Co. Ks—20 Steers, 1216              | 4.50 |
| Ira Hunt—Grundy Co. Mo—5 Heifers, 600                 | 4.50 |
| C. Henderson—McPherson Co. Ks—17 Steers, 1145         | 4.50 |
| W. B. Bigham—Marshall Co. Ks—17 Steers, 635           | 4.45 |
| A. G. Hanson—Superior National Co. Ks—21 Steers, 1153 | 4.45 |
| Edmund Larson—McPherson Co. Ks—21 Steers, 1153        | 4.45 |
| J. H. Nommaker—Ozage Co. Ks—10 Yearlings, 755         | 4.25 |
| C. W. Fisher—Vernon Co. Ks—5 Heifers, 732             | 4.25 |
| R. T. Keller—Dickinson Co. Ks—10 Steers, 733          | 4.25 |
| Harrison Davis—Norton Co. Ks—6 Steers, 836            | 4.25 |
| W. B. Bigham—Marshall Co. Ks—5 Heifers, 836           | 4.25 |
| Frank S. A.—Marshall Co. Ks—7 Steers, 910             | 4.15 |
| Max Flinner—Leavenworth Co. Ks—19 Steers, 1266        | 4.15 |
| A. J. Beckler—Ozage Co. Ks—8 Heifers, 710             | 4.10 |
| Robert White—Ozage Co. Ks—8 Calves, 350               | 4.10 |
| W. M. Beckler—Ozage Co. Ks—8 Heifers, 710             | 4.10 |
| Edmund Larson—McPherson Co. Ks—12 Steers, 621         | 4.00 |
| Harry R. Larson—McPherson Co. Ks—24 Steers, 1219      | 4.00 |
| Cecil Thronson—Crawford Co. Ks—5 Heifers, 732         | 4.00 |
| Wm. Papes—Trego Co. Ks—18 Yearlings, 370              | 3.60 |
| A. N. Johns—Ozage Co. Ks—9 Steers, 564                | 3.50 |
| W. S. Baker—Linn Co. Ks—10 Steers, 635                | 3.50 |
| F. C. A.—Thayer Co. Neb—12 Cows, 1250                 | 3.50 |
| Gard A. Pickrel—Tawawa Co. Ks—5 Cows, 1011            | 3.50 |
| W. B. Bigham—Marshall Co. Ks—5 Cows, 1230             | 3.50 |

## RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Riley County)

Whereas our Heavenly Father in His infinite love and wisdom has taken from our midst Mr. and Mrs. William Potts, father and mother of our Brother Gideon Potts; also Mrs. Bess, mother of our Sister Mrs. Gideon Potts:

Be it therefore resolved: that we, the members of Baldwin Creek Local 1380, extend Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Potts 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 spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

(Signed)

Joel Nilson,  
Albert Isaacson,  
Chas. Anderson,  
Committee.

## BIG DAY AT BREWSTER

Monday, April 10, will be a big day for Brewster, Kansas, in Thomas county, the home of one of the most active Farmers Union organizations in the state. On this day, Harry Witham, manager of the Farmers Union of America, will be in the city. Vance Rucker, of the state agricultural college, and B. B. Derrick of the farm board in Washington, will be present and will talk on timely subjects dealing with cooperative marketing. Either C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, or Floyd Lynn, secretary, will be on hand to talk on legislative accomplishments in Topeka and Washington.

Cliff Miller, secretary of the Farmers Union local at Brewster, and manager of the business association, is planning for a large crowd to gather for this meeting. He promises every one who may attend a worthwhile program and a day well spent.

## OAK CREEK RESOLUTIONS

Lebanon, Kans., Mar. 28, 1933

The "Oak Creek Local 1185" remnant of the Smith County Unit is still meeting the third Monday in each month. Have just met in special session to formulate the resolutions which were sent to our M. C. at Washington:

**Resolution**  
We urge you to support the Wheeler bill for the remonetization of silver. We believe it presents the only sound solution for our present economic distress, and that the advantage of all other proposed farm relief legislation would be indeed small in comparison.

We further urge you to support with your vote and influence the Frazier bill providing for governmental refinancing of distressed farm indebtedness with the issuance of federal treasury notes, requiring interest payments from farmers on the refinanced loan to the government at the rate of 1½ per cent per annum and principal payment of 1½ per cent per annum.

We insist it is your duty to check the course of foreclosure on American farms.

Yours fraternally,  
Oak Creek Local 1185,  
H. J. Schwarz, Sec. & Treas.  
B. M. Miller, President.  
Andrew Schwarz,  
Frank Stewart,  
T. M. Wilcox,  
Committeemen.

## RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Gove County)

Whereas, death has removed from our midst our brother, Fred Johnson; Be it therefore resolved that we, the members of Grainfield Local 919 extend to Mrs. Johnson and family our deepest sympathy and commend them to our Heavenly Father in their great sorrow;

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution 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. W. Cooper, Pres.  
Wm. Katt, Jr., Sec.

## RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Gove County)

Whereas, our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother member, Jake Hanson, of Local 919, we, the members of Local 919 wish to express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Farmers Union paper for publication.

C. W. Cooper, Pres.  
Wm. Katt, Jr., Sec.

## RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Greenwood County)

In memory of Mrs. Hurst who passed away the 18th of March 1933. Whereas our Creator has entered our community and has taken from us the mother of Sisters Mrs. Geo. Adams and Mrs. Roy Cragan, and in so doing has taken from the family a loving mother,

Therefore, be it resolved that we the members of the Summit Local No. 1574 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon the records of our Local and a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Mrs. Alice Ames,  
Mrs. Hazel Wilkinson,  
Mrs. Faye Ames.

## RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Greenwood County)

In memory of Mrs. J. B. Jones who passed away the 16th of March, 1933. Whereas our Creator has entered our community and has taken from us the mother and grandmother of Brothers John and Loyd Bóles, and in so doing has taken from the family a loving mother and grandmother.

Therefore, be it resolved that we the members of the Summit Local No. 1574 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon the records of our Local and a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Mrs. Alice Ames,  
Mrs. Hazel Wilkinson,  
Mrs. Faye Ames.

## SAYS STORED WHEAT IS GOOD PROPERTY

Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College, says he believes wheat that is stored in our bins at home is still good property.

In checking the market returns for wheat for the past 40 years, he says, we find that at no time has the market been the same as it has been from January to June, inclusive.

Either January or February prices were higher than March, or else April, May or June showed still higher prices than March. With January and February top prices this year 5 to 7 cents under the top for March, there is some reason to believe that April, May or June prices will be still higher. On the other hand, the mid-March advance was based mainly on enthusiasm.

Ordinary cash wheat in the Kansas City market in the 12 years since 1920 has advanced during the last 10 days of March 3 times, declined 8 times, and was steady 1 time. An advance in late March would be a fairly certain criterion that there might be greater strength in April, May, or June.

There is considerable temptation when building a terrace on a very slight slope to move part of the earth up hill. It would appear as though time were being gained by so doing, but actually time is wasted, cautions John S. Glass, extension agricultural engineer, Kansas State College.

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending March 29, 1933

The butter market has been nervous and unsettled all during the current week and has gradually worked lower. Extras opened at 18½¢, down to 17½¢, back to 18¢, dropping to 17½¢ on the 27th and another ¼¢ to 17¼¢ today at the close. Standards opened at 18½¢, down to 17½¢, back to 18¢ for three days, closing at 17½¢. 89 score opened at 17½¢, down to 17¼¢, back to 17½¢ for three days, closing at 17¼¢.

**Eggs**

Eggs, like butter, in spite of the fact that they are already at unprecedented low levels, lost ¼¢ during the week and closed with the market fairly glutted with thousands of cases of eggs in excess of receipts on a comparative basis with any other year in history for the time of year on all four of the big markets. Extra Firsts opened at 12½¢, working lower, first to 12¼¢ and finally to 12¼¢. Fresh Gathered Firsts opened at 12½¢, down to 12¼¢, and finally to 12¼¢. Current Receipts opened at 12½¢, down to 12¼¢, and finally to 11¢. Dirtyies opened at 10½¢ down to 10¢, and further to 10¢. Checks opened at 10½¢, down to 10¢, and finally to 9½¢.

Both butter and eggs have lost all the buoyancy that was developed soon after the current administration started their "new deal." No matter who is President of the U. S. A., or what kind of a deal is put into effect, farm products cannot, and will not, rise above their present extremely low levels, as long as markets are glutted to the extent that producers have kept them glutted for the last two years, and the situation is growing worse daily. Our producers are standing around hoping for something to happen, when if they would do the needful thing, cut out a lot of this surplus production, they could begin to see improvement immediately.

This writer is certainly getting tired of the quick that we do not have overproduction, that we have under consumption. That may be true, but so far as the actual producer is concerned, it makes no difference. If half of the population can't buy his products, the more he tries to produce, the less he will be able to buy them, and the less he will be able to produce them. All of the recent farm relief bills that have been presented to the Congress have been based upon some method of inducing the farmers to reduce their production. Here are some figures taken from recent Government reports which shows that more than 18,000,000 head of sheep and lambs were marketed in 1932, the largest number ever marketed in this country in one year, and exceeding the previous year's record by 3.5 per cent. There were 46,400,000 hogs, an increase over the previous year's supply of 6 per cent. There were about proportionate increases in everything else that the farmers produced to market.

We know that the farmer naturally figures that if he is going to get less prices, in order to secure a given number of dollars to meet his obligations, he has to try to produce more. He is only relying on the fact that the government is calculating in the same way, and the result means a