



# The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION



VOLUME XXVI

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NUMBER 22

## WRITE A LETTER FOR ELIMINATION DIRECT SHIPPING

Friendly Powers in Washington Want Help from Farmers in Outing Direct Shipping, Controlling Packers, Dairy Code

### POST CARD WILL DO

Farmers Have Opportunity to Do Effective Work with Small Effort; Letters Placed in Hands of Men Who Favor Demands

Thousands of Kansas Farmers Union members have responded to the call and have signed petitions demanding that the packers be forced to abandon their practice of buying hogs direct. An equal number have signed petitions for the passage of the Frazier Bill. While only a part of these petitions came to the state Farmers Union office—the balance being sent direct to Congressmen, Senators or the Department of Agriculture—yet thousands of names have been received by the state office and are being forwarded to the proper recipients in Washington.

These petitions were circulated in nearly every Local in Kansas. Names have not been confined to members alone. The start we have made in this direction is indeed gratifying. The possibility of getting real results in this present session of Congress along these lines is greater than at any previous time.

Administrators of the A. A. A. in Washington are especially interested in the possibility of clamping a control on the big packers, having in mind the elimination of direct buying and forcing the packers to refrain from collecting the "cessant" tax from the farmers. They are also looking for the way to eliminate unfair trade practices, or the practice of unfair discrimination by old line creamery companies and handlers of dairy and poultry products against cooperatives.

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, is convinced that those in authority at Washington want and will accept every bit of support they can get from the farmers themselves in order to put over a three-point program consisting of:

- 1.—Elimination of direct shipping of hogs.
- 2.—Control of packers with respect to processors' tax.
- 3.—Adoption and enforcement of code of fair trade practice in dairy and poultry industries, eliminating discrimination against cooperatives.

**Good Chance to Put it Over**  
The support they want must come from the farmers themselves. Therefore, the Kansas Farmers Union is asking that every farmer write, in his own words, a short letter or a postal card expressing his views or demanding these three things mentioned above. Address them to the Kansas Farmers Union, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

This action on the part of the farmers themselves is asked in addition to that of signing the petitions. Whether a farmer has already signed the petition or not, he is asked to write this letter or card.

It is just such support as this that is required to get these things done. We have a better opportunity now than ever before. A letter or card now will mean more than the same letter or card would have meant at any other time. All communications will be presented to Chester Davis in Washington, A. A. A. Administrator, who is on record as being favorable to the action demanded, and who will see that every farmer's communication does the most good possible.

## FARM EXPORTS SMALLER THAN FOR MANY YEARS

The index of volume of exports of forty-four principal United States farm products in November was the smallest in seventeen years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which reports the index at 111 for November as compared with 120 for October and 120 for November a year ago, and with 1999-1914 as 100.

Commodities having a November exports index above pre-war are fruits, cotton, tobacco, and lard; commodities below pre-war are grains and grain products, animal products, dairy products and eggs, wheat and flour, and hams and bacon. Increases last November as compared with November 1932 are recorded for animal products, fruits, lard, hams and bacon.

The bureau reports that in November, for the fifth consecutive month, exports of cotton to Japan exceeded those of either the United Kingdom or Germany. Sales to Japan for the five months, July to November, exceeded 1,000,000 bales whereas Germany took 800,000 bales, and the United Kingdom 735,000 bales. Exports of wheat and flour continued at a low level in November, the total for the five months ended November 30 being 8,062,000 bushels, or less than one-third the quantity exported during the corresponding period in 1932.

## NEMAHA JUMPED UP AND TIED MARSHALL FOR 100 PERCENTERS

Each County Finished 1933 with Twelve Locals Paid up Equal to or Larger than Total Membership for 1932

### WASHINGTON HAS ANOTHER BULLETIN

Marshall County refuses to get out of the lead in the matter of 100 per cent Locals. After all thought the issue settled, Fairview Local No. 964 in Marshall county came in with a 1933 report showing 100 per cent paid up membership. That puts Marshall county back in the lead with 13 locals paid up equal to or greater than 1932 membership. The total of such Locals is 203—yet.

Last week it was reported in this paper that Marshall county stood at the top of the list, in point of Farmers Union Locals paid up 100 per cent for 1933 at the close of that year, with 12 such Locals. It was reported, too, that Nemaha county almost tied Marshall county with eleven 100 per cent Locals.

After that report had gone to press, the office completed checking reports which had arrived just after the New Year had started. Evidently they had been mailed in 1933. Anyhow, they were reports on 1933 membership. A report from Downey Local No. 1127, in Nemaha county, boosted that county up to a tie for first honors with Marshall county. So the final result, as it now stands, shows Marshall and Nemaha counties sharing the honor of being the counties with the largest number of 100 per cent Farmers Union Locals.

The same check-up revealed another 100 per cent Local in Washington county. Spence Local No. 991 finished the year fully paid up. That elevates Washington county up to the level of the two other counties which finished with eight Locals paid up 100 per cent. They are Clay county and Crawford county. The number of Locals completing the year with membership paid up 100 per cent totaled 202.

### ARGENTINA'S PRICE FIXING PLAN

The Argentine government issued an executive decree on November 28 that provides for periodical establishment of a so-called basic price for wheat, flaxseed, and corn, and for the creation of a Grain Board which is authorized to buy grain and flaxseed at the basic prices fixed by the government and to sell it to exporters, for exportation only, at the ruling prices in the international grain market. The basic prices effective as of November 29 were 5.75 pesos per quintal of wheat, about 63 cents per bushel in American money, 11.50 pesos per quintal of flaxseed or \$1.17 per bushel, and 4.40 pesos per quintal of corn, or 45 cents per bushel. These prices are for grain on wagon at the Buenos Aires docks, with devaluation to be established for other ports and interior shipping points.

A corollary decree of the same date partially removed the peg from the Argentine peso by providing for the sale of available foreign exchange to the highest bidder, with the result that the maintenance of the fixed grain prices depends for its effectiveness to a large extent upon the operation of the decree governing the sale of foreign exchange. A depreciation of about 20 per cent in the foreign exchange value of the Argentine peso appears to be contemplated.

On November 28, the day on which the decree was issued the exchange value of the Argentine paper peso in terms of the United States dollar was 45, and wheat, flaxseed and corn on that date brought 5.00, 10.40 and 3.78 pesos per 100 kilograms respectively. On November 30 the value of the Argentine peso had declined from 250.45 to 304.66, or a depreciation of 21.7 per cent, and the price of flaxseed corn showed an advance of 13.8 and 16.4 per cent, respectively, while the only gain for wheat was that registered on November 29, namely 8.4 per cent, which was less than the government fixed price, whereas prices of the other grains were equal to or above the fixed price.

The bureau's office at Buenos Aires says that "it seems to be generally conceded now that so long as the market prices are above the official prices fixed by the government there will be no intervention by the government. When, however, the so-called international or market price is below the official price, as happens to be the case with wheat, then the government, through the Grain Board, will buy wheat at the official price and sell it to the exporters at the market price, the difference between the official price and the market price to be borne by the government. Purchases of wheat by the Grain Board were scheduled to begin on December 4, the purchases to be made by local committees at country shipping points, without any direct intervention on the part of the Grain Board which will merely act as an intermediary between these committees and the exporters. Eighty per cent of the purchase price will be advanced by the Bank of the Nation, and upon the sale of the grain to the exporters, the Grain Board will pay to the sellers the remaining 20 per cent of the purchase price."

## PRESENT SURPLUS BUTTER THREATENS YOUR FARM INCOME

Surplus of Storage Butter Approximately 100,000,000 Pounds Greater than This Time Last Year

### SHOULD EAT MORE

Dairy Industry of Kansas Cooperating With A. A. A. in Campaign to Increase Consumption of Milk and Butter

In these times of tragically low prices being received by farmers for butterfat, we believe a comment prepared by the Butter Industry Committee of Kansas will be read with a great deal of interest by Kansas farmers and others. In this connection, it is pointed out that readers are missing something really informative if they do not read the market letter prepared each week by P. L. Betts, manager of Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc. and published in this paper. Mr. Betts is one of the best informed men in the country on subjects pertaining to the marketing of dairy and poultry products. The following article, however, bears no relationship to Mr. Betts' activities. It follows:

**Surplus Threatens Income**  
The Dairy Industry, at present, is confronted with a surplus of dairy products expressed in terms of milk, of about 3 1/2 per cent and this is largely in the form of butter. There is in the United States, a surplus of about 100,000,000 pounds. Increased production or decreased consumption of dairy products or possibly both, have created this huge surplus within the last six months.

Butter and butterfat prices are the lowest they have been at this time of the year thirty-five years. Butter prices have dropped during December 8 cents a pound or more.

Cooperating with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in its effort to establish pre-war parity for dairy products, the CONSUMER EDUCATION CAMPAIGN TO INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF MILK AND BUTTER, is now being carried out by the dairy industry.

The surest and soundest way to eliminate the present surplus is to increase the consumption of dairy products by rural people living on farms, in villages and towns. This should be done very easily if everybody would cooperate—if each of the families living on farms and in small towns move butter each week, the present surplus would wholly disappear within sixteen weeks and butterfat prices would rise more quickly than they declined.

Or, this surplus might be eliminated in another way. If each and all of us would use an additional half glass of milk each day, this surplus would disappear in even a shorter time. A continued use of this additional one-half glass of milk will prevent surplus milk from again becoming surplus butter.

If every dairy farmer could induce only three families, including his own, to use this small additional amount of dairy products, lasting benefits would result. Not only would the present surplus of butter be reduced rapidly, but the accumulation of future surpluses would be prevented. Families thus influenced to use more dairy products would continue to consume the larger quantity when they learn to enjoy their improved meals—a fact which would tend to stabilize, permanently, the butter market.

Dairying has proved to be the most (continued on page 4)

## HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

Nearly all of us have said we would be glad to do what we could to help stop the practice of direct buying of hogs by packers, and to stop some other practices that need stopping. We have our opportunity. Read the article on this page headed, "WRITE A LETTER FOR ELIMINATION DIRECT SHIPPING."—Then, do it.

## PLANS ARE MADE FOR EDUCATIONAL CORN-HOG MEETS

Meetings to Acquaint Farmers with Details of Plan to Begin in Kansas Counties Latter Part of January

### 12 MORE COUNTIES

List of Counties with Temporary County Corn-Hog Committees now Virtually Complete; Technical Subjects Discussed

Meetings for the purpose of acquainting Kansas farmers with the details of the corn-hog control program will be started in the state, in the various counties, during the latter part of January, according to announcements made by the state advisory committee. These meetings will be in the nature of educational meetings, similar to the meetings which started off the wheat allotment program last summer.

During a recent two-day meeting in Manhattan, of the state advisory committee, points of technical interest concerning the corn-hog contract were discussed and the organization and program procedure for the state campaign perfected. T. B. Armstrong, state grain inspector of Kansas City, brought up matters pertaining to corn loans and F. K. Reed, state statistician of Topeka, also spoke.

The state corn-hog advisory committee are Henry W. Behrens of Lyndon, chairman; Director H. Umberger of the Kansas State college extension service; and E. H. Hodgson, of Little River.

The 12 new county committees announced by Henry W. Behrens, chairman of state advisory committee, were the chairman of the county committee, is named first in each case:

Butler county—C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado; R. E. Templeton, Burns; J. A. Hall, Rose Hill.

Geary—L. E. Collins, Dwight; E. V. McVey, and Lawrence Hoover, Junction City.

Grant—J. D. Heel, L. E. Wheeler, and W. Leon Hamilton, Ulysses.

Greenwood—Charles C. Courter, Severy; L. M. Wallace, Bureka; A. L. Martin, Madison.

Harvey—P. C. Andres, Newton; C. F. Henry, Halstead; Floyd L. Dart, Newton.

Haskell—Orville Louis, Satanta; Charles Giles, Sublette; Elmer Bryant, Satanta.

Morris—J. A. Lindgren, Council Grove; J. B. Pritchard, Dunlap; F. H. Manning, White City.

Ottawa—Fred Gans, New Cambria; Leonard Stirn, Tecost; Charles Conner, Minneapolis.

Neosho—John Erickson, Chanute; C. R. Hoyt, Thayer; E. L. McCan, Erie.

Steward—Andrew Bozarth, J. E. Guthrie, and W. E. Burr, Liberal. Stanton—LeRoy Cross, E. H. Tallman and Winifred Williams, Johnson.

Stevens—C. R. Fulk, Ernest Madison, and Frank Brown Hugoton.

The following talk was prepared by Floyd Lynn, state Farmers Union secretary-treasurer, for delivery over WIBW, Capper Publications radio station at Topeka, Thursday evening, January 4. However, due to the fact that Mr. Lynn found it impossible to be in Topeka at that time, the manuscript was read by an obliging WIBW announcer. It follows:

The Kansas Farmers Union is looking forward into the unexplored days and weeks of 1934 with some anxiety and with a great deal of hope. Perhaps every farmer in Kansas shares the mixed emotions of their own class organization, the Farmers Union. We would all like to know just what is going to happen, how it is going to happen and why certain things may take place.

## 3 KANSAS MEMBERS OF CONGRESS HAVE SIGNED PETITION

Lambertson, Carpenter and Mrs. McCarthy Only Ones who Have Taken Action toward Bringing Frazier Bill to Vote this Session

### PRINTED IN FULL

Remarks of President Simpson on Frazier Bill, in Radio Address, Call Attention to Progress of Frazier Bill and Other Legislation

While most of the members of the Kansas Farmers Union are more or less familiar with the general provisions of the Frazier Bill, a large number have never had the opportunity to read the Bill in its present form. Therefore, the Kansas Union Farmer takes pleasure in printing the Bill in full on another page of this issue.

According to a list given by National President John A. Simpson in a recent radio address, of Congressmen, who have signed the petition to bring the Frazier Bill to a vote in the House, only three Kansas members have signed. These three are Mrs. Kathryn O'Loughlin McCarthy, W. P. Lambertson and Randolph Carpenter.

The following paragraphs are taken from the radio speech delivered on December 23 by President Simpson:

**The Frazier Bill**  
You will observe that number one of our Legislative Program is an endorsement of the Frazier Bill. The Frazier Bill is a real relief to those farmers who are heavily in debt. It provides for the government refinancing farmers on a basis of one and one-half per cent interest and one and one-half per cent payment on the principal each year until the debt is paid.

You farmers who have been borrowing under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and are satisfied with the rate of interest and the terms, it will be all right for you to stay out of the Farmers Union. If you like to pay four and one-half per cent interest, one per cent commission and some other binnings, and if you do not like the kind of treatment, if you would like to be refinanced under the Frazier Bill at one and one-half per cent interest; then get into the Farmers Union at once.

The Frazier Bill, at the present time, is smothered in a committee of the House. Just before Congress adjourned, Congressman Swank of Oklahoma placed a petition on the speaker's desk that when one hundred and forty-five members of the House have signed, will automatically take the Frazier Bill out of the Committee and place it on the floor of the House. The following have signed the petition:

Will Rogers, Oklahoma.  
Ernest Lundeen, Minnesota.  
Harold Knutson, Minnesota.  
Theo Christianson, Minnesota.  
E. W. Marland, Oklahoma.  
Way P. Disney, Oklahoma.  
William Lemke, North Dakota.  
Jed Johnson, Oklahoma.  
Wilburn Cartwright, Oklahoma.  
W. W. McFarlane, Texas.  
Edgar Howard, Nebraska.  
William W. Hastings, Oklahoma.  
Gerald J. Boleau, Wisconsin.  
Francis H. Shoemaker, Minnesota.  
Tom D. McKeown, Oklahoma.  
Henry Arens, Minnesota.  
Hubert H. Peavy, Wisconsin.  
Raymond J. Cannon, Wisconsin.  
Frank Lee, Missouri.  
Reuben T. Wood, Missouri.  
Michael K. Reilly, Wisconsin.  
Matthew A. Dunn, Pennsylvania.  
Frank Gillespie, Illinois.  
Charles I. Faddis, Pennsylvania.  
Walter M. Pierce, Oregon.  
Geo. W. Blanchard, Wisconsin.  
Carl W. Weideman, Michigan.  
Douglas T. McFadden, Pennsylvania.  
Garner E. Withrow, Wisconsin.  
James A. Frear, Wisconsin.  
Fred C. Gilchrist, Iowa.  
J. V. McClintic, Oklahoma.  
Fred H. Hildebrandt, South Dakota.

Finley H. Gray, Indiana.  
John H. Hooper, California.  
Kathryn O'Loughlin McCarthy, Kansas.  
Paul J. Kvale, Minnesota.  
W. Frank James, Michigan.  
Terry M. Carpenter, Nebraska.  
Ray P. Chubb, Minnesota.  
Charles V. Traux, Ohio.  
Theo B. Werner, South Dakota.  
Marion E. Zionchek, Washington.  
Knut Hill, Washington.  
Monrad C. Wallgren, Washington.  
Martin Smith, Washington.  
Roy E. Ayres, Montana.  
Joseph P. Monaghan, Montana.  
John C. Lehr, Michigan.  
C. Murray Turpin, Pennsylvania.  
Geo. Foulkes, Michigan.  
Chas. W. Henney, Wisconsin.  
W. P. Lambertson, Kansas.  
Lindsay C. Warren, N. C.  
Compton L. White, Idaho.  
James W. Mott, Oregon.

Those of you listening in who did not hear the name of your Congressman, write him, at once. Get your neighbors to write him. Get a promise of him that he will sign this petition.

Twenty state legislatures have passed joint resolutions memorializing Congress to pass the Frazier Bill.

## O'HARA OF PARSONS FIRST PRIZE WINNER IN NOPCO X CONTEST

Gets \$100; Crawford of Horton Wins \$50, and Wilcox of Bennington Takes \$25; Many Others Could Have Won with Single Letter

### CHECKS BEFORE CHRISTMAS

Three Farmers Union Feed dealers in Kansas won cash prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25 respectively, in the recent NOPCO X Cod Liver Oil contest put on by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and twenty-seven more Kansas Farmers Union feed dealers who booked orders during the time of the contest could have won similar prizes or smaller prizes if they had but written the required letters. Of course, these twenty-seven dealers got more than their money's worth when they invested in the NOPCO X product—but think of the Christmas presents they could have bought with the extra money.

It was like this: Thirty cash prizes were offered, to be distributed among those dealers who ordered either a 30-gallon drum or a 15-gallon drum of NOPCO X cod liver oil, and paid for it before December 15, provided the contesting dealer would write a letter telling why he thought this brand of oil was best for himself as a dealer, and for his customers. For the 30-gallon drum, the prizes were for \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5 and ten of \$1 each. For the 15-gallon drum purchasers, prizes were for \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2, and ten of \$1 each.

The orders came in from thirty cooperative dealers in good shape. But, evidently, most of them did not want to monkey with writing letters. This is a cruel thing to tell them, but most of them would automatically have been in on the money if they had but written the letters.

The three dealers who wrote the letters, and won prizes, were: J. P. O'Hara, manager of the Farmers Union cooperative at Parsons, first prize, \$100; C. B. Crawford, manager at Horton, second prize, \$50, and Don Wilcox, manager at Bennington, third prize, \$25.

The Jobbing Association mailed these checks out in time that these managers all had them in time for Christmas. They have all written in telling how they pleased with the NOPCO X brand of oil. It is fair to say, however, that many of the dealers who did not write letters, are also pleased with NOPCO X, even without the prize money. Perhaps Old Man Opportunity will come back again; and when he does, these men probably will recognize him and not turn him away.

Congress to pass the Frazier Bill. We shall do some work on more legislative this winter.

Brother Fred Koepke, of Oak Harbor, Michigan, suggests writing a chain letter. That is, you write a letter to your Congressman and your Senators asking them to support the Frazier Bill, the Swank-Thomas Bill, and the Wheeler Bill. Then you write to five of your friends sending each a copy of the letter you have written and requesting them to do what you have done. If a hundred persons in each state were to start such a plan, it might mean millions of letters going in to Washington in the next thirty days.

If you farmers listening in who are not members of the Farmers Union, get into the Farmers Union. There is no question, it will be an easy matter to push these bills on through Congress.

**The Larson Case**  
It might be of interest to some of you listening in to know about the Larson Case. The following is taken from "The American Guardian."

"Last March Mrs. Minnie Larson, a seventy-year-old widow, backed by the Minnehaha County Farmers Union started an action to have her mortgage reduced from sixteen thousand to six thousand four hundred dollars on the ground that the farmer's dollar now is worth only thirty-six per cent of its 1915 value, and somewhat less than that compared with the 1927 dollar, which was the year the mortgage was made."

Besides basing her action on 1920 Supreme Court decisions allowing public corporations to break their contracts with various governmental units because the dollar then being worth only sixty cents, to hold the companies to their contracts would be "confiscatory," evidence nearly half a foot thick was ready to back up the case.

This case so far has insurance and loan companies scared stiff. They fear to leave such cases hanging in the air rather than risk a decision. It has developed by actual test that farmers threatened with foreclosure can enter one test action in their Circuit Court jurisdiction and secure protection from foreclosure until a decision is made on the case—which, from present indications, seems to be some time away.

Information concerning the Larson case can be secured from E. L. Heggen, Brandon, South Dakota.

### STATE OFFICE ON WIBW

The regular weekly radio program of the Farmers Union, made possible through the kind cooperation of the Capper Publications radio station, WIBW, in Topeka, will be under the direction of the state office on Thursday evening, January 18. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. will have charge this week, Thursday evening, January 11. The programs begin at 7:00 p. m.

## WHEAT ALLOTMENT WORK ABOUT DONE HERE IN KANSAS

Every County in State Has Sent in Contracts, and Many Millions of Dollars Have Already Been Put into Circulation

### REAL FARM BENEFITS

Additional Payments Will Be Made Early Next Summer or Spring; Amount Then to Be 8 to 10 Cents, Less Cost of Administration

Work on the Wheat Allotment Plan is nearly finished. By December 23, wheat growers of Kansas had signed 92,167 contracts. Of that number, 91,179 were at the headquarters of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, D. C. Even before Christmas, slightly less than \$5,000,000 in adjustment payments had been made in 34 Kansas counties. Contracts from 41 additional counties of the state had been passed and checks were being written, virtually all of which have now been received by the cooperating farmers, swelling the total to several millions more.

Every county in the state has sent contracts to Washington. A few contracts still remain to be finished and sent to the adjustment administration. However, these include only cases where completion is being held up because of technical problems or where land owners live at some distant point.

Adjustment payments being made now are at the rate of 20 cents per bushel for 54 per cent of the cooperator's average annual production. This will amount to approximately \$16,000,000. The remaining payment of 8 to 10 cents, less administrative costs, will be made next summer.

### PRICE INDICES OF 135 YEARS

Mr. H. Stout of Burdett, Kansas, sends in an interesting clipping from the "Farm News," a semi-weekly paper published at Dallas, Texas. The article is headed "135 Years of Price Indices as New Basis" and is written by Victor Schoffelmeyer, agricultural editor of the "New York Times."

Much is heard about price indices and means of price levels in connection with the Federal Government's program to raise prices of farm products which shows definitely beneficial results to date. The United States Department of Agriculture uses the period 1910-1914 as being a normal or base period. The Bureau of Labor Statistics uses the year 1926 as a normal year. The latter is coming into greater popularity of late, having the backing of Dr. G. F. Warren and Dr. F. A. Pearson, of the Committee of the Federal Reserve Board.

The year 1926 easily is the better attuned to the tempo of the postwar period, being 40 per cent above the 1910-1914 level. The latter can be considered as a yardstick for the years immediately preceding the war. A recent master chart issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics gives a review of wholesale price index numbers of all commodities and farm products in the United States since 1789 and up to 1932. During 135 years there were only four periods in which all commodity prices and farm products prices were at a uniform level. These were in 1858 at a level of about 95 per cent of the 1910-1914 level; in 1893 when the level was about 70 per cent; in the said period of 1910-1914, and finally in 1916.

It is also notable that in a time which practically encompasses the life of the American Republic there are just three periods when agricultural price indices as a whole were above all other commodities. This period comprises about 1916 to 1919, 1924, and 1928 and 1929. Since then the drop of agricultural products prices has been pronouncedly more rapid than that of other commodities. The longest period of depression of agricultural price levels in the history of the United States appears to be that between 1820 and 1850, when farm products were from 20 to 40 per cent below the average of all other commodities. During that entire period agricultural price levels ranged from about 60 to a high of 90 per cent of the 1910-1914 average and as low as 45 per cent of that level in the year 1843, attaining 90 per cent in 1855, dropping again to about 75 and then shooting upwards during the Civil War period to a peak of 160 per cent of the 1910-14 level.

During the Civil War, the chart shows, agricultural price indices held quite steady with those of other commodities for several years, the spread narrowing to a small percentage in the early 80's. But practically since that time until the World War agricultural prices trailed behind the products of other industries.

The long fight for the farmer to come into his own is now being championed by the United States Government and has the direct interest and force of President Roosevelt behind (continued on page 3)

### WARD IN NEBRASKA

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, is attending the annual convention of the Nebraska Farmers Union this week. That state holds its annual meeting for the marketing institutions during the same week of the state convention.

## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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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 handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1934

### START YOUR OWN CAMPAIGN

While there is no official and specific state-wide campaign for membership being conducted by the Kansas Farmers Union at this time, yet it is none the less true that there is much activity along that line as far as the state organization is concerned, and within the Local and county organizations as well. In fact, it might be correctly considered that such a campaign is on at all times throughout the year.

Most members and officials recognize the fact that membership dues are due and payable at the first of each year. The membership cards issued to the members are dated to expire on the 31st of December in any current year. Of course, dues are acceptable at any time during the year; but when a member waits until the last of the year to pay, he is accepting the benefits of membership throughout the year previous to his payment, without giving financial support—little as it is—in return. The intentions of such members are certainly good, and those intentions are nearly always fulfilled.

#### Support Is Needed

A thought to bear in mind is the fact that not only moral support, but financial support as well, is needed to conduct an effective Farmers Union. No good member has ever questioned whether the Farmers Union is worthy of both kinds of support. In fact, a little study of the situation always reveals the fact that the Union is worth many times the cost in benefits returned.

#### Many Benefits

Benefits are of different kinds. Much has been said about both, yet an occasional reminder is not out of place.

The Kansas Farmers Union and its members may well be proud of the great cooperative marketing institutions which it and they have built. Actual cash savings run up into colossal figures, and they are savings which would have come to Farmers in no other way. Savings in commissions on different farm products which may be marketed cooperatively are real examples of what has been accomplished. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. in its Kansas City house alone has returned to shippers of live stock around \$225,000. Many thousands more have been saved, in the same way, through the branch house at Wichita. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at South St. Joseph, which furnishes the market for a large number of Kansas farmers in the northeast part of the state, also has returned thousands of dollars to Kansas live stock farmers, and will return another substantial cash dividend on 1933 business just completed.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has been a real force in coop-

erative marketing of grain with resultant savings, and through its merchandise department has been the means of saving great amounts of money for cooperating farmers. It is not the purpose of this discussion to go into detail as to the amount or extent of actual savings affected through this great leading cooperative.

In the matter of dairy products, the Farmers Union creamery association, through a period of years, has been of untold benefit to those who produce butterfat and associated products. This cooperative has borne the brunt of unfair trade practices perpetrated by old line concerns who object to farmers receiving the benefits of cooperative marketing. In bearing this burden, it has had a definite tendency to keep the price of butterfat up, in the communities it has served, to a level considerably higher than in those communities where the old line interests had full sway.

When it comes to insurance, the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company has taken a lead in making things better for the policyholder. This firm, too, is responsible for savings mounting up into the thousands of dollars to Kansas farmers. True, it has incurred the enmity of the old line interests who have come apparently, to feel that the farmer should not be allowed to save any of the money he has to spend for insurance, and who apparently feel that the farmers, through some mysterious cause, should donate good money to keep those old line firms going.

The same can be said with reference to Farmers Union Life Insurance—and more will be heard in this connection shortly.

Farmers, banded together under the banner of the Farmers Union in many communities, have learned—and are still learning—that they can save thousands of dollars by handling petroleum products cooperatively. In this connection, also, it should be mentioned that the old line interests are exceedingly worked up over the growing tendency of the farmer to foster and patronize his own cooperative oil and gas set-up. They are trying, with all their energies, to rule out the practice of payment of patronage dividends by oil and gas cooperatives, with reference to the oil and gas code.

Other departments of cooperative endeavor could be mentioned, showing great savings to farmers through organization and cooperation. In virtually every instance, animosity toward the farmers' own cooperative program can be shown on the part of monopolistic firms, and individuals, who who dreaded to see the growth of an organization or influence which has a tendency to divert some of the farmers' marketing money back into their own pockets—thus depriving these unfriendly interests

of the opportunity to grab it all for themselves.

#### As to Legislation

In this discussion, we will but touch on the great savings—and actual cash payments of substantial sums of money—coming to farmers because of work done by the Farmers Union in legislative matters. Every farmer knows that his industry and his class must be represented before our lawmakers by some strong and friendly organization—some organization constructed especially by farmers for farmers, and with no purpose for existing other than the furthering of farmers' interests. Such an organization, and outstandingly so, is the Farmers Union. It is famous for its fights for lower farm taxes, better conditions for the distressed farmer borrower, elimination of special gasoline taxes on farm-used gasoline, income tax law, foreclosure moratorium, and a number of other beneficial laws of state-wide scope. It is known all over the United States for its attacks on the unfair money system, for its fighting support of the Frazier Bill, the Wheeler Bill, for a law to bring inflation and a resulting balance between the wealth the farmer produces and the measure of wealth handed to the farmer for that production, for laws to bring about a cost of production condition for farmers, or to lift farming to a parity or level with other industries which do business above cost of production.

#### Must Fight Opposition

All these activities of the Farmers Union have brought about violent opposition from those selfish interests who object to being disturbed in their practice of exploiting the farmer.

All these activities have come about through sacrifices on the part of farmers who are willing to support their organization, and to work for its success. They have come about in spite of the deplorable fact that countless farmers have refused to support their own organization—the Farmers Union.

With these thoughts and these truths in mind, any fair-thinking farmer should hasten to pay his small dues in this organization. He should realize that he can not rightly claim any part in the advancement that has been made toward better conditions for himself, if he continues to remain aloof and continues to withhold his support.

Now, at the fore part of this year, is the ideal time for all farmers to line up definitely on the side of their own class organization. Now is the time to seek membership in an organization which admittedly needs the support of every farmer and which has proven beyond any doubt its worth to every farmer.

Do not wait for a membership campaign. None should be necessary.

### PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

#### BACK FROM WASHINGTON

I am just back from Washington and will probably be in Kansas for about two weeks. I expect to return to Washington along about the 25th of January to assist as best I can in getting a square deal for agriculture.

We are truly going through a transition period, and changes are continually taking place which we had never dreamed of 5 years ago. Indeed it is hard to keep up with the procession. As a farm leader I am more and more convinced that a great deal more will be accomplished for the farmer if we have positive objectives and do not dabble in too many matters.

It is, of course, fortunate that agriculture is blessed with leaders who have varying objectives. A great deal can be accomplished in Washington by a division of our work. Some are adapted best to a defense of the money question. Others are specializing on a national program of refinancing farm mortgages. And, while most of us are endeavoring to look at the complete agricultural picture with all of its relations and ramifications, yet it has been a hobby of mine to think definitely along lines which will reflect higher prices for our farm commodities.

I have repeatedly said that if we farmers could get for our products what we ought to get, we could pay our high taxes, we could pay our regular interest rates, liquidate our debts and enjoy an American standard of living.

#### What Is Our Objective?

I have spent considerable time in Washington the last nine months. I am quite familiar with the working of the so-called "new deal." I have attended about every farm conference, national in character, the past several years and I firmly believe that we are beginning to reap the fruits of our labors.

In order to reach an objective, we must have a starting point. The Agricultural Adjustment Act (whether or not it was just what the farmers wanted) is our present base. The heart of the Agricultural Adjust-

ment act is, first, a PARITY price for farm commodities; and second, a processors' tax to provide funds for obtaining parity.

The first question to be asked by the reader of these notes is: We have had the new law for six months, and why do hogs and cattle and poultry products remain at ridiculously low prices? The next question is, When may we expect some relief?

I wish I might be able to tell you definitely and positively. This I cannot do, but my reaction is that we are definitely on the way to better times. We are all familiar with the program of bringing our production more in line with our domestic requirements. Because of the farmers' willingness to contract with the government in lieu of receiving cash benefits, the tobacco, cotton and wheat farmers are a lot better off than they were a year ago, and are just that much closer to parity prices. \$350,000,000.00 is being collected through the processors' tax to take care of the corn and hog program. This program is being launched now and should reach all sections in the immediate future. It is assumed that farmers will show their willingness to cooperate in this program as they have in the others.

I stated last week that the dairy program will soon be ready for the farmers. I sat in on several conferences and have reasons to believe that it won't be long until we will be coming to the dairy farmer and asking him to cooperate, probably by signing a contract.

The acid test as to the success of the "new deal" will depend as to whether or not the structure will stand up until real parity prices are obtained. During this interval we are in the melting pot and when the farmer gets real parity there will be no division as between the proponents of the so-called cost of production, and parity program.

The following figures will give you an idea as to the comparative picture of farm commodity prices:

	5-Yr. Av. Present Parity	'09-14 Price	Price
Corn (per bu.)	.64	45	75c
Wheat (per bu.)	.88	66	\$1.03
Hogs (per cwt)	\$7.22	\$3.00	\$8.45
Beef cattle (per cwt)	\$5.25	\$4.25	\$6.10
Eggs (per doz.)	.21	.14	.34
Butter fat (per lb.)	.26	.13	.28
Chickens (per lb.)	.11 1/2	.07	.14

(\* Govt. loan.

These figures were assembled from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington.

The objective and goal of the Farmers Union is to cooperate in an agricultural program which will bring the farmers at least parity price. If we can get more, I am for it. I am sure of one thing, namely: that the parity price referred to in the above table of figures is a lot better than what we are getting today.

To get additional benefit for the farmer between market price and parity price requires a lot of money. The law provides for a processors' tax, to be adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture, that sufficient funds may be provided to get the job done. For the life of me, I cannot understand why some farmers fight the processors' tax. The processors tax is basic in this agricultural program because, without it, under the present set up, we could not hope to go directly to the Federal treasury for funds to subsidize the farmer. With it, every person who consumes food, whether he be a miner, a railroad worker, an office man or a bank president, must pay his bit. He is willing to pay it because he has been brought face to face with the fact that he cannot have a job unless the farmer gets enough for his commodity to pay him for his toil, and operating expense.

We expect to cooperate with the present administration in Washington, in carrying out a sound agricultural program. We are willing to give and take, and may change our mind, if and when we see we are making mistakes. But, our readers may rest assured of one thing, namely: we are going to be on the firing line, and we will do our best according to our best judgment in helping the farmers of our organization, and of the country.

#### Build Membership

I wish we had enough men well qualified and familiar with our entire program to come into each county and each local, and together with you, cause such an inspirational wave to so overwhelm your community that each and every farmer would join the Farmers Union.

If this could only be accomplished we'd soon put a stop to direct selling of hogs. We'd force a code of fair practice on the part of old line creamery and packer outfits, to the end that discrimination in price paying, tests, weights, etc., would be at an end. We'd go down to Washington and tell the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the packers and show them whether or not they were able to defeat the purpose of the hog program by taking the processors' tax off the farmer. We would go into Congress and have the Agricultural Adjustment Act amended providing for the regulating of every farmer who does not cooperate in the government program, to the end that he does not increase his production. We would ask for the

Frazier Bill, and get it. And, we'd get all these other measures which the state and national Farmers Union are so vigorously fighting for.

#### Is It Right?

At the present time all farm organizations are striving to increase their membership because they all know that larger membership is needed.

The writer has never thrown rocks at sister farm organizations. We believe, however, that the county farm bureaus are favored over and above other farm organizations, because of laws which associate the county agent with the county farm bureau. If any blame is to be placed, surely it cannot be placed on the Bureau or the county agent, but must revert back to the law itself. Everybody pays taxes. All farmers do. Therefore, would it not be best and would it not be more fair if the county agent were divorced from the county farm bureau and maintained as an agency for extending the facilities of the office in helping, equally, all organizations to build membership.

We certainly appreciate the good will of the Farm Bureau and the county agents. At the same time, we do not believe one farm group should be favored above another by provision of any law. I trust that our people will look at this problem sanely and wisely and if adjustments are to be made, let's make them, not to the disadvantage of any group, but to the advantage of all.

### RESOLUTIONS AND COMMENT

The Kansas Union Farmer takes pleasure in publishing a set of resolutions sent in under date of January 6, 1934, by C. H. Floersch, secretary of the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union.

Since several references are made to the editor and since certain demands are made, the editor deems it proper to say a few words by way of explanation. Two other County Unions, whose members are as good as any in Kansas or the United States, have sent in resolutions containing demands that the editor print certain articles, letters or reports. An explanation was made of why certain things were not printed. Let it be said right here that these members have a perfect right to criticize the editor. Any editor of a farm organization paper should expect—and welcome—criticism. We have not deleted any of the criticism.

We must make one statement now: It is impossible to please every one; therefore the right thing as we see it is to go ahead and do as we think best for all concerned, and to be guided by the policies adopted by the annual convention which was kind enough to return us to office.

Communications similar to the one forming the basis of this article have been printed without comment. However, just to clear up some erroneous impressions, we will take the liberty to insert a comment or two, so labeled, in the body of the resolutions.—Editor.

#### RESOLUTIONS

(From Pottawatomie Co. F. U.)

We demand that the editor of our state paper, The Kansas Union Farmer, publish all letters and communications from our National President, John A. Simpson, especially his own open letters to President Roosevelt.

We think our Kansas members would appreciate this information. (Comment: An examination of past issues of this paper will reveal the fact that virtually all of President Simpson's articles and speeches have been published. In fact, a man close to Mr. Simpson and living in Oklahoma, recently expressed to the editor his appreciation of the amount of publicity we had given the National President, and the faithfulness with which we had published the material sent in by the National President. By the way, we did not receive the "Open letter to President Roosevelt" until it was weeks old.)

The Pottawatomie County Farmers Union challenges our State President, Cal Ward to publish in our state paper his complete testimony including the questioning of him by Sen. Geo. W. Norris before the Senate Agricultural Committee in the Special Session last spring. The members of the Kansas Union might be interested in knowing how he stands on "Cost of Production."

(Comment: We refer readers to the issue of the Kansas Union Farmer published under date of April 20, 1933, in which Mr. Ward's complete testimony, including the questions referred to, and the answers appear. We are sure Mr. Ward will welcome scrutiny of this testimony, with reference to his stand on cost of production. It was given following a conference between Mr. Ward and Mr. Simpson, and was in conformity to the policies agreed to by both gentlemen.)

We wish to extend a vote of thanks to Senators McGill and Capper, also Congressman Carpenter, for their loyal support of the National Farmers Union program in the last session of Congress, and ask their continued support of this same program at the coming session of Congress.

We wish to express our appreciation to National President John A. Simpson for his timely political information, especially how our Kansas Senators and Congressmen supported our National Legislative Program.

If the officers of the Kansas Farmers Union really support the National Union Program, why did the editor have printed and sent out a petition for support of just the Frazier Bill, and opposition to Direct Shipping, leaving out such important bills as the "Wheeler", "Swank-Thomas" and "The Thomas Bill, all of which are vital to real farm relief?

(Comment: The editor was performing his duties as state Farmers Union secretary when he included petition forms and sent them out with the referendum ballots, at no extra (continued on page 3)

### THE FRAZIER BILL

"A bill to liquidate and refinance agricultural indebtedness, and to encourage and promote agriculture, commerce, and industry by establishing an efficient credit system through which the unjust and unequal burdens placed upon agriculture, during the period of price fixing and deflation, may be lightened, by providing for the liquidation and refinancing of farm mortgages at a reduced rate of interest through the Federal farm-loan system, the Federal reserve banking system, and creating a Board of Agriculture to supervise the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Government now perform its solemn promise and duty and place American agriculture on a basis of equality with other industries by providing an adequate system of credit, through which farm mortgages now existing may be liquidated and refinanced, through real estate mortgages on the amortization plan, at 1 1/2 per centum interest and 1 1/4 per centum principal per annum, through the use of the machinery of the Federal farm-loan system, the Federal reserve banking system.

Section 2. This Act shall be known by the title "The Farmers' Farm Relief Act."

Section 3. The Federal Farm Loan Board is hereby authorized and directed to liquidate, refinance, and take up farm mortgages existing at the date this Act takes effect by making real-estate loans, secured by first mortgages on farms, to an amount equal to 80 per centum of the fair value of such farms, through the use of the machinery of the Federal farm-loan banks and national farm-loan associations, and to make all necessary rules and regulations for the carrying out of the purposes of this Act with expedition. Such loans to be made at a rate of 1 1/2 per centum interest and 1 1/4 per centum principal per annum.

Section 4. The funds with which to liquidate, refinance, and take up existing farm mortgages shall be provided by the issuing of farm loan bonds by the Federal farm loan system, through the Federal Farm Loan Board and Federal land banks, as now provided by law, which bonds shall bear interest at the rate of 1 1/2 per centum per annum, and be secured by first mortgages on farms. These bonds, after delivery to the Federal Farm Loan Board, may, by it, be sold at par to any individual or corporation, or to any State, National, or Federal reserve bank, domestic or foreign, or to the Treasurer of the United States. And it shall be the duty of the Federal reserve banks to invest their available surplus and net profits, after the dividends are paid to their stockholders, in such farm loan bonds. Such profits to include the franchise tax now paid to the United States.

Section 5. In case all of said farm loan bonds are not readily purchased, then the Federal Farm Loan Board shall present the remainder to the Federal Reserve Board, and the Federal Reserve Board shall forth with issue and deliver to the Federal Farm Loan Board Federal reserve notes, as now provided by law, to an amount equal to the par value of such bonds as are presented to it. Such farm loan bonds to be held by the Federal Reserve Board as security in lieu of any other security or reserve.

Section 6. The Federal Farm Loan Board and the Federal land banks shall turn over all payments of interest and principal on such farm loan bonds, for which the Federal Reserve Board issues Federal reserve notes, to the Treasurer of the United States, and shall be by him kept and reinvested as a sinking fund in municipal or state bonds and in bonds of the United States Government, bearing interest at the rate of at least 3 per centum per annum.

Section 7. Whenever the amount of money actually in circulation in the United States shall exceed \$75 per capita, then the Treasurer of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Federal Reserve Board and the President of the United States, may retire Federal reserve notes in an amount equal to the principal paid on farm loan bonds, for which Federal reserve notes were issued, not to exceed 2 per centum in any one year, of the amount of Federal reserve notes so issued.

Section 8. There is hereby created a Board of Agriculture consisting of one member from each State, elected by the farmers of such State, who shall be elected by delegates selected by a mass convention of farmers in each county or parish within the United States, who are indebted and declare it to be their intention to take advantage of this Act, such county or parish convention to be its own judge as to who are bona fide farmers and otherwise eligible to participate in its proceedings.

Section 9. The State delegates, so elected, shall meet at the State capital of their respective States and elect a member of the Board of Agriculture, who shall hold his office from the date of such election and for a period of two years from March 4 following, and who shall receive \$15 per diem and necessary traveling expenses and subsistence while on official business, to be paid by the United States Government in the manner now provided for the payment of salaries of members of Congress.

Section 10. The Federal Farm Loan Board is hereby authorized and directed to give public notice, through the Federal land banks, to the farmers of each county or parish of the time and place of holding the first county or parish convention, which shall be held at the seat of government of each county or parish; and it shall at the same time give notice of the first convention of the State delegates, to be held at the State capital of each State, notice of such convention to be given at an early date after the passage of this Act.

Section 11. The farmers attending such county or parish convention and the State delegates attending such State convention shall organize and make such rules and regulations for their procedure as they deem necessary or convenient, and shall elect a president and a secretary and make arrangements for such other and future conventions as they may deem necessary, and they shall at all times cooperate and assist the Board of Agriculture, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Federal land banks, and national farm loan associations to liquidate and refinance farm mortgages.

Section 12. Immediately after their election the members of the Board of Agriculture, upon call of the Federal Farm Loan Board, shall meet at Washington, District of Columbia, and organize by electing a chairman and a secretary, and they shall make such rules and regulations as they deem necessary and expedient in carrying out the purposes of this Act. They shall elect an executive committee of three, none of whom shall be members of the Board of Agriculture, who shall hold their office at the will of said board, and who shall receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum, and 5 cents per mile for necessary traveling expenses while on official business to be paid by the United States Government in the manner now provided for the payment of salaries of members of congress.

Section 13. The members of the Board of Agriculture shall keep in touch with and report to the executive committee the progress of liquidating and refinancing farm mortgages in their respective States. They shall cooperate with county or parish and State governments and with all farm and cooperative organizations within their respective States, to speedily bring about the liquidation and refinancing of farm mortgages.

Section 14. The executive committee of the Board of Agriculture shall counsel with and supervise the work of liquidating and refinancing farm mortgages by the Federal Farm Loan Board and the Federal Reserve Board, and they shall cooperate with said boards and with county or parish and State governments and with the various farm organizations, and with the agriculture colleges of the Nation in order to bring about a just and speedy liquidation and refinancing of farm mortgages. They shall report any member of the farm loan system or the Federal Reserve Board, who neglects, hinders, or delays the carrying out of the provisions of this Act, to the President of the United States, and it shall be the duty of the President, upon cause shown, to remove any such officer and to appoint some other suitable person in his place with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Section 15. The benefits of this Act shall also extend to any farmer, or member of his family, who lost his farm through indebtedness or mortgage foreclosure since 1920, and who desires to purchase the farm lost or another farm. It shall also extend to any tenant, or member of his family, who desires to purchase a farm, provided he has lived on and operated a farm as a tenant for at least three years prior to the passage of this Act.

Section 16. The executive committee of the Board of Agriculture shall have power in case of crop failures, and in other meritorious cases, to extend the time payments due on loans made under this Act from time to time for a period not exceeding three years, provided that the mortgagor keeps up the payment of all taxes on the mortgaged property.

Section 17. This Act shall be liberally construed, and no technicalities or limitations shall be imposed or permitted to interfere with the speedy carrying out of its purposes; and the provisions of the Federal farm-loan system and the Federal reserve banking system, shall apply as far as applicable in the carrying out of the provisions of this Act; and all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are for the purpose of this Act repealed. The persons charged with the duty of carrying out the provisions of this Act are authorized and directed to do all things necessary or convenient to accomplish its purpose with expedition.

## Junior Cooperators

by  
Aunt Patience

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

Dear Junior Cooperators:

This week, I'm going to give you another Junior song—one which I want you all to clip, and keep in your notebooks, or with your Club material, in case you have no notebooks. It was written by G. R. Ingram, of North Dakota and I know you'll like it.

## The Junior Legion

(Tramp, Tramp, Tramp)  
Union Juniors, far and near, fighting for the cause so dear  
To redeem our farms and homes from slavery,  
If you're standing for what's right, come and join us in this fight,  
For the future, then, we'll never have cause to fear.

## CHORUS

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the Junior Legion,  
Here we come, ten thousand strong,  
Neath the Union's banner bright  
We will labor for the right,  
If we stick together victory won't be long.

Time will pass with rapid pace—we will take our parents' place,  
Organize—to test the lessons we have learned.  
It is up to you and I, now to strive to do or die,  
And to reach the goal by daily effort earned.

## CHORUS

Up and onward Union Juniors  
Join his fight for Liberty,  
Help to organize this land,  
'Til a firm united band,  
We will gain at last, complete Equality.  
This is not only a stirring song—but it really means something. Read it over carefully and think about the meaning of each line and then memorize it. Perhaps some of you could sing it at one of your Local meetings and if the "grown-up" members of your Local would help you with it, and sing it with you, it would be just that much better. I know how you like these songs which I've been giving you from time to time.  
—Aunt Patience.

Richland, Kans., Nov. 18, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I want to be a member of your club. I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday is February 17. Have I a twin? I go to the No. 400 school in Douglas county. My teacher's name is Mr. Hemphill. Mr. C. A. Ward used to be our neighbor before he became president of the Farmers Union, and Mrs. Ward was my Sunday School teacher when I was three years old. I think the Forget-me-not would be a good club flower.  
With love,  
Hazel Pauline Boerckircher.

Dear Hazel Pauline:  
I was so glad to get your letter and I'm sorry to have been so long in answering it. I'm sure we'll be able to find your "twin" soon. You were fortunate to have had Mr. and Mrs. Ward for neighbors—they don't live so very far from where I do, now. And I've placed your vote with those for the "Forget-me-not." I hope you can write us again soon.—Aunt Patience.

## GOOD MORNING

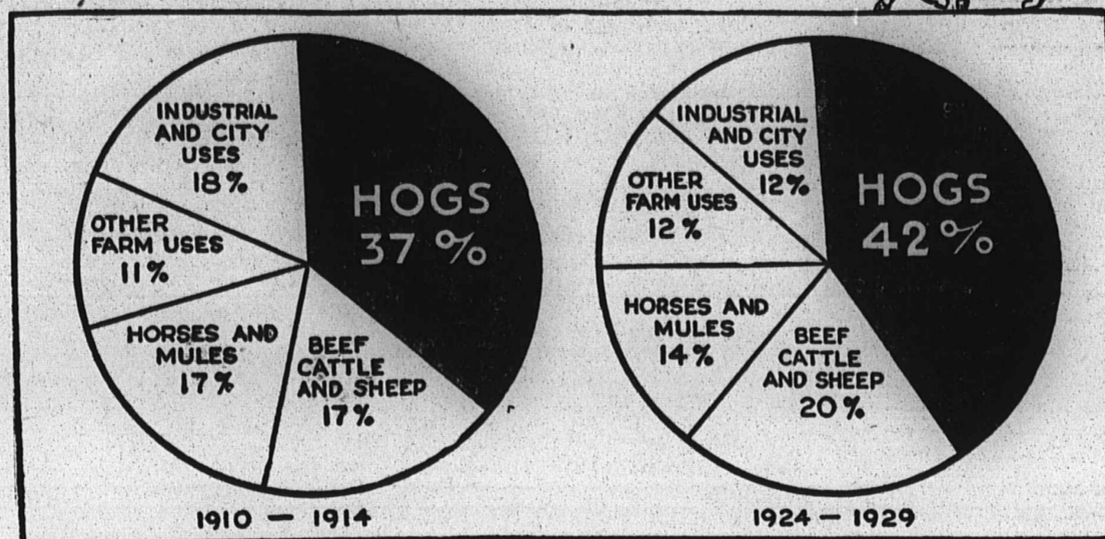


8103. For Daughter  
Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. Collar, belt and cuffs will require 3/4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

7482. Ladies' Slip  
Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. To trim as illustrated requires 1 1/4 yard of lace for the upper edge and 2 1/4 yards for the lower edge. Shoulder straps of ribbon 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

BOOK OF FASHIONS, FALL AND WINTER 1933-34. Sent 12c in silver or stamps for our FALL AND WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS containing 230 designs of Misses' and Children's Patterns; also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.  
Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

## THE USES OF CORN



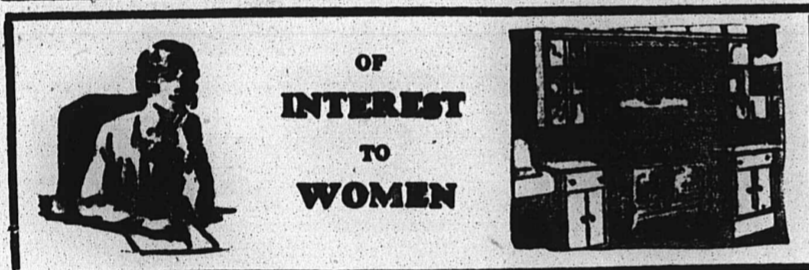
HOGS now consume nearly one-half of the annual corn crop in the United States. Most of the corn released by the decline of eleven million head of horses and mules on the farms and in the cities during the past twenty years has been diverted to hog feeding. This chart indicates the necessity for an adjustment in corn production, at least sufficient to correspond with any reduction in hog numbers. A substantial reduction in corn—the main feed supply for hogs—will help bring the supply of hogs into better balance with effective demand and it will help raise the purchasing power of corn. If corn production is not reduced by an amount sufficient to compensate for the reduction in hogs, corn supplies available for other purposes will increase substantially; corn prices will decline

with respect to other livestock, and eventually production of more livestock will be stimulated to higher and less profitable levels. But the Agricultural Adjustment Act seeks a net reduction in agricultural production, not a shift. Acreage of corn, therefore, is the important key to the corn-hog production problem. The sound solution is to scale down the production of both corn and hogs.

in your vote for Club flower very soon for we're going to close the "polls" the first of January. I had intended to accept no more votes after January 1st, but as the contest is so close, I'm extending it for another few weeks.—Aunt Patience.

Brewster, Kans., Nov. 12, 1933.  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
How are you? I am fine and hope you are the same. My teacher's name is Miss McCall. I like by teacher. I drive sixteen miles to school every day. It is dark when I get home. We had a program Friday, November 10. I have six little pigs. I sold 3 pigs and got a leather coat with the money. I must close.  
Your Junior friend,  
Kenneth Sanders.

Dear Kenneth:  
I was so glad to hear from you again and I'll promise to try to answer your letter more promptly next time you write. You surely have a long drive to school—thirty-two miles every day. I think that distance is "record" so far—among the Juniors who have told me the distance they must go to school, at any rate. It's nice that you were able to buy your own coat—I think that we always appreciate things more when we get them for ourselves.—Aunt Patience.



## PRUNE CAKE

1-3 cup fat  
1 cup sugar  
1 egg  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
1 teaspoon cloves  
1-2 teaspoon nutmeg  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
1 cup chopped uncooked prunes  
1 cup sour milk  
2 cups flour  
1 teaspoon soda  
1-8 teaspoon salt  
Cream fat and sugar. Add rest of ingredients and beat two minutes. Pour into shallow pan lined with waxed paper. Bake 30 minutes in moderate oven. Cool and cover with caramel frosting.

## CARAMEL FROSTING

1 cup dark brown sugar  
2-3 cup sugar  
1 cup milk  
2 tablespoons butter  
1/2 teaspoon vanilla  
Boil gently the sugars, milk and butter. Stir frequently. When soft ball forms when a portion of the frosting is poured into cold water, remove pan from the stove and let stand 15 minutes. Add vanilla and beat until creamy. Frost cake.  
To prepare dried prunes wash well, use a sharp knife and cut the dried fruit from the seeds.

## LAMB BROTH BRINGS HEALTH BACK

If someone in the family is not feeling very well, lamb broth may prove both appetizing as well as nourishing. Cut a pound of lamb steak into small pieces, put in a stew pan with a quart of cold water and let stand an hour without boiling. Then boil until you have about a pint. Strain, add a teaspoon of cream, salt and pepper and some chopped celery. Then heat again and serve.

## SQUASH ROLLS

1/2 cup squash (steamed and strained)  
1-4 cup sugar  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1-4 cup butter  
1/2 cup scalded milk

## UNION READERS—

Advertise, in your own paper what you have to sell.

1 1/2 cups water  
2 cups sugar  
Boil berries and water until berries are soft. Press through strainer. Add sugar and boil two minutes. Pour into glass dish. Cool and chill.

## PECAN PIE

One recipe pie crust  
Three eggs, beaten  
One-half cup sugar  
Two tablespoons butter  
One cup pecans, chopped  
One cup dark karo  
One teaspoon vanilla  
Salt  
Bake pie crust slightly—just enough to "set." Then mix filling ingredients well, pour in shell and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until done. If you prefer a pie of lighter color, use white karo.

## TONGUE BAKED IN TOMATOES

One tablespoon butter  
One and a half tablespoons flour  
One cupful milk  
Quarter teaspoonful salt  
Quarter pound boiled smoked tongue  
Six tomatoes  
Buttered crumbs  
Melt the butter, add the flour and stir until smooth. Add the milk slowly and cook, stirring constantly until thick. Add the salt and tongue, cut into thin strips. Wash the tomatoes, remove the stems and cut a thick slice from the top of each. Scoop out the centers, sprinkle lightly with salt and fill with creamed tongue. Replace the caps of the tomatoes and place in a buttered baking dish. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) until tender, about one-half hour. If desired, the tomato cut from the centers may be placed around the tomatoes in the baking dish.

## ENTIRE WHEAT FRUIT CAKE

1/2 cup of butter  
1 1/2 cups of sugar  
1 cup of seeded raisins  
1 egg beaten without separating  
1 cup of sour milk  
1-3 cup of pastry flour  
2 cups of entire wheat flour  
1/2 teaspoonful of soda  
1 1/2 teaspoonfuls of mixed spices  
Add the raisins—currents or nuts may be substituted to the butter and sugar creamed together, then the egg, and alternately the flour sifted with the soda and spices and the sour milk. Turn the mixture into small tins and will take eighteen—dredge the tops with granulated sugar. Bake about 25 minutes.

## DRIVE FIFTY THOUSAND MILES WITHOUT SPENDING A DIME

for Carbon Removal. It's possible through the use of Moto-Tonic, a proven product that prevents the formation of Carbon, lubricates the motor and improves the performance of All motor cars.

An initial treatment removes all carbon from around the valves and continued use prevents carbon formation, improves compression and increases gasoline mileage on a MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.

Send \$1.00 for enough Moto-Tonic to treat 120 gallons of gas and bring new life to motors made sluggish with carbon deposits. Thousands of motorists have used it with profit. Write today.

Moto-Tonic Dept. K. F. 1843 E. 67th St., Chicago, Illinois.—Adv.

## Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards.....	20 for 5c	Farmers Union Song Leaflets,	
Credentia blank.....	10 for 5c	Secretary's Minute Books.....	50c
Demit blank.....	15 for 10c	Business Manuals, now used	
Constitutions.....	5c	instead of Ritual, each	5c
Local Sec's Receipt Books.....	25c	Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c	
Farmers Union Buttons.....	25c	Ladies Auxiliary Pins.....	50c
		per dozen	10c

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



early chicks are the ones most desired by most poultry raisers.

What has brought this about? Simply this: research work discovered that cod liver oil contained the same elements as does the sunlight, also other elements needed to promote rapid growth, and today, cod liver oil is one of the most commonly used and necessary ingredients used in poultry feeds.

While it may require a little more time and trouble to raise January chicks, it will pay you in the long run. Now as never before you should be using egg mash containing the necessary amount of cod liver oil, as your poultry needs the proper kind of food to bring them in condition to produce good fertile eggs of high hatchability.

Sometimes you wonder why you have weak chicks and no doubt it is because the parent stock that produced the eggs were in a run down condition caused by not being fed the proper kind of feed.

Your local Farmers Union Elevator or Co-Op. Business Association can give you the proper information. If not, write your Old Hired Man in care of this paper and he will advise you. "Yes sir, your Old Hired Man knows his chickens."

You can purchase the very best grade of Cod Liver Oil—Nopco X, from your local business association. This is the most economical grade of oil you can buy, and you can mix this with your own home mixture. One quart of Nopco X will fortify eight hundred pounds of egg mash.

Yes sir, your Old Hired Man is keenly interested in your poultry problems, and will be glad to answer any questions through the columns of the Kansas Union Farmer.

## RESOLUTIONS AND COMMENT

(continued from page 2)

cost in postage to the Union treasury. There was no attempt in this action to cover the whole Kansas Union program or the entire National Union program. Sometimes, it just naturally seems best, to one in the position of your secretary, to take care of one or two things at a time. That is simply a matter of hum-drum judgment, in which we may be right or wrong. There was no intention to minimize all other matters not mentioned in that one particular letter or list of suggested petition forms. We encourage Locals to write and sign petitions on any matter in which they are concerned.)

We are opposed to the direct shipping of live stock to packers.

We are opposed to the construction of the Kiro Dam.

W. H. Pierson,  
D. B. Walker,  
Chas. Wahl,  
Committee.

## PRICE INDICES OF 135 YEARS

(continued from page 1)

it. That is why the whole history of American agriculture from its very beginning is of intense interest to students of the problem in attempts to solve the same.

This study, on which the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Professors Warren and Pearson have collaborated to arrive at a basis upon which the administration can arrive at a parity price for agricultural products in relation to prices farmers must pay for what they have to buy, is making history throughout this Nation. At no time has there been greater interest among people in general to give the farmer a fair price for what he produces than at this writing.

IT'S  
Too Bad

It's really a shame that there are still many deserving housewives that experience difficulty in their baking. It's so easy to bake fine things and eliminate baking failures. Just try UNION STANDARD, UNION ON GOLD, or UNION PRIDE FLOUR. Either one of these flours will bring a new joy in baking—a new economy and success with every trial.

The Farmers Union  
Jobbing Association

--Newsy News--  
By "Your Hired Man"

Fifteen years ago March was considered an early date to hatch chicks. Today pullets hatched in January return as much as one dollar per bird during the year as compared with May hatched chicks and substantially more than March birds.

Experiments revealed this, and thus has advanced the hatching season from three to six months. Modern methods of feeding and care has accomplished much. Fifteen years ago cod liver oil was not used; therefore chicks could not be hatched until the season had advanced and the chicks could be in the warm sunshine.

Rickets, low vitality and many other ailments to which chicks are exposed is now a thing of the past, and

## CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED—To Buy a used 10-20 John Deere tractor—Write, Lue Loges, Rt. 1, Hanover, Kansas 1-25c

TOBACCO—Postpaid. Extra good red 28 in. long. Chewing 10 lbs. \$1.25; smoking \$1. Fred Stoker, Dresden, Tenn.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS  
SPECIAL: 100 Mastodon, 75c delivered. Klondike, Missionary, \$1.25 per thousand here. Free catalog on all leading strawberries, youngberry and dewberry. Waller Bros., Judsonia, Ark. 8-25c.

WORLD'S LARGEST CHICK PRO-  
DUCERS. Leading breeds; also sex guaranteed chicks. Bargain catalog free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Pleasant Hill, Missouri. 3-25c

CERTIFIED Frost-proof Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted, strong. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mottled, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$1.75. Express collect 2500, \$2.50. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish, Postpaid: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 6,000, \$4.00. Express Collect: 6,000, \$3.00. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK. 1-25c

RED CLOVER \$6.00; Alfalfa \$4.50; Scarified Sweet Clover \$2.75; Timothy \$3.50; Mixed Timothy & Alsike or Red Clover \$4.50. All per bushel. Korean Lespedeza \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Catalog and samples free. Standard Seed Co., 21 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo. 1-11c

OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION—Send stamp. Judge Lehman, Humboldt, Kansas. 11-34p.

## BE CAREFUL with FIRE—

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

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

You cannot prevent others from having fires, but you CAN prevent fires on your own premises.

MISERY AND LOSS may come to you if you do not develop a habit of carefulness.

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

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

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

## The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA KANSAS

Offers you insurance protection against the hazards of Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado, Hail, and protects you with Automobile and Mercantile insurance.

## Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of the sales of live stock marketed during week of Dec 23 to Jan. 4 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

R D Mochamer—Osage Co Ks—25 steers 1005	6.25
Claud Baker—Ottawa Co Ks—27 steers 1051	6.10
E L McCar—Neosho Co Ks—7 calves 227	6.00
Arthur Weide—Woodson Co Ks—9 sters, hfs 714	5.85
V M Johnson—Osage Co Ks—24 steers 1038	5.85
F O Kinney—Osage Co Ks—53 steers 793	5.65
Alta Vista S A—Wabunsee Co Ks—9 sts, hfs 797	5.65
R F Falk—Wabunsee Co Ks—24 steers 970	5.50
G C Kimble—Bates Co Mo—5 heifers 690	5.50
Claud Baker—Ottawa Co Ks—17 steers 1191	5.40
Frank Steinbrock—Ottawa Co Ks—7 steers	974
F W Roepke—Riley Co Ks—23 steers 1133	5.35
H R Falk—Wabunsee Co Ks—25 steers 998	5.35
A L Beale—Lafayette Co Mo—6 steers 981	5.25
A L Beale—Lafayette Co Mo—8 heifers 990	5.25
Chas Smith—Carroll Co Mo—7 sters, hfs 707	5.00
Reeman and Kimmelman—Lawrence, Neb—7 hfs 733	5.00
L C Cleveland—St Clair Co Mo—6 calves 170	5.00
A E Bowker—Shawnee Co Ks—11 steers 935	4.90
Geo Fox—Woodson Co Ks—13 steers 994	4.85
Peter Thaw, Jr—Wabunsee Co Ks—22 at 1069	4.75
R M Collier and Son—Wabunsee Co Ks—14 hfs 779	4.75
Chas Hedke—Riley Co Ks—13 sters 998	4.50
Henry Comrade—Lyon Co Ks—39 sters	717
Otto Goddard—Osage Co Ks—9 heifers 717	4.50
Henry Comrade—Lyon Co Ks—14 steers 691	4.50
C E Pritchard—Lawrence, Neb—8 st, 587	4.50
Beaman and Kimmelman—Lawrence Neb 8 st, 587	4.50
Earl Hickman—Caldwell Co Mo—7 hfs 800	4.50
Thome and Egert—Wabunsee Co Ks—7 hfs 744	4.25
C E Pritchard—Jackson Co Mo—13 hfs 1112	4.25
A E Hubbard—Ottawa Co Ks—10 sters 716	4.25
Albert Adams—Cloud Co Ks—6 hfs 1055	4.00
Chas Olson—Superior, Neb—23 sters 956	4.00
T R Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—19 sters 1128	4.00
A W Budgett—Johnson Co Mo—6 sters, hfs 598	4.00
Dewitt Henderson—Allen Co Ks—7 sters, hfs 820	4.00
J B George—Woodson Co Ks—16 hfs 826	3.75
Lewis Benson—McPherson Co Ks—5 steers 983	3.75
Lewis Benson—McPherson Co Ks—26 sters 918	3.65
W M Lytle—Pottawatomie Co Ks—14 sters, 892	3.60
Lewis Benson—Jewell Co Ks—8 hfs 933	3.50
Berman Mohr—Osage Co Ks—14 sters 777	3.50
Thome and Egert—Wabunsee Co Ks—2 cows 1100	3.50
Robert Gross—Linn Co Mo—7 steers 1095	3.40
Lewis Benson—McPherson Co Ks—28 steers 1008	3.25
G W Markley—McPherson Co Ks—3 cows 1266	3.00
G O Blynn—Jackson Co Mo—17 cows 982	2.85
Otto Goddard—Osage Co Ks—2 cows 1100	2.75
A L Benson—Jackson Co Mo—22 cows 1001	2.50
Claude Medearis—Cedar Co Mo—4 cows 767	1.75

## HOGS

Bellaire S A—Smith Co Ks—37 200	3.45
F P Dilworth—Cedar Co Mo—7 210	3.45
C H Holde—Marshall Co Ks—32 162	3.45
F D Cox—Linn Co Ks—14 196	3.40
Dan Hunt—Marshall Co Ks—4 192	3.40
Clyde Horn—Grundy Co Mo—8 222	3.40
A W Starkebaum—Lafayette Co Mo—10 200	3.40
Walter Rose—Linn Co Ks—9 178	3.40
Elmer Elbert—Lafayette Co Mo—7 218	3.40
F S Grier—Allen Co Ks—14 201	3.40
Henry Gullford—Carroll Co Mo—8 197	3.40
F K Kimble—Bates Co Mo—6 180	3.40
Fred Shaull—Linn Co Ks—12 172	3.35
J C V Wilson—Cernon Co Mo—13 150	3.35
A Koehner—Franklin Co Ks—19 225	3.35
V C Starnes—Leavenworth Co Ks—9 200	3.35
J G Lytle—Franklin Co Ks—17 177	3.35
L C Cleveland—Mg—St Clair Co Mo—107 194	3.35
J N Brown—Grundy Co Mo—22 189	3.35
L G Wilgert—Grundy Co Mo—7 201	3.35
Dan Starkebaum—Lafayette Co Mo—20 179	3.35
Howard Mall—Clay Co Ks—19 193	3.35
Monroe Martin—Linn Co Ks—6 223	3.35
A D Witman—Anderson Co Ks—12 226	3.35

## + NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES +

## GETTING NEW MEMBERS IN BRANTFORD LOCAL

Members Putting on Membership Drive, Meeting Tuesday Night. Showed 15 Applicants; More Next Meeting

They're showing real action in Brantford Local, near Clyde, Kansas. Any one who reads the following report, written by Albert E. Carlson of Clifton, and headed "The Brantford Farmers Union," will know that it is true:

Our membership drive is on! And it was with a great deal of expectation that we met for our regular monthly meeting Tuesday night, January 2nd. We were disappointed, however, in that we had only 15 applicants for members. We have yet another month's time left of our campaign for new membership, and we are expecting the results to be very gratifying.

Our next meeting will be held the first Monday night in February. Then we expect to see another fine bunch of men join our Union.

Every member boost for a greater Brantford Farmers Union.

Yours truly,

Albert E. Carlson.

## LETTER FROM DAY

Salina, Kans., 1-5-34.

Dear Editor: I read with profit and pleasure the letters in the Kansas Union Farmer and feel the call this morning to do my bit, so here goes. First let us say a word of appreciation of the fine contributions of Uncle Andy. They're sound, true and well written. If the younger members would do as well and could think and write as intelligently as this past 80 year old youngster, what a power the Union would be.

Read with much interest Brother Shipp's letter and his idea as to the most valuable and practical talks given at the national convention, viz: "The National Union of Farmers." Vice President Kinney's address and Mr. Rickard's address. Most certainly, both these men presented ideas well worth thinking over. To my mind, however, Gov. Bryan of Nebraska and Gov. Langer of North Dakota most strikingly illustrated what can be done when state government and government is of and for the people.

There are two states (let's also include Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, most of the time), elect governors who really know what it's all about and do not hesitate to act in the crisis and are struggling with it.

But one of the best articles we have seen was our own Sec. Lynn's Christmas editorial—a real gem—better read that again, it's fine and absolutely the truth.

Fraternally and with New Year's greetings,

Chas. Day.

Jess E Cox—Linn Co Ks—12 255	3.35
John Swanberg—Clay Co Ks—6 233	3.35
E A Williams—Riley Co Ks—23 211	3.35
Dave Brown—Osage Co Ks—14 282	3.30
Ray Sturdy—Osage Co Ks—9 262	3.30
B L Neff—Harrison Co Mo—9 298	3.30
S C Frame—Allen Co Ks—7 248	3.30
Omer Gwinn—Coffey Co Ks—10 1723	3.30
A E Wyatt—Nucholls Co Mo—22 168	3.30
Freck Stork—Marshall Co Mo—25 225	3.30
Chas G Nigley—Bates Co Mo—13 216	3.30
Emmett Meyers—Nemaha Co Ks—13 214	3.25
Allen Blevins—Lafayette Co Mo—16 197	3.25
S D Oram—Harrison Co Mo—9 224	3.25
Hale S A—Carroll Co Mo—45 200	3.25
John Larson—Riley Co Ks—45 212	3.25
Ed Vopla—Marshall Co Ks—15 272	3.25
Geo Dickerhoff—Osage Co Ks—6 201	3.25
S C Frame—Allen Co Ks—18 175	3.25
Oliver Burton—Chase Co Mo—9 183	3.25
Clarence Canfield—Lafayette Co Mo—13 250	3.20
W G Sloan—Leavenworth Co Ks—18 194	3.20
F D Cox—Linn Co Ks—8 232	3.20
Wm. A. Hoppe—Henry Co Mo—25 285	3.25
Fred E Potts—Riley Co Ks—65 251	3.25
L L Zentner—Anderson Co Ks—22 286	3.25
Bellaire S C—Smith Co Ks—28 274	3.25
F M Decker—Coffey Co Ks—8 216	3.25
Belair S C—Wabunsee Co Ks—80 269	3.20
Milburn Stout—Nemaha Co Ks—7 267	3.20
R H Gafford—Bates Co Mo—9 267	3.20
Frank Lamb—Marshall Co Ks—7 230	3.20
Floyd Ward—Nemaha Co Ks—12 253	3.20
E D Wisner—St Clair Co Mo—27 267	3.20
Dave Brown—Osage Co Ks—19 243	3.20
E A Hornance—Cedar Co Mo—9 272	3.20
O M McAninch—Riley Co Ks—20 202	3.15
Roy L Manning—Lafayette Co Mo—5 180	3.15
Ernest Graggy—Washington Co Mo—9 196	3.15
R S Barham—Sullivan Co Mo—10 196	3.15
Edw Hughes—Johnson Co Mo—15 180	3.15
Walter Fahrmeier—Lafayette Co Mo—5 192	3.15
E L McCann, Mgr—Neosho Co Ks—5 170	3.10
D E Baker—Johnson Co Mo—7 156	3.10
Hale Ship Assn—Carroll Co Mo—35 184	3.10
Caleb Cole—Lafayette Co Mo—10 180	3.10
Bellaire S C—Smith Co Ks—10 150	3.10
C H Holde—Marshall Co Ks—16 122	3.00
L C Cleveland, Mgr—St Clair Co Mo—10 143	2.85
Hale S A—Carroll Co Mo—6 145	2.75
S L Zentner—Anderson Co Ks—5 sows 386	2.75
Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—6 133	2.75
Ernest Graggy—Washington Co Mo—12 149	2.75
Walter Fahrmeier—Lafayette Co Mo—11 143	2.75
S C Sanderson—Franklin Co Ks—6 137	2.75
O M McAninch—Riley Co Ks—10 149	2.75
A E Wyatt—Nucholls Co Mo—14 437	2.75
Dan Starkebaum—Lafayette Co Mo—8 132	2.65
Edw Hughes—Johnson Co Mo—5 402	2.65
Bill Jacobs—Carr Co Mo—6 sows 398	2.65
O G Norton—Linn Co Ks—19 173	2.60
Ralph Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—5 126	2.50
Hale S A—Carroll Co Mo—8 177	2.50
Dan Starkebaum—Lafayette Co Mo—6 pigs 93	2.00
W E Trickett—Miami Co Ks—30 pigs 61	1.50

## SHEEP

H R Flory—Osage Co Ks—10 sheep 98	7.50
Clint Heffner—Barton Co Mo—6 75	7.50
Ed Baldrige—Sullivan Co Mo—9 80	7.50
Ed Baldrige—Sullivan Co Mo—9 80	7.50
V E Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—10 76	7.50
B A Roach—Grundy Co Mo—6 91	7.50
Ira P Kimble—Osage Co Ks—274 80	7.40
Clint Heffner—Barton Co Mo—6 83	7.25
Mont Burton—Carroll Co Mo—12 74	7.25
Otto Kohel—Carroll Co Mo—4 62	7.25
Hale Ship Assn—Carroll Co Mo—5 80	7.25
Weather Bros—Case Co Mo—15 67	7.25
Mont Burton—Carroll Co Mo—3 60	4.50
Clint Heffner—Barton Co Mo—2 60	4.50
Frank Graham—Jackson Co Mo—7 56	3.50
G Oehrl—Osage Co Ks—30 sheep 52	3.50
J R Clark—Wabunsee Co Ks—42 91	2.60

## ISLAND LOCAL MEETING

The annual meeting of Island Local Union No. 2193 near Narka, was held on the first day of January, 1934. The following officers were elected: Joe Chopp, president; John Thomas, vice president; Glenn L. Chopp, secretary; treasurer: Charles Mach, conductor.

Other business matters were discussed, after which the meeting adjourned until Jan. 15, 1934. The Strad Sisters then rendered several instrumental and vocal numbers which were enjoyed by all. Refreshments were then served.

Yours truly,

Glenn L. Chopp, Secy.-Treas.

## NOTICE OF MEETING FOR NEOSHO COUNTY

Neosho County Farmers Union will hold a meeting on Wednesday, January 24, at 1 o'clock p. m. The meeting will be at Erie.

Every local is asked to be present with a report. All members are urged to be present.

F. J. Gouvin, Sec.-Treas.

## KINNEY MEETINGS IN ELLSWORTH COUNTY

During the week of January 15, A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union will hold a series of five meetings in Ellsworth county. Mr. Kinney will speak on the subject of the cost of direct shipping, and on the new law developed into one of the other Farmers Union topics. Mr. Kinney, leading authorities on the subject of direct shipping of live stock to packers, and this is one of the most discussed farm topics today. Every farmer in Ellsworth county should make an effort to hear Mr. Kinney at one of these meetings. His schedule includes the following evening meetings:

January 15, Monday, Walnut Grove school house; January 16, Tuesday, Cass Ridge school house; January 17, Wednesday, Buckeye Church, January 18, Thursday, Buffalo school house, and January 19, Friday, Ellsworth.

## RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY Riley County

As God in his great wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst, Mrs. Sedivy, wife of Mr. Adolph Sedivy, and daughter of our beloved members, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Samuelson, therefore be it resolved that we, the members of Center Hill Local No. 1147, extend our sincere sympathy to the families. And be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families, and a copy be entered on the records of this local, and a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Axel Bergsten, Roy Glace, R. N. Samuelson, Committee.

## NEOSHO COUNTY HELD ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Neosho County Farmers Union

## COOPERATION TO THE FRONT

(continued from page 1)

of this nation, he spoke the demands of the common man, and voiced the same sentiments which have been spoken so many times by the Farmers Union.

In this connection, it should be stated here that the program of the Farmers Union is nothing more nor less than the aggregate opinion and sentiment coming from our farmers all over the countryside, farmers who are organized in one militant body for the purpose of giving voice and force to these opinions and demands.

## Not Through With Work

The mere fact, however, that the principles of organization and cooperation, as featured by our organization, apparently have been recognized by men in high places as the basis of general recovery, does not mean that our work has been accomplished, or that our fight is over. We must fight harder than ever now, to see that these principles actually are put to work. Our principles, so far, have prevailed only in a general way. We have a long way to go, and a tough fight to make, before we can get down to specific cases and can say that our program has been adopted. We cannot yet say that the country has heeded our just demands, and that it has turned away entirely from the influences of those men and combinations of men who would continue to exploit agriculture—and thus hold back general recovery.

## Much to Fight For

For instance, there is the Frazier Bill. It is a bill which will do for the farmer what has been done for others, in that it will allow him to be refinanced on a basis of a long time government loan at a low rate of interest—1-1/2 per cent per year, with another 1-1/2 per cent to be applied on payment of the principal each year. The money will come from the government and will be issued direct from the treasury without being tied up by the bankers who get their fingers on it for a big slug of interest with each turnover.

Then there is the fight for legislation which will put a stop to the practice of the big packer interests who go into the country and buy hogs direct, forcing out competition, virtually naming their own price, and making the farmer carry all the load and risks.

There is the fight for a definite re-vamping of the money system, which will raise the comparative level of farm commodity prices with relation to other prices.

Another thing for which we must continue to fight is something toward which we already have made great progress. We refer to a system of production and marketing which will lift farming to the level, in point of purchasing power, of other industries—which, in other words, will assure farmers the opportunity to receive the cost of production for their products. The government has recognized our right to cost of production and has set up machinery in the form of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and administration, to bring this about. Because of this thing, countless Kansas farmers have received money in substantial amounts which they could not have received had not this machinery been set up and developed.

The millions of dollars which have come to Kansas because of the participation of our farmers in this great cooperative endeavor, and the millions which will come through the operation of the cost of production program now being started, are concrete examples of the government's determination to see that the farmer has opportunity to receive cost of production.

Farmers Must Make Demands. But the program is not yet complete. The government has demonstrated that it is sincere and friendly. It is up to the farmers themselves to see that the program is extended to the cost of production, such as beef, dairy, poultry, eggs, and so on down the line.

It might seem to some that our government should know what is right, and that it should go right ahead and give the farmer the square deal he deserves, without any further demands on the part of the farmer. However, things just do not work out that way. Other interests are best served when the farmer is crowded into the background and ignored as a class having equal rights with other citizens. The interest here is the value of organization. They know of the tremendous power of organized demands. They use organization for all it is worth.

Therefore, the farmer must be organized in equal strength if he wants his program adopted, if he wants his rights respected.

No one is going to take care of this for the farmer. He must do it himself. His organization must not be perfected by some other class and then turned over to the farmer. It must be of his own making, and must have his unwavering support.

Such an organization is the Farmers Union. It is built around cooperative marketing and cooperating endeavor, including the endeavor to better the farmer's relative social and economic position. It has a place for every farmer. It needs every farmer. If you believe in an organized effort to better yourself, Mr. Farmer, join the Farmers Union.

met in regular session in the court-room for a session of someone you know will attend, otherwise the person suggested will act as your proxy. Please do this at once, detach and mail, in order that a voting list may be prepared as fully as possible before the date of meeting. If you attend in person, your proxy will automatically be cancelled. Unless there is a quorum, those attending will be out their expenses for nothing. DO IT NOW.

Respectfully,

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.

By G. E. Creitz, Secretary.

## PROXY

I hereby appoint G. E. Creitz (or.....) my proxy with full authority to vote for me in my place at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company, to be held in Salina, Kansas on Thursday, January 18, 1934, or at any adjourned session there.

The next county meeting will be held on January 24, 1934.

—F. J. Gouvin, Sec.-Treas.

## PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

W. P. LAMBERTSON  
Jan. 8, 1934.

My colleagues from Kansas, Kathryn McCarty and Randolph Carpenter, were born on the same day, April 24, 194. McGugin and Hope are each about a year older.

If you desire a 1933 Agricultural Yearbook drop me a card. I have picked up a few more from members who have no farmers in their districts. If you would like a Congressional Record occasionally, let me know.

The birthplace of Carl Hatch, who takes Sen. Bratton's place from New Mexico, was Kirwin, Kansas, where he lived till he was thirteen.

Although the 18th Amendment is repealed, the gist of the second day's debate in the House was how to get rid of the bootlegger. He owns cars and planes and will not be easily thwarted. And of course he will not pay a tax. This illegal vander who was the reason for repeal continues as the biggest problem of legalized liquor.

The most talked-of coming political battle is the Pennsylvania Republican primary for senator this spring between Gov. Gifford Pinchot and Sen. David Reed. The odds favor the progressive Pinchot though Reed is one of the ablest men of recent years in the Senate.

I asked two or three of my Republican colleagues from Pennsylvania how it came that a Democrat was elected two months ago to fill a certain House vacancy in a strong Republican district there. Their uniform replies were that Grundy was satisfied with the Democratic nominee.

Isabella Greenway, forty-seven, is an attractive new member in the House from Arizona. Her biography relates that she homesteaded at Tyrone, New Mexico, in 1910. Each time she walks through Statuary Hall to the Senate, she will pass the life-size likeness of her late husband, in bronze, khaki-clad.

The New Deal means inflation whether or not we like the kind used. The idea of obligating the government to put the idle to work means ultimately an added tax on congress-

gated dollars. It is a redistribution of wealth, too. Personally, I believe, as I said all summer, that if the President had used the tools of inflation we gave him, the alphabet groups would have been unnecessary.

Victor Christgau, Republican, who is Director of the important new Division of Commodities in the revamped AAA set-up, is a young man thirty-eight, an overseas soldier and an actual farmer in Minnesota. He is a graduate of the university there and was a member of Congress four years, prior to last March. Last spring he did me honor in accepting my invitation to office with me during the special session.

## FARMERS ORGANIZE A SHIPPING ASSOCIATION

January fifth the farmers of Fairview, Riverside, Fremont, Langley, Number Eight, Castle Hill and Marquette met at Number Eight school house and organized The Marquette Cooperative Shipping Association with a membership of 68.

By-laws were adopted and the following were elected directors: Luther Larson, president; Carl Engdahl, secretary; Henry Peterson, Roy Durland and John Burston. This is a non-profit association and the share of stock it will own in The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company will entitle it to patronage dividends from that company on shipments either to Kansas City or Wichita. These dividends will be distributed among the members of the Marquette association who are also members of a farmers' organization, according to their patronage.

The man who will be in charge of the shipping will work on a commission. There will be no "direct" shipping.

Mr. Rex Lear of The Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company and Organizer A. M. Kinney addressed the meeting.

Mr. Kinney will speak at the Castle Hill school house next Friday evening, January 12. If you have not heard Mr. Kinney it will be well worth your time and trouble to drive ten miles to hear him.

## PRESENT SURPLUS BUTTER THREATENS YOUR FARM INCOME

(continued from page 1)  
dependable branch of American agriculture. A little effort now on the part of all of us to use up the present surplus will protect the market so that it can continue to provide a steady cash income in the future. It is hoped that all will fight this big butter surplus with our most effective weapon—Increased Consumption. Let us all practice the slogan:

"Increase Your Slice and Decrease the Surplus."

Consumer Education to Increase Consumption Campaign.

H. T. Morrison, Secretary.

## IN APPRECIATION

We wish to take this means of thanking the many good friends from Kansas who so kindly wrote to Mr. Simpson while he was yet with us, and who have been so kind and thoughtful toward us since he passed away—Mrs. Chas. Simpson and family, Chula Vista, California.

## Are You Ready for Winter?