



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXVIII

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NUMBER 47

## FRAZIER-LEMKE BILL DISCUSSED ON RADIO BY ED. E. KENNEDY

NATIONAL SECRETARY OF FARMERS UNION GIVES LISTENERS LOW-DOWN ON REFINANCING BILL

### LIQUIDATE INDEBTEDNESS

Quotes Thomas Jefferson Whose Prophecy, Concerning Private Bank Controlled Currency, Has Come to Pass

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Radio Audience:

On behalf of the National Farmers Union and myself, I wish to express my appreciation to NBC for their courtesy of granting me the use of this period today.

It was a week ago yesterday, that the news flashed across the Nation that the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing bill had passed through the House of Representatives. This bill, which has been kept this all-important public measure deadlocked in the Rules Committee here in Washington. On April 30th five Congressmen added their names to the petition to force the bill out of committee, making the necessary 218 signers. This overruled the "clerk rule"—compelling the petition and thus the Frazier-Lemke bill was entered on the House Journal and on next Monday, May 11 the bill comes before the House of Representatives as a special order of business to be considered, fully debated and voted on.

Sixteen years ago on the 18th of this month, the privately owned Federal Reserve Board, deliberately deflated the farmers of this country. This scheme of destroying farmers was planned and executed in a secret meeting of the Federal Reserve Board here in Washington in May 1920.

Thomas Jefferson at one time said: "If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around them will deprive the people of all property until their children will wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered."

This was an uncanny prophecy. It describes the situation today. Inflation and deflation is the instrumentality and the playing of private bankers. It is private bankers and not governments who inflate and deflate the currency and the credit and displace the history of the world. It is private bankers and not the Government of the United States that inflate the currency and credit-put the farmers and people in debt and then deflate the currency and the credit and displace the framers and people of their homes and property.

So we are the children of our forefathers, who have woken up to find ourselves homeless on the continent our fathers conquered.

The National Farmers Union long since recognized this evil and danger, and, being composed of farmers only, we have been determined to prevent this re-occurrence. For the last two years, the principles embodied in the present Frazier-Lemke bill were adopted at the Annual Convention of the Farmers Union. The Hon. William Lemke of North Dakota prepared the bill. It was introduced first by Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota. Two years later, Mr. Lemke was elected to Congress and he then introduced the bill in the House.

You may ask, what is this Frazier-Lemke bill? Why is this the most talked-of bill in Washington today? Why is this bill the constant subject of discussion in the farm home, in the news and editorial columns of the newspapers throughout the Nation. Why is it that this bill is the subject of many "canned" editorials, manufactured in the secret chambers of the temples of high finance, being reproduced in daily and weekly newspapers from one end of the country to the other?

The purpose and title of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Debt Refinancing Bill is "To liquidate and refinance agricultural indebtedness at a reduced rate of interest by extending the maturity of such bonds as are presented to it. The outstanding Federal Reserve Notes under this Act shall at no time exceed three billion dollars. This insures that Congress and not the coupon clippers fixes the rate of interest the farmers pay."

Now this bill says that in case all of the farm-loan bonds are not readily purchased, the Land Bank Commissioner shall present the remainder to the Federal Reserve Board and the Board shall cause to be issued and delivered to the Land Bank Commissioner Federal Reserve Notes to an amount equal to the par value of such bonds as are presented to it. The outstanding Federal Reserve Notes under this Act shall at no time exceed three billion dollars. This insures that Congress and not the coupon clippers fixes the rate of interest the farmers pay.

It is under the terms of this section of the bill, that the Government of the United States through its duly elected Congress, proceeds to exercise its Constitutional power to issue currency up to, but not exceeding three billion dollars to carry out the provisions of this bill—provided that individuals, corporations, State, National and Federal Reserve Banks do not see fit to purchase 1-1/2 per cent bonds, secured by the best security on earth, the farm lands and the farm homes of America. This is the section of the bill that not only is not inflation but insures the people of this nation against inflation and against deflation also.

Has the Money Monopoly a justifiable cause to complain about this type of legislation. It has not. These same State, National and Federal Reserve Banks that may be complaining about this bill have been lending money to foreign governments to domestic corporations, to gamblers on the Grain and Stock Exchanges at lower rates of interest than this and with little or no security, except a gambler's chance of profit or loss.

The Farm Credit Administration is further authorized and directed to li-

## NATIONAL FARM AND HOME HOUR HEADS LIST OF INTERESTING BROADCASTS

In these days of important happenings, all farmers union members should tune in on the regular radio broadcasts. If you have a radio, invite your neighbors in, too, so as to acquaint them with the Farmers Union.

The National Farmers Union broadcasts over the Farm and Home hour on the fourth Saturday of each month. Tune your dial to hear the message from your national officers at that time.

Every second week over station WNAZ, South Dakota Farmers Union broadcasts at 9 p. m. central standard time. Usually Mr. Emil Lorik, President of the South Dakota Union delivers the address.

At 3:30 p. m., every Sunday afternoon over the National Broadcasting system, Father Coughlin discusses the questions of the day.

### Experiments of Scientists in Helping Asthma Sufferers to be Described.

The story of how Department of Agriculture scientists are experimenting with various proteins in an attempt to find relief for those thousands of Americans who suffer from asthma, hives, migraine and other sensitivities caused by allergic diseases will be told during the Farm and Home Hour, Monday, May 18.

M. S. Eisenhower, information chief of the Department, will present some salient facts on allergic troubles and report on the progress made to date in curing them. He will be heard at 11:30 a. m., CST., (12:30 p. m., EST) over the NBC-Blue network.

Ten per cent of the American people are said to be allergic.

quitate, refinance and take up the existing indebtedness on livestock used for breeding or for agricultural purposes, secured by chattel mortgages to an amount equal to 65 per cent of the fair value of such livestock, but not exceeding the amount of the existing indebtedness. These refinancing loans on livestock are to run for a period of one year with the right of renewal from year to year for a term of ten years.

The bill makes the usual provision for an appropriation of \$100,000.50 to be used by the Farm Credit Administration to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The funds, with which to liquidate and refinance existing farm mortgages and other farm indebtedness, is to be provided by the issuing of farm-loan bonds by the Farm Credit Administration through the Land Bank Commissioner and the Federal Reserve Banks as now provided by law. These bonds are to bear interest at the rate of 1-1/2 per cent per annum if secured by mortgages on real estate and 3 per cent per annum if secured by chattel mortgages on livestock. These bonds, after delivery to the Farm Credit Administration may, by it, be sold at not less than par to any individual or corporation or to any state, National or Federal Reserve bank or to the Treasurer of the United States.

The procedure, so far, under the terms of this bill is exactly the same as the procedure under the present Farm Credit Administration, except that the rate of interest the farmer pays and the rate of interest the bonds bear is 1-1/2 per cent on real-estate mortgage bonds and 3 per cent on the livestock chattel mortgage bonds. This is a "Farmers' rate of interest and not a "Coupon clipper's" rate of interest.

Now this bill says that in case all of the farm-loan bonds are not readily purchased, the Land Bank Commissioner shall present the remainder to the Federal Reserve Board and the Board shall cause to be issued and delivered to the Land Bank Commissioner Federal Reserve Notes to an amount equal to the par value of such bonds as are presented to it. The outstanding Federal Reserve Notes under this Act shall at no time exceed three billion dollars. This insures that Congress and not the coupon clippers fixes the rate of interest the farmers pay.

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(continued on page 3)

### Agriculture Secretary To Speak

The series of discussions of the current agricultural situation which has been a regular feature of Tuesday National Farm and Home Hour programs during the past eight months will be continued by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace in the broadcasts of May 12 and May 19. Further information on the progress of the new soil conservation program will be given by A. D. Stedman, assistant AAA chief, on same dates.

The programs may be heard at 11:30 a. m., CST., (12:30 p. m., EST) over the NBC-Blue network.

### Peek Talks on Foreign Trade

Agriculture and foreign trade will be discussed during the National Farm and Home Hour, Saturday, May 16, by George N. Peek, authority on farm problems and former special foreign trade advisor to President Roosevelt. Peek will speak at 11:30 a. m., CST., (12:30 p. m., EST) over the coast-to-coast NBC-Blue network.

Brenckman, Washington representative of the Grange, will be heard in a talk on pending agricultural legislation in Congress. The songs of Stephen Foster will be discussed by Mrs. Luther Johnson, wife of the Texas congressman.

The United States Army Band will play in the program.

### Farm and Home Stations

The National Farm and Home Hour may be heard over the following stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company, at 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. central standard time, each week day: WCEP, Chicago; KWK, St. Louis; WREN, Lawrence; WKY, Detroit; WLW, Cincinnati; WHO, Des Moines; WOV, Omaha; WDAF, Kansas City; KOA, Denver; WOAI, San Antonio; WFAA, Dallas.

### WORLD WAR COST U. S. OVER 45 BILLIONS

Washington—Uncle Sam will have to reach into his pockets for \$45,200,000,000 to pay for his part in the World War, according to recently released figures of the Treasury Department. And that may not be the limit yet, officials here say, for the direct money cost of the war has been climbing about one billion dollars every year since 1921.

Payment of the bonus will account for about two billion dollars of the above amount. Interest on the war debt, veterans' compensation, and hospitalization for the war wounded have all contributed to the total sum.

### FACTS OF INTEREST

Life insurance written and paid for in cash in Canada during 1935 amounted to \$588,348,611.

Canada's export nickel in February had a value of \$4,120,000 compared with \$2,705,000 in February last year.

The output of coal from Saskatchewan mines during 1935 amounted to 919,477 tons valued at \$1,281,005.

Manitoba's honey production in 1935 exceeded five million pounds. There were more than 3,300 apiarists with 51,416 hives of bees.

## PRESIDENT VESECKY ANSWERS CRITICS IN HIS HOME COUNTY

RUSH COUNTY FARM BUREAU AND WHEAT ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE; CRITICIZE KANSAS UNION FARMER ARTICLE

### NOT OPPOSED TO F. B.

Farmers Union President Still Insists Farm Bureau Unethical In Putting Propaganda in Wheat Allotment Envelopes

I have been severely criticized by the president and board of directors of the Rush County Farm Bureau and also the Rush County Wheat Allotment committee, for the front page article in the April 30 issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. As Rush County is my home county, I personally know and highly respect most of my critics. I am sorry that they do not agree with me that it is not ethical for the Farm Bureau to put propaganda matter in the same envelope with Wheat Allotment Committee notices. Regardless of who paid the postage things like that are not fair to the other farm organizations and should not be done. I am not opposed to the Farm Bureau. It is a good farm organization and its rendering good service to our Kansas Farmers. Neither am I opposed to the extension department as long as it does the work for which it was created, but I am opposed to taxing our Farmers Union members for the support of a County Agent system whose very existence depends upon the maintenance of a large membership in one particular farm organization, and a large part of whose energies naturally is expended in keeping up and increasing the membership in this particular farm organization. I maintain that for the good of both the extension department and the Farm Bureau, either the extension department should be divorced from all farm organizations or the law should be so changed that all farm organizations could be so chosen, become cooperating members of the extension department on an equal basis.

Below is reprinted a part of an editorial taken from the April 30 issue of the Topeka State Journal which will show how some other folks view the Kansas Farm Bureau—Extension Department question.

The three major farm organizations are the Farm Bureau, the Farmers' Union and the Grange. Individually and collectively, they have rendered valuable service to the state. Many farmers belong to two of these organizations. Some belong to all three. But a great majority of those who hold farm organization membership are allied with only one of these three. At times, fired by organization fervor some persons wish there were only one organization, feeling that it would have the membership of the three. However, understandable though the wish, the wisdom of such a course is doubtful and the doubt has been demonstrated in the recent trying years. The fact that there is competition insures agriculture greater service as the groups strive to excel and thus

## MILO RENO, MILITANT CHAMPION OF THE FARMERS' CAUSE PASSED AWAY MAY 5, IN MISSOURI

Milo Reno

Milo Reno was born in Wapello County Iowa on January 5, 1866. He died at Excelsior Springs, Mo., May 5, 1936. He was educated in the Quaker Academy in Oskaloosa, Iowa and in Oskaloosa College. In 1883 he was united in marriage to Christine M. Christy. They had one child a daughter, Mrs. Edwin G. Bowles of Agency, Iowa. Mr. Reno went to Excelsior Springs, Mo., to recuperate after an attack of influenza. He seemed to be on the way to recovery until about two weeks ago when he contracted pneumonia which resulted in his death.

Even before Milo Reno reached manhood he took part in the struggle of farm folks for equality with other classes of our population. He was active in the Farmers Alliance which swept the country at the end of the last century. Later he was identified with Greenback party and the Populist party and was active in the Bryan campaign of 1896. Soon after his organization he became a member of the Farmers Union and was one of the most prominent figures in all the battles for farm equality since 1920. He was especially active in the Corn belt committee fight for the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill in 1928 and again in 1931.

The Drovers Telegram which was never friendly to farm leaders and farm organizations had the following in part to say about Reno.

During the dark days of 1931 and 1932, when farmers were going under the auctioneer's hammer at scores of forced sales daily, Reno's biting tongue and forceful character lashed disgruntled agrarians into a rebellion

to gain the commanding position under the pressure of competition.

Because the extension work of United States department of agriculture is carried on through the Farm Bureau in many states, including Kansas, the Farm Bureau has enjoyed federal support and favor, particularly since 1932. That has produced a situation not lacking in danger for the organization and for the extension service. Certain phases of the danger have been noted. Writing in the Hutchinson Herald, Whitley Austin points out some of them in this editorial:

One of Kansas' most important institutions is the Farm Bureau. Yet if it is to be maintained, it appears considerable summer following will be necessary. If the county bureau and the Kansas College extension division do not plow up some of their mistakes root out the weeds and give their assumed authority a rest, they will be in danger of ending themselves sad and depleted. Some farmers already are prepared to start agent erosion.

The chief sin of the Farm Bureau—and we do not mean the members but the paid directors from the greenest assistant agent to Dean Underberger—is one of all unchecked bureaucracies. This sin takes two connected forms.

One is the tendency to dominate, order and regiment rather than advise. The other is to develop activities and routines for their own sake rather than as a means to the one legitimate end, better farming.

As an example of the latter Reno county is visited at least once a week and frequently twice by some "expert" or other from Manhattan. Most of these field workers have more ability than the baking instructor whose samples even the dog refused, but often they impart little not already known by the farmers who are smarter than Manhattan believes, and to an extremely small group. It is not uncommon for the experts to address less than a half dozen persons. The farm and home demonstration agents must make preparations, have innumerable conferences, attend the meetings, then write voluminous reports. As a result, most of their time is spent in office work a little of it in the field. There is a tremendous sub-bub and few results. These rallies, visits, lectures, conferences and what not, moreover, have to be paid for by the taxpayers of county, state and nation.

As for usurpation of authority, administration of the various farm relief programs need only be recalled. While a pretense has been made the farmers themselves would run their control show, actually every major step and most of the minor decisions have been made by the officials at Manhattan through their office boys at the county seats. The battle over base acreage measurements, the oats burning incident, and more recently the difficulties over dust prevention in the west are but three examples. The danger is the State College and Farm Bureau, which do have a valuable job to perform, will continue down the wrong road until Kansas suggests abolishes them. That would be a tragedy.

### PAPER SHOULD NOT GO UNDER SHINGLES

In laying wood shingles on a roof, it is better not to use any paper between the shingles, and the lath or sheathing to which they are nailed. With changes in temperature and humidity, wood swells and therefore must "breathe," else the dampness stays on the under side of the shingles and rots them. If paper is laid beneath the shingles the air is kept away from the under side and prevents proper breathing.

### ious "left wing" organization—the Farm Holiday Association.

Under the organization's guidance mass resistance to foreclosure and tax sales spread from Ohio to west, and Reno preached the doctrine of "cost of production."

His leadership carried into effect a national farm strike, pledging farmers to "buy nothing; sell nothing" until the goal of cost of production plus reasonable profit had been achieved.

Reno's harsh voice rang; his greyed head bobbed and his clenched fist was raised in determined pronouncements at meetings throughout the farm belt states.

The strikes failed as a means of withholding farm produce from low-priced markets.

But their threat of agricultural revolt; the nooses which farmers dangled ominously from barn doors to warn sheriffs who came to foreclose stirred state legislatures to action. The mortgage moratorium became law.

In Milo Reno the common folks of the United States lost a champion which it will be hard to replace. His spirited and aggressive methods called attention to the plight of the farm folks where more orthodox and conservative methods had failed and had much to do with waking even the folks in our cities to the necessity of a prosperous Agriculture if our country hopes for permanent general prosperity. May we be faithful to the trust that he left us and follow in his steps, wisely defending our rights as American citizens and demanding a square deal for the farmers for whose cause he gave his life.

### FARMERS UNION LEADERS PLEASE NOTICE

There is an announcement which is quite important, and which we hope a goodly number of our Kansas Junior and Farmers Union leaders will avail themselves.

The American Friends Service Committee, in cooperation with various colleges, is holding Institutes on 'International Relations' this year, during the months of June and July. The purpose of these Institutes is to bring leaders in thought and action of all groups together to study and discuss world problems with a view to create a better informed public opinion and a more powerful sentiment for world peace.

The founders of these Institutes agree that it is vitally important that farm leaders and those training for farm leadership should attend these Institutes whenever possible. It is agreed that no great reform—moral, economic or social in the life of the American nation can ever proceed far without the sympathetic support and aggressive action of the American Farmer. They want as many farm leaders and aggressive, competent individuals to attend these institutes as possible.

Not only will those attending have the pleasant experience of being in friendly, democratic way, an outstanding group of authorities on International Relations, but they will gain a fund of knowledge which will be of immeasurable value in creating a better understanding of the grave problems which face us today, and in building and strengthening sentiment for world peace, without which there can be no permanent solution of the farm problem.

We hope as many of the farm leaders, old and young, as possible will attend this Institute. The expense is nominal, and the period of the Institute will be so filled with wonderful lectures and instructions on world affairs that a number of the Juniors, who are community leaders, will get a fund of information that will prove invaluable to them.

We well know, critical times are ahead of us, and all who are opposed to war must cooperate to the fullest extent possible. Political observers agree that we are drifting toward war. Now is the time to act to prevent war.

The Kansas Institute will be held at Bethel College, Newton, Kansas, June 9 to 19. Tuition, lodging and board for the full period of time, will be \$25.00. Tuition alone for the term of the Institute will be \$12.50. Advance registration is encouraged, and they ask that a payment of \$5.00 be made at the time of registration. All in excess of the \$25.00 for the cost of attending the Institute will be your transportation, to and from Newton.

A partial list of the speakers are: Dr. Frederick W. Norwood, of City Temple, London, England. He will lecture on Spiritual and Ethical Aspects of War and Peace.

Dr. John Emelyn Williams, of Berlin, Germany. He will lecture on "Europe Today!"

Julien Bryan, a traveler, explorer, photographer and roving reporter in the Far East for "March of Time" will give several illustrated lectures on Japan and Manchoukuo.

Other leaders will be announced later. Anyone who thinks it probable they can attend the full course of the Institute, or even a few of the sessions, will be welcome. You may write this office or Kansas Institute of International Relations, Bethel College, Newton, Kansas, asking for more complete and detailed information.

Kansas is very fortunate that one of the nine institutes is to be held in this state.

## FRAZIER LEMKE BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE BRINGS HOT DEBATE

PRESIDENT VESECKY OF F. U. WIRES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND ALSO SPEAKER BYRNS

### "WE'RE IN" SAYS LEMKE

Goldsborough Says People Are Finding Out There is a Way to Do Business Without Being Burdened With Debt to the Grave

As we go to press the fate of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill being decided in the United States house of Representatives. We were in hopes that the vote would be taken and result known before we had to close the forms for this issue; but it seems that we have to close before we know how the vote went. In the preliminary skirmishes in the House on Monday, May 11 the friends of the bill won with a good majority but the enemies of the bill on Tuesday brought in a circular letter from the Farm Credit Administration attacking the Frazier-Lemke bill and asking that it be killed. It shows mighty poor judgment and too much arrogation of power when a department of our government undertakes to defeat legislation demanded by such a large percentage of our farmers as demand the Frazier-Lemke bill. It seems that the opponents have even induced William Green head of the A. F. of L. to write a letter to Speaker Byrns in opposition to our bill on the ground that it would raise the price of farm products.

Below is published a telegram which President Vesecky sent yesterday to President Roosevelt and also to Speaker Jos. W. Byrns. For your information, it is also published, a partial record of the debate on the bill Tuesday and Wednesday up to the time of going to press. The report is from the Wednesday's issues of the Topeka Capital and the Salina Journal.

May 11, 1936  
Hon. Jos. W. Byrns,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

Have sent following telegram to President Roosevelt, "Kansas Supreme Court by three to two vote nullified the Kansas Mortgage moratorium. Monday the United States Circuit Court of Appeals declared the Frazier-Lemke Mortgage Moratorium unconstitutional. The Farm Credit Administration is unable under present law to help the farmers most in need of help. The only way to stop the flood of foreclosures is to pass the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Act. Ninety-five percent of our Kansas farmers want that Act passed. Won't you study the Act as amended and then help make it a law?"

Kansas Farmers have loyally supported all administration measures during the last three years so don't like to believe that the Administration opposition is all that stands in the way of passage of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill. We suggest that you, consult immediately with Congressman Lemke about the amended Bill and help us pass it.

John Vesecky, President,  
Kansas Farmers Union.

The morning Topeka Capital says: Washington, May 12.—(A. P.) Plunging into what may be its final major scrap of the session, the house today heard shouted arguments that the Frazier-Lemke farm-debt refinancing bill was not inflationary and counter assertions that it was "unjust" and "iniquitous."

As the house moved well into the six hours of general debate on the measure, which would authorize issuance of \$3,000,000,000 in new currency, the steering committee backing it converged tonight to plan strategy for jamming the bill through to passage. Democratic leaders still predicted they would fail.

Representative Lemke (R. N. D.), opened the give-and-take debate with an assertion that the bill "is not inflation unless every federal reserve bank note issued is inflation."

A group of farmers seated in the gallery broke house rules to applaud as he took the floor.

Democrats promptly began sniping back, with Fiesinger (D. Ohio), calling the bill "iniquitous" and saying its enactment "would mean a dictatorship."

"If inflation came," he said, "we would have a collapse more serious than the depression and then chaos followed by a changed form of society and government."

Calling the bill "unfair" and "unjust," Cooley (D. N. C.) objected to what he said were attempts to "bull-whip and browbeat" members into voting for it. He said it was designed to "bail out" banks and insurance companies holding bad farm loans.

"If it is not inflation," he asked, "why is it limited to \$3,000,000,000 when the farm mortgages of the country amount to \$9,000,000,000?"

But the acting chairman of the banking committee, Goldsborough (D. Md.), countered with the statement that the bill would not endanger the nation's credit structure and scoffed at the inflation arguments.

(continued on page 3)



## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1936

### EDITORIAL

In answering the call issued by our National Secretary E. E. Kennedy, I was in Washington the last three days of last week. There were representatives present from the Oklahoma, California, Maryland, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Kansas Farmers Unions. Pres. Everson I suppose was representing the South Dakota Union and M. W. Thatcher was to represent the Montana Union.

We were all kept busy during the three days interviewing the members of our own congressional delegation and when we finished with our own Secy. Kennedy assigned each one some of the congressmen from states where the Union had no representative in Washington. We Kansas people can be justly proud of the men we sent to Congress. Every member of the House from Kansas, regardless of whether he be a Democrat or a Republican, has placed himself squarely on record as favoring the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing bill and we can depend on a solid vote from Kansas Representatives. We also have assurance from both Senator Capper and Senator McGill that they will do all that they can to help get the bill through the Senate if it passes the house.

I suspect that the real opposition to the bill is not from Pres. Roosevelt, as its opponents in the House would make us believe, but from officials of the Farm Credit Administration who are afraid that the bill gives the farmers too much power and would seriously interfere with the hand held way in which they have been running the Land Banks. At present it seems to be the height of their ambition to make a fine financial showing regardless of what effect their collection methods may have on the poor debtor farmers, who in many cases have not had a paying crop for over five years. It is nothing unusual to find cases where the land bank made demands that the poor debtor farmer hand over his wheat or corn hog allotment check even if the check was all that stood between his family and starvation or charity. If the farmer could not pay the interest payment they compelled him to mortgage all his clear interest in growing crops to secure the payment of even a comparatively small balance due, or they would start foreclosure proceedings. Yes we sure do need the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing bill.

While in Washington I also made it a point to talk to both Senator McGill and Senator Capper about the Commodity Exchange Control bill. I also had a nice visit with Senator Murphy of Iowa who presided over the Senate committee on Agriculture and Forestry during the recent hearings on the exchange bill. All the senators assured me that they were doing all that they can to get the

bill passed and that it will very likely be reported out of the committee this week with very little if any change from the form in which it was approved by the farm organizations sponsoring it. The Board of Trade people have left no chance pass to try to prevent the passage of this bill or to make it inoperative by bad amendments, but I really believe that we will get through a pretty good bill during this session.

The service rendered all our farmers by their organizations in working for the passage of these two most important bills for the farmer, should convince every thinking farmer that he cannot afford to withhold his financial and moral support from the only agency that is continually working for the common good of all, the general farm organization. If one third of the farmers in the United States were members of the Farmers Union, no congress would refuse to pass any fair legislation sponsored by it, no President would even so much as threaten to veto our bills and even the Supreme Court would hold that what the organized farmers ask for is usually O. K. and Constitutional. Join the Farmers Union. It is a farmers organization fighting for your rights at all times, in the halls of Congress, in the State Legislative halls, before the courts, where ever your rights are assailed with all the power that its limited funds permit. While the Farmers Union gets no governmental subsidies it also has no master except its Farmer Members.

### PLANNED FUTURES

Life Insurance Week, observed throughout the United States May 11 to 16, employs a peculiarly apt slogan: "The sooner you plan your future, the better your future will be." Nearly half the population of the United States—sixty-three million people—have taken this slogan to heart by purchasing life insurance policies. The total face value of these policies is more than one hundred billion dollars. And in 1935 the assets of insurance companies in this country, as well as total premiums paid by policyholders, reached new all-time high totals.

One of the brightest spots in the last six year period of financial difficulties has been the record of the life insurance companies. During these six years, \$18,200,000,000 was paid out to policyholders and beneficiaries every business day. And of the amounts paid out by the insurance companies last year, approximately two-thirds of the total went to living policyholders, the remaining one-third representing death claims.

These figures present an obvious story of life insurance as an institution that means serenity for you, your family, and children, and your children. Or you use whatever your money is worth to plan your future in terms of what he wants that future to be. And the progress made by the life insurance business throughout the depression is comforting assurance to the policyholder that his money will be available when his policy matures.

## Neighborhood Notes

### METING OF NEMAHA COUNTY UNION

We held an interesting quarterly meeting in Kelly, April 30th. After the business meeting and noon lunch, all were ready to listen to some good lectures. A. W. Meyerton, manager of the Nemaha County Co-operative Creamery, located at Sabath, Kans., was present and gave us a good talk.

Nearly all of the farmers who were present, are patrons of the Co-operative Creamery, and all feel that it has been a great help to the farmers of this vicinity, especially during these hard times.

Rev. Charles Richard gave a wonderful address. It was a message and challenge for every American citizen. He spoke of the contrasts between Corporate state and Cooperative state and of their direct relation to world peace. As examples of where corporate state is being discussed, he pointed to Italy, Germany and Russia. He told of where capital is controlled by a few and the rest of the population are servants, in contrast to the cooperative state where a form of capital goes back to the people to use—a capital of the people, by the people and for the people.

"Our constitution was not planned to provide for entrenched wealth," said Rev. Richard, "when it extolled our rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. America is now at the crossroads. We can drift on into the corporate state where New York City, Morgan and the DuPonts, instead of Congress, will control our money system. Almost every war that has been fought can be laid at the door of corporate state. Ninety per cent of the wars of history were fought on an economic basis. Our world war though we did not know it at the time, was fought on this basis."

Rev. Richard went on to say that a cooperative state would shift the basis of our state functions to a cooperative basis. We need capital, but capital must serve us, not exploit us. The constitution promises that no one shall be deprived of his property without due process of law. Yet the corporate state has deprived us of our property. In this country with its wonderful resources, we find twenty-five millions of people deprived of their property and dependent upon relief for support.

The League of Nations fails to bring world peace, and why? Because the League of Nations must deal and work with the corporate state, and this material will not hold together and stick. Selfish interest, national pride, etc., interfere.

Each and every member of a cooperative group should realize that he is a part of the national organization and should do all in his power to bring together the consumer's cooperative, the producer's cooperative.

We can bring wealth to all the people by nation work together, producing each nation work together, producing—produce it. As the people of each the goods and foods necessary for their own use, and exchanging goods with other nations as the need arises for them, we will not turn and fight the other nation. Our interests and industries will be the same—we will be cooperating internationally, and there will be no war.

"Remember, we are at the crossroads. Let us choose the better way. I predict that within the next few decades, we will have a cooperative state instead of a corporate state."

### FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Up to 1930 the American farmer was losing title to his land slowly but surely. Since then he is keeping on losing title to his land just as surely, but at a very much faster pace.

About 50 per cent of the American farmers are homeless renters today, who are moving over the public roads the first of March.

We see every once in a while, in the kept press—95 per cent of the American papers belong in that class—big headlines about that bright outlook for agriculture and how money is seeking investment in land. A real estate dealer told me some time ago, that he sold within a short time, 16 pieces of land in one county, every one of a non-resident. Indeed it is a bright outlook for agriculture when farmers are passing into the hands of all kinds of business men that have money to invest!

A Kansas City grain gambler is reported to have enlarged his land holdings in Kansas considerably lately. He is owning now farms and ranches totaling over 70,000 acres. This man very likely never in his life created a dollar's worth of wealth. But our present economic system enabled him to gather the wealth the farmer created. The irony of it. The farmer created the wealth, the grain gambler gathered that wealth and used it to buy that land the farmer lost by raising grain and stock.

One could laugh out loud if it were not such an entirely tragic event in the history of American agriculture. And the tendency toward increasing tenancies is still going on, and will go on for years to come yet. You can stop it brother farmer, and only you. But you have to depend on your own strength, and your own organization. Nobody in the world will help you. Two roads are open for you to travel on. You either move along in the rutted road you are on now, stay under the economic slavery of capitalism, that means serfdom for you, your families and children, and your children. Or you use whatever your money is worth to plan your future in terms of what he wants that future to be. And the progress made by the life insurance business throughout the depression is comforting assurance to the policyholder that his money will be available when his policy matures.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMON-WEALTH.

Which way are you going to choose brother farmer? Wm. Fisher.

### WORK FOR FRAZIER LEMKE LEMKE BILL

Dear President Vesceky: Won't you please get your state and national organizations to get real busy right now on this bill; also ask other state organizations (Farm Bureau, Grange, and Equity Union) to implore their state and national officers to get busy by wire and help put this over.

It's the greatest opportunity of a life time to render a great and worthy service to such a vast number of suffering humanity.

Jno. C. Jones

Dear Brother Kemp:

Your letter of April 21st received several days ago, and I will answer it and address it to you at Winona, so you may get it the day when you return home, but what I am wanting to suggest to you is this. You know the good Congressmen that are behind the Frazier-Lemke Bill that has been in Congress now for almost five years, just the other day slipped one over on these old gag rule artists there in Congress and secured five more signatures to the petition to bring the above Bill out of committee and upon the floor for general discussion and consideration on May 11th (next Monday) and I am sure there could be nothing that would or could cast over the entire western part of the state that we have witnessed yet, and conditions to help bring the situation squarely before all people that nothing short of a complete transformation of our moral code can bring worthy and lasting relief, and this we are very desirous to help bring about for the upbuilding and relief of humanity.

Yesterday was the worst dust storm all over the entire western part of the state that we have witnessed yet, and conditions to help bring the situation squarely before all people that nothing short of a complete transformation of our moral code can bring worthy and lasting relief, and this we are very desirous to help bring about for the upbuilding and relief of humanity.

Yours very prayerfully and hopefully.

John C. Jones.

### FINE MEETING AT CENTER HILL LOCAL

The Center Hill Local 1147 held their regular meeting at the school house Tuesday evening, May 5.

The meeting was called to order by the ex-president, Emil Samuelson. The following program was given: Recitation—Ruby Samuelson. Reading—Emil Samuelson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, which were approved as read.

The resolution committee offered the following resolution which was adopted. We consider it an extremely unfortunate condition that farmers of our agricultural west patronize so-called farm organizations which in a show down, are doing their level best to defeat the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill by strongly urging the passage of the Gillette bill as a substitute measure against the Frazier-Lemke bill, after the long-sought 218 signatures have been secured to bring this important bill out of the committee.

It is equally regrettable that officers of our State Union, for political reasons, try to do the Roman Rider stunt of praising both the Frazier-Lemke Bill and its enemies all at one time.

A talk was then given by Mrs. Dobson. The meeting was then adjourned until our next meeting June 2.

The lunch was then served by the ladies.

Yours Truly,

Verneal Anderson

Reporter.

### ROSE VALLEY MEETING

The regular meeting of Rose Valley Local No. 257 was held on Tuesday evening April 28.

After the secretaries report was read our president Herman Hamaker presided over the meeting. Mr. Ramaker is our local oil manager, located at Downs. He has built a mighty fine business in this part of the County and deserves much credit for the success. Our cooperatives has been in the oil business since its organization about two years ago.

At this meeting twelve new members were admitted to our Local, and eleven voted on. These will be taken in at a later date.

It is hoped that all the new members taken into this local, and every other local in Osborne County since its organized drive to wipe out dead locals and I might add dead members too, will support their respective locals.

There is no question they will receive much benefit from their attendance in this rally. They have been out of the local, and I have attended a few meetings of the county recently and much enthusiasm is shown in these meetings.

For instance Portis Local, I'll mention them first as they seem to have outstripped them all for members. They have organized some time ago, and now have a hundred and fifty new members. Considerable credit should go to Mr. Chet Tellow who is the president of the local, also manager of the Portis elevator.

Corinth Local held a party two weeks ago and, three hundred people attended this rally. They have been out of the local, and I have attended a few meetings of the county recently and much enthusiasm is shown in these meetings.

cal and is working for its success. Then comes Bloomington Local with fifty members, there each member has promised to bring a new applicant with them to their next regular meeting.

Osborne has an enrollment of about fifty, Alton is credited with ninety new members. Covert local thirty and Rose Valley has something like fifty or sixty signed.

Within a short time this county, I believe, will have reached its goal which was set seven to eight hundred members.

The above figures prove quite interesting when one visits a produce station, elevator or an oil station and hear of the increased volume of business that is coming to the Farmer Union.

For instance Downs station reported nearly 1300 dozen eggs and two hundred and twenty gallons of cream and Mr. Kumish of Osborne station 1900 dozen eggs and 330 gallons of cream and our local service station 275 gallons of gas sold. These are of course Saturday business. However it never-the-less goes to show what can be done as these are comparatively large increases in business.

I don't believe any farmer who has enlightened himself cooperatively and supports it faithfully will be disappointed in the future as, they have some times in the past. The organizations have much more experience than they did in the beginning years ago.

On May 11th Osborne County Farmer Union expects to have a big day celebrating its 28th anniversary. Plans are being made to have as many of the states wide business activities represented as possible such as Livestock commission of Kansas City, Jobbing Association of Kansas City, Farmers Union Insurance of Salina, etc. Also special effort is being made to have our state president Mr. John Vesceky and Vice President John Frost present for addresses.

Our county manager, Mr. J. C. Gregory and employees are working over time to make this day a success.

In closing I feel like writing in behalf of the other members of the Osborne County Farmer Union some appreciative word for our county force who have been so loyal putting on this membership drive and reorganizing local. They deserve much credit and we wish to thank them for this work. It has been a success.

Very Truly Yours,

Albert H. Yost

### PIQUA LOCAL

Members of the Piqua Local of the Farmers Union with a number of invited guests including Mr. Ray Hoss, Woodson County Farm Agent, enjoyed their monthly social meeting at the Community Hall Tuesday evening April 28th.

Mrs. Walter Murphy and Mrs. B. F. Sicka, two of our active local ladies arranged a fine program which was appreciated and thoroughly enjoyed.

Frank Lampe, president of our Local acted as chairman, of the meeting. H. H. Briggerman and E. H. Weckel, two of our wide awake local members gave good talks, stressing the need of stronger organization and the pulling together for a common cause. Thanks is extended to the ladies of the food committee, Mrs. P. J. Diebolt, Mrs. Frank Lampe and Mrs. Wenzel Habiger, who prepared and served delicious hot coffee and chili.

Members are looking forward with pleasure for our next social meeting which will be held the fourth Tuesday in May. Don't Miss It.

Vincent J. Sicka.

### WHY MOTHERS TURN GRAY

Do you wonder why Mothers turn gray?

Well the problem is easily solved.—Her daughter is off to a dance, Or, in some card party involved, Or, out on the street, up and down, Driving the car all the time.

While mother is sewing and planning For their education sublime.

The Mother can worry all night, And expect to be called any minute Of an airplane, or auto crash, With their only daughter in it.

Then why do Mothers turn gray?—It's a mystery for our people to day.

They wonder why mothers so young, Are taken to the grave.

Some wonder why Mothers are cross When their family stays out all day And their dinner she cooked is a loss. That's why our Mothers turn gray.

Then we wonder why mothers turn gray

We wonder why she is broken in health, We wonder why they lost their home, And their long sought for wealth.

And some Mothers wonder why They have lost their aims in life; Why they are nothing but slaves Or a gamblers disgraced wife.

They strove so hard to get a home, With their babies by their knees They were fearful and cross and begging for bread.

Or they for candy would tease.

The happiest time of a mothers life, Is when the family is all home; And she knows just where they are Before they start to roam.

Why Mothers turn gray, we all can see If around us we will look, It would fill a gross of papers Or fill a very large book.

Th mother is the dearest friend on earth, If all could only see; And know a Mothers actual worth How happy the world would be.

There would be less gray haired Mothers If the world would honor them, With deeds of kindness and self respect.

Instead with tongue or pen.—C.E.W. Mrs. Howard Whitaker

### BARBER COUNTY PRACTICES

Mr. John Vesceky, President Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Referring to your article in the Kansas Union Farmer of April 30: I am glad your attention has been called to some of the unfair claims made by the College Extension Agents (Farm Agents?).

Our agent here in Barber county is making about the same claims, which gives the Farm Bureau credit for the existence of the various farm programs, and he further states that the Farm Bureau office makes it possible to administer the programs and make benefit payments.

Statements like this are not true. The farmers want to run their own business and have a right to, but they will never be allowed to do so, as long as an Extension Agent is in the county. The farmers of this county formed an association for the county administration of the Wheat and Corn Hog programs. Articles of these associations were filled out, sent to Washington and approved. None but experienced and intelligent farmers should have been elected to office and we have plenty of them, yet we find the Extension Agent crowding in to be Secretary and have charge of the office work and receiving all the correspondence from the Extension Department which has charge of the State administration. This Agent runs the whole show, down to the smallest detail, and we can either approve what he does or get out.

I think it is unfair to other farm organizations that the Farm Bureau should be given State legislation to compel the counties to pay a considerable part of their operating expense. Also they enjoy the banking privilege in the mail, which privilege is abused, because they send out unnecessary mail by the bushel.

We need no instructions on how to produce more, or how to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. With our foreign markets gone, we are geared up to produce too much. Why should we pay out good money to teach every farmer more efficient production.

What the wheat producers need grew before. With our foreign marketing agreement similar to the one found in our invalidated wheat contract, which guarantees to the producer a fair exchange price for that portion (54 per cent) of his normal production allotted for domestic consumption. Each farm was given an allotment in bushels for domestic consumption under the old wheat program, and payments were made at so much per bushel on those allotments.

The farmers deserve equality with organized industry. Some way must be found to make our tariffs effective in years of normal production when farm prices drop to an export basis, which might bring back 25c wheat.

Yours truly,

J. CLARK,

Farmers Union Member.

### ACTIVES IN STAFFORD COUNTY

Members off the Stafford County Farmers Union have begun making plans to bring the 1937 state convention of the organization to southwest Kansas. The suggestion was made, at Tuesday night's regular meeting, at Lamoreaux school, that work be started immediately on preliminary preparations; the suggestion met with enthusiastic approval.

Members of Stafford County Union feel that the convention should be held in a town of at least four or five thousand population in order to assure accommodations for those who should attend. Consequently, efforts are to be made to build the interest in the Farmers Union activities through this territory to such an extent that suitable towns will be anxious to bid for the convention.

Want Kennedy National Secretary Kennedy is to be invited as speaker of the day at the annual picnic, to be held in August. It is not known, at this time, whether or not he will be available, but Stafford county members expressed a desire to hear him as their speaker.

County Agent Conger, Bert Radwe, and others, gave many points of information concerning the new soil conservation program which is being started, and which succeeds the outlawed AAA. Mr. Conger explained that the plan, to be successful, must combine idealism, or theory, with down to earth, practical farming, and that its success would be measured largely by the way in which it saved the soil from depletion.

Members of the important County lecturer Blaine O'Conner, leader of the membership drive which resulted in the forming of the new Zenor local recently, stressed, briefly, the advantages of heavy membership, and explained how a drive, with members helping, can be much more successful than a canvass by individuals.

Members of a legislative committee, named to seek possible candidates for state senatorship from this district, indicated they had been at work on the matter, and felt that the members of the union would be in position to give considerable support to a favorable candidate, regardless of political affiliations.

The program of the evening was furnished by students from Union Center rural school. Mrs. Florence DeSelms, teacher. The youngsters presented a burlesque on the Major Bowes hour, and brought a lot of applause from the audience.

Next meeting of the county union will be held in the park at St. John, with Union local as host, Tuesday, June 2. It will be held at noon, instead of in the evening, and will be a covered dish picnic affair.

### AND HAVE WE NOT

Be it resolved that we, the members of No. 8, Farmers Union Local No. 671 of Marquette, Kansas, request that you give your support to the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Bill.

## The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

May 9, 1936

There have been 170-thousand projects in the W. P. A. The National debt is only 38-billion.

In the old days sessions of Congress occasionally adjourned. Since the last election, 18 months ago, I have been permitted to be home only three. I hope that absence has made the heart grow fonder.

The National Republican chairman wants the Notification at the end of the convention in Cleveland. Fight it, Kansans, fight it—we want it in Topeka, we don't want to imitate.

A bill has passed the House which provides for the bringing of Admiral Dewey's flagship, The Olympia, to the Washington harbor to make it a shrine.

Dewey Short, the one lone Republican from Missouri, named after the hero of Manila Bay is one of the Big Berthas in the House. His ten minute speech yesterday on relief was a sparkler. Dewey was graduated from Baker University and has more degrees than Tugwell.

Rep. John W. McCormack, Democrat of South Boston, is one of the outstanding young men on the majority side, good-looking, scholarly, and forceful. He was chairman of the Committee of the Whole during the Relief bill.

Cong. Robert F. (where do we get the money) Rich is the House floor watchdog reminder. While reserving the right to object to unanimous consents this petulant devotee of economy persistently interjects those words.

Joe Martin, R, bachelor, 52, is the minority leaders right-hand man on rules and strategy. He will be the next Republican National committee-man from Massachusetts. A man of clear political re-actions like Alf Landon.

and also the Commodity Exchange Bill.

Luther Larson  
S. D. Myers  
Rufus Maygood  
Committee



## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 6

### THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Glen Elder, Kans.  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I am glad you are back. It was cold here yesterday. We had a dust storm and some rain. When is school out down there? Ours was out last Friday, April 18, 1936. We did not have to make up any. I did not miss any school. I was in the 6th grade last year. I will be in the 6th grade next year. How are you? I am fine.  
Yours truly,  
Garold Carpenter.

Dear Garold:  
I hated not to print your letter last week, but know you will excuse me this one time. The next letter you write, I promise it will be printed that same week.  
You are going right along in school and doing fine. Won't you be a little lonesome now, until it starts again

next fall. But, you will have so many things to keep you busy helping daddy and mother on the farm.  
Then, too, I hope you will be working on some one or more of the projects as outlined in last week's paper, and I may have the pleasure of seeing you, and your finished work at the state convention in McPherson, October. I'm planning big on meeting so many of the Juniors and Reserves from over the state and I do hope none of you will disappoint me.  
Haven't we been having the nicest rains this week, and from the reports, the Solomon river will have a lot more water than it can take care of. We hope none of it will overflow out on your farm land now, or later and cause you lots of trouble.  
I'll be interested to hear from you again soon.  
Sincerely,  
Aunt Patience.

### FARMERS UNION STUDY TOPIC

"Peace and Patriotism"

#### Can We Build a Warless World Through Cooperative Effort?

By Mildred A. Kay  
Preparation  
Home Work  
Collect all headlines that pertain to the trend toward war. Keep them in an envelope file for your class.  
Collect and save every article or editorial you can find on Cooperation and Cooperatives. Date each article and be sure you have the author's name.  
Class Work  
Using the file of headlines you have saved, make a headline chart similar to the one headed to all leaders in the March state program. Compare the headlines of 18 years ago and the ones of today. Are they different? Have they changed to a great extent? Why 18 years ago?  
Arrange and compile your articles on the cooperatives movement into a notebook, file, envelope series, or any simple manner so as to show the growth of the World Cooperatives. Discuss the interesting features and use that material as basis for talks, essays, reports, etc.

#### Chart

Make a large chart of "Growth of Cooperation," showing first, England as the birthplace of the cooperative movement, December 31, 1844. Use some figures to represent the various nations and write on the figure the particular form of cooperative that the nation contributed to society. Indicate the specific type of cooperative each is noted for.  
Using the time from 1906 to 1936 as your time basis of measurement, show the increasing growth of co-operations during that time. List the nations along one side and the years along the top. Draw a red line from each nation at 1906 to 1936. Does the line indicate that the nations have grown in the cooperative movement? Which nation grew the fastest and in what years? What happened to the cooperative movement during the years 1914 to 1918? What does that indicate?  
In a similar chart depict the growth of the cooperatives to 1906—if we can remain at peace. Show, too, how much more rapidly the cooperatives develop where education is advanced also. Show where countries (Denmark, Sweden, Norway) have remained free from international wars due mostly to the strength of the cooperative movement in these countries. As a final analysis, show that illustrations, why, the cooperative movement will eventually erase war. What is the matter with world?

#### EASY TO MAKE



8757. A Princess Jumper Frock. Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1 7/8 yard of 35 inch material for jumper and 1 1/3 yard for the blouse. Price 15c.  
8747. Slenderizing Daytime Frock. Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 4 3/4 yards of 39 inch fabric. Price 15c.

Send Orders To  
KANSAS UNION FARMER  
Box 48 Salina, Kansas

### MAY BIRTHDAYS

Georgia Ames—Rydal, Kansas, May 30.  
Mary B. Dinkins, Corbin, May 9.  
Maxine Epicy—Sedgwick, May 3.  
Florence Ferguson—Ottawa, May 19.  
Robert Gaughan—Centralia, May 18.  
Violet Gummig—Troy, May 1.  
Delores Hammertzhelm—Andale, May 12.  
Lorine Jones—Delphos, May 15.  
Jaunita Jones, Brewster, May 10.  
Katherine Kissinger—Ottawa, May 22.  
Charles Konzem—Glen Elder, May 17.  
Bernadine Meyers—Natoma, May 19.  
Una Major—Carlton, May 27.  
Winifred McHenry—Ames, May 27.  
Maxine Nichol, Logan, May 16.  
Lois Ann Porter—Glen Elder, May 21.  
Adolphine Rieme—Morland, May 2.  
Dan Ruthledge—Idana, May 28.  
Francis Sweet—Hardy, Nebr., May 6.  
Retta Mae Starkey—Quinter, May 2, 1931.  
Jimmie Weidenhaft—Glen Elder, May 30.

What kind of world do we want? How can I share in its building? If we, as a nation, have plenty, why must some people starve? A profit system breaks down as soon as a fair share of the world learns how to produce abundantly. Would you say that we should change our economic system? What system will we choose?

What has the quest for money done to individuals? Does abundance of money for certain individuals tend to promote cooperation and cooperative service? Have we encouraged speculation and investments in cooperative service? Under the profit system we have failed to produce and distribute goods for use. What is the remedy of the malady that afflicts us?

If you work an arithmetic problem incorrectly, can you correct it by just working at one small part of it? How must we correct our system?

Noting the growth of the cooperatives throughout the world would you attribute their success to education and peaceful growth or growth through conquest? Would you say the cooperative principles incorporated into international economics, would bring a cessation of exploitation of men and nations? Where exploitation stops, peace begins. Would it be wiser for us to continue with the profit system or with the cooperative system?

List  
The seven cooperative principles and discuss. Would the enactment of those principles mean peace or war? List the suggested major symptoms of economic illness in our national life. Keep a copy of the two suggested lists in your notebook. Study the cooperative principles. Do they cover the conclusions you have drawn?

In Conclusion  
How many nations are building cooperatives? Why? If Christianity begins with the teaching of cooperative living, why have we deviated from that teaching so far? Would the teaching of Christ fit in with our warlike attitude today? If nations who build cooperatively can keep from international strife, what then is your conclusion? Christianity calls for peace. Cooperative living calls for peace. If all nations were formed by governments operating on cooperative principles, how could there be war?

Give a report on the International Postal Union. Material obtained free from National Council for Prevention of War.

#### FRAZIER-LEMKE BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE BRINGS HOT DEBATE

(continued from page 1)  
made against it. He added: "This bill serves notice on the creditor class that the people are beginning to find out there is way to do business without being burdened with debt to the grave."  
(The bill would authorize issuance of government tax-exempt bonds to refinance farm debts at 1 1/2 per cent interest over 47 years. If the bonds could not be sold, federal reserve notes up to \$3,000,000,000 would be issued.)  
Speaker Byrns and Representative

Boland of Pennsylvania, the Democratic whip, again predicted to newsmen the bill would be defeated when the house reached the vote on passage tomorrow.

After the house had used up all except two hours of debate time Democratic chiefs passed the word to Boland to notify all party members to be on hand by 3:30 p. m. tomorrow because it was their intention to hold the house in session until the bill had been acted upon. The house agreed to meet an hour early tomorrow.

Looking back over the day's debate, Lemke said he was well satisfied and added:

"We're in."  
When the measure is thrown open for amendments tomorrow, Lemke said, changes will be proposed whereby a provision for loans on livestock would be eliminated and the president given discretion to place 20 per cent gold backing behind the new currency.

He said the currency provided by the measure would be secured by first mortgages on farms, which he called "the best security in the world."  
"This is not an inflationary bill," he roared, "let alone uncontrolled inflation."

#### The afternoon Salina Journal says: (BULLETIN)

Washington, May 13—Backers of the Frazier-Lemke farm debt refinancing bill claimed another victory in the house today as the controversial \$3,000,000,000 measure reached the amendment stage and a substitute "federal system" for agriculture was held out of order.

Washington, May 13—Speaker Byrns took the house floor today in the fight over the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill to read a letter from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, opposing passage of the \$3,000,000,000 measure.

Green's letter, the speaker said, recited that the A. F. of L. executive council now meeting in Washington had gone on record against the bill "largely because of its inflationary features."

"We know," the speaker said, "that when inflation of the kind proposed in this bill is adopted, commodity prices rise and wages stand still."

The speaker's appearance on the floor was a surprise move of the house leadership which is fighting passage of the bill. Byrns was greeted with applause both before he started speaking and after he concluded.

#### Limit Loans to 80 Percent

A few moments before, in a move to break down some of the opposition, Representative Boileau, progressive, Wisconsin, told the house that supporters of the bill definitely would offer an amendment to limit loans on farm lands to 80 percent of the fair value of the lands.

Members, he said, have argued against the bill because in its present form it would permit loans up to 100 per cent on farm land and up to 75 percent on the insurable value of improvements.

Some Frazier-Lemke adherents have predicted the proposed change would bring in at least 40 more votes for their cause.

Green's letter said a proposal to "print and circulate billions of currency would unfavorably affect labor."

#### Green Calls on Labor

The executive council, Green wrote Byrns, are in thorough accord with all practical legislation to relieve the existing economic situation among the farmers and are desirous of securing them aided by the government.

The letter called upon the friends of labor in congress to vote against the bill and added the A. F. of L. executive council "hope and trust it will be defeated."

Byrns said that "as a representative on the floor of this house I can not undertake to vote for a bill which discriminates against labor."

He said the letter represents the "wishes and hopes of some 50,000,000 people" and that the wage earners of the country are vitally interested in the legislation.

The issue was more nearly filled as debate progressed than during consideration of the relief and tax measures.

Representative Summers, democrat, Texas, walked down to the well of the chamber to ask:

"What are we going to say to the city people who are coming to the city to want 100 percent on the dollar to pay the debt on their homes?"

"Is there anybody in this chamber who can kid himself into believing we won't have to face these problems?"

"How can we stand against them if we pass this bill?"

In reply to Byrns' letter from the A. F. L. executive council, Representative Withrow, progressive, Wisconsin, read to the house a letter from the head of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen endorsing the bill and urging its passage.

"You should have gotten a letter too from Jett Shouse and the American Liberty League," Withrow said. "They are opposed to this legislation, too."

#### FRAZIER-LEMKE BILL DISCUSSED ON RADIO BY EDWARD KENNEDY

(continued from page 1)  
But this is not all—This bill says that the Farm Credit Administration 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 for the purpose of redeeming said Federal Reserve notes and shall be re-invested by him as a sinking fund in farm-loan bonds issued under the provisions of this Act. This bill provides that the amount of new currency in the form of Federal Reserve notes, may not exceed three billion dollars and they can not be retired any faster than 2 per

cent in any one year. This, my friends, is an insurance against inflation and it is also an insurance against deflation.

The Frazier-Lemke bill provides for the creating of a Board of Agriculture, consisting of one member from each state. This Board is to be elected by farmer delegates from each county, actual farmers who are in debt and declare their intention to take advantage of this Act. This Board of Agriculture, composed of 48 men must select an Executive Committee of three, whose duty it shall be to cooperate with and assist the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Land Banks and national farm-loan associations to liquidate and refinance farm mortgages and farm indebtedness, in other words to see that the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Land Banks and the National farm-loan associations carry out their duties under this act, well and faithfully.

The benefits of this Frazier-Lemke Bill are also extended to any farmer who has lost his or her farm through indebtedness and mortgage foreclosure since 1921, provided such farmer desires to purchase a part or all of the farm which he lost or a part or all of another similar farm. The benefits of this Act are also extended to the tenant farmer who desires to purchase a farm, provided he has lived on and has operated a farm for a term of 2 years, prior to the enactment of this law.

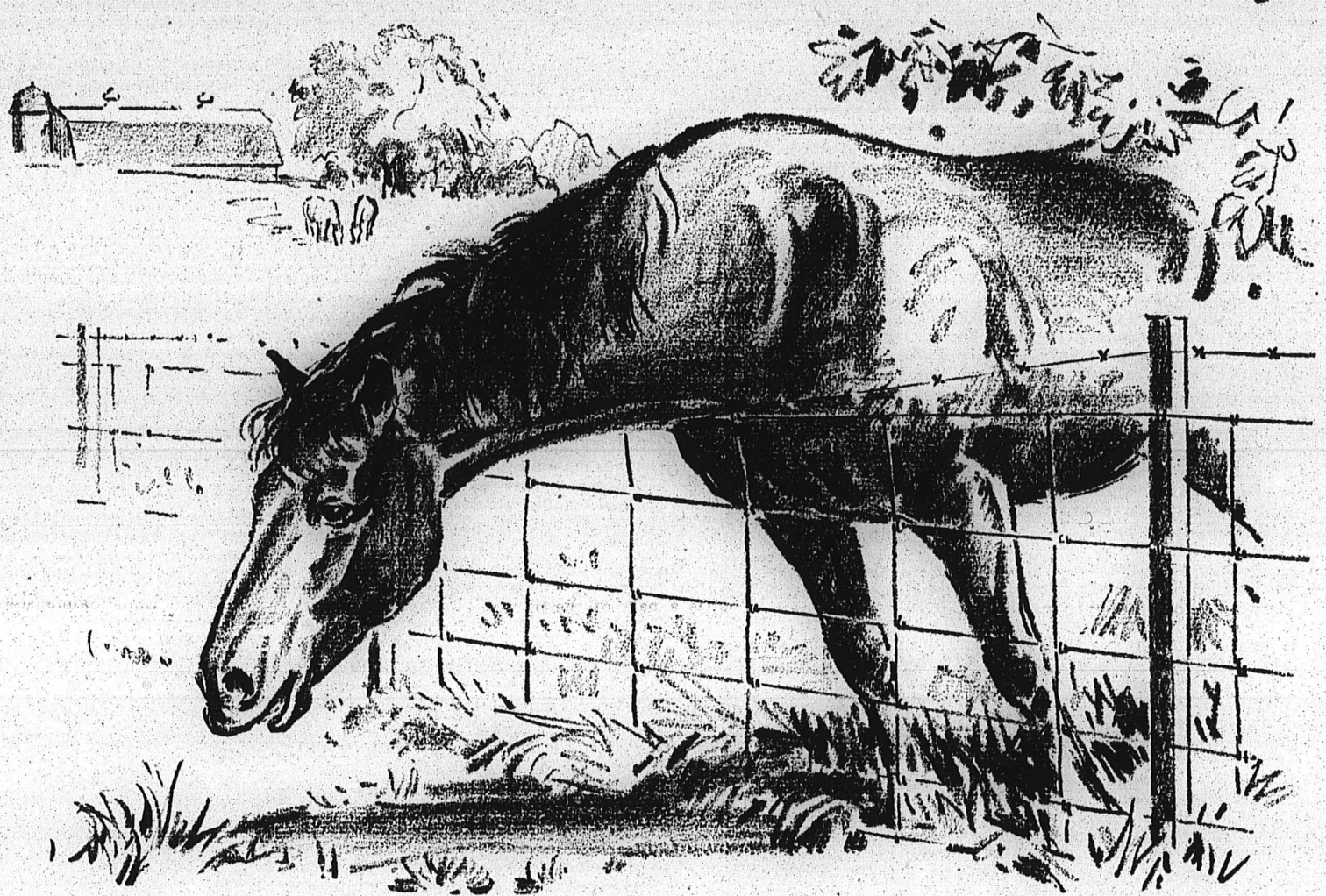
This last provision of the bill, which I have outlined for you, seeks to put an end to the curse of tenantry in the United States. It first gives to the farmer who is overburdened with debt and can not carry his load, an opportunity to be refinanced at a rate of interest he can afford to pay and time to pay it. It next gives to the farmer who has been crushed by the juggernaut of the deflation of 1920 another chance to become a home owner if he so desires by purchasing a farm from an absentee landlord, who is not a farmer, whether he be a corporation or an individual, and therefore not eligible to the benefits of this act.

The purpose of the Frazier-Lemke bill is to make farm home ownership safe and secure and to make it possible for the tenants upon our lands to become home-owners with a reasonable degree of safety and security and a fair opportunity to feed and clothe the world without living in the constant fear of being dispossessed and destroyed as a reward for his labor of love.

This is the bill. Why all the opposition behind the scenes—never in the open. Why is the opposition afraid to meet the issue paragraph by paragraph? The answer is simple. They can not meet it on this basis. Their only answer is to hide behind the cowardly slogan of "Inflation."

Certainly, the purpose of this bill is to reduce the rate of interest to 1 1/2 per cent to the farmers. The private money lenders and the private money creators are now loaning money at a lesser rate of interest to those who exploit the farmer and gamble in the products of the farm and gamble in the wages of labor.

This Frazier-Lemke bill says, if the private money monopoly, and the private money manufacturers will not refinance the existing farm debt at 1 1/2 per cent interest, that the Government of the United States through the Federal Reserve Board shall issue at least three billion dollars of Government currency to create a revolving fund to do the job. In a word, under this bill, the present mortgage holder, if the farmer wishes to be refinanced will receive cash for his mortgage up to an amount, not exceeding the amount of the debt and not exceeding the fair value of the farm.



## THE GRASS ON THE OTHER SIDE

YOU can excuse a horse for galling his neck on barbed wire, trying to reach the scraggly grass on the other side of the fence, when he's already standing knee-deep in clover . . . for, after all, he's just a horse! But you CAN'T excuse intelligent human beings for making the same mistake.

Every day you hear people raving about "the good old days!" . . . wishing they could live 'em all over again! . . . straining to reach back for the grass on the other side of the fence!

"GOOD OLD DAYS!" When you couldn't phone for a doctor. When you had to take your bath in a washtub. When the only way to cure a toothache was to pull the tooth. "Good old days" of undelivered mail, forded creeks and hub-deep mud; of dropping corn by hand, cultivating it with a hoe and grinding your own corn meal. "Good old days" of green coffee out of a burlap sack, of home-roasting and of hand coffee grinders. "Good old days" of no automobiles, or movies . . . no newspapers or magazines; when the most exciting thing you could do was to write a jingle in her autograph album or butter your hands and pull taffy. When you took heated rocks to bed with you in winter and shooed flies all summer with spit paper on the end of a hickory withe. How can anybody, spinning along

The further purpose of this bill is to stop deflation—to stop foreclosures of farm lands and farm homes and to make home-ownership secure and safe.

Again I ask you, is the Frazier-Lemke bill inflation? It is not. The unidentified authors of newspaper articles and canned editorials would have you believe that it is. The Frazier-Lemke bill is insurance against a continuation of this deflation, it is insurance against banker-controlled inflation. In all the history of the civilized world, every panic in every nation has been created by the private money manufacturers, the private bankers. Every inflation we have ever had has been banker-controlled and banker manipulates inflation. No Government in itself that has ever exercised its sovereign power to coin and regulate its medium of exchange has ever abused its power by creating inflation and deflation.

My friends the zero hour is here. The Frazier-Lemke bill will be debated and voted on by your representatives here in Washington next Monday and Tuesday, May 11th and 12th. The people are arrayed on one side of this fight and the money-changers are arrayed on the other side.

The National Farmers Union for many years has championed this cause. The Frazier-Lemke bill must pass the House of Representatives and pass the Senate by an overwhelming majority in this session of Congress. A vote to adjourn before this bill is enacted into law is a vote against the bill and vote against the people.

As Abraham Lincoln once said: "You shall either meanly lose or nobly save the last best hope of earth—the farm homes of America, yes—even Liberty and free government."

If you are a farmer, a laborer or a business man, you have much at

stake in this grim contest here at your Nation's Capital.

I urge you with all the power that is at my command to write a letter or send a wire to your member of Congress and to your two Senators, courteously asking that they support and vote for the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill.

Do not forget that you are the Government and you must participate in the policies of Government. I am suggesting to you today that this is an opportunity for concerted action on the part of the American people. This is the most important question since the Civil War. The issues are clear cut. Shall the private bankers or the American people own and operate the Government? This is the issue. Shall we continue to have want and poverty in the midst of plenty? Or shall we have a plentiful use of the abundance that has been bestowed upon us?

Join us in this fight. Let your Congressman and Senators know at once that you want him to support the Frazier-Lemke bill without damaging amendments.

Be a patriot—Exercise your citizenship and do it today while there is yet time. I thank you.

#### SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK

Each of these patterns is 15c. The new 32 page Spring and Summer Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. One pattern and the Spring and Summer Pattern Book—25c) You can order the book separately for 15c. Address Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Make 1936 the best year in Farmers Union history—in your Local.

over perfect roads in one of these slick-running 1936 cars, with the radio on, talk about "the good old days?"

Mother, would you like to go back to the old tin cupboard and wood box? Would you like to drain lye out of an ash barrel, make your own soft soap and boil your clothes in an iron kettle? Father, would you like to take a wax-end and a mouthful of wooden pegs and make yourself a pair of boots? "The good old days" were noble. Viewed down the long corridor of memory, they lure us . . . but not for long. Our better sense tells us all that is just "grass on the other side of the fence." And we give thanks that this is 1936!

Sears, Roebuck and Co.'s job is to keep pace with swift-moving America. And, no matter what your advancing tastes may demand, to give you . . . always . . . the newest and best for less money.

The high quality, low prices and advanced product design in your present Sears Golden Jubilee Catalog will, we believe, convince you that Sears, Roebuck and Co. are anticipating and doing whatever is necessary to keep you a satisfied Sears customer.

## SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.





## FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a representative list of the sales by Farmers Union on Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City.

Week Ending May 8th, 1936.		
F. L. Galpin—Ottawa Co., Kansas—58 steers 1015	.....	\$8.75
C. A. Meinke—Leavenworth Co., Kansas—21 steers 1017	.....	8.25
Rhine Bros.—Washington Co., Kansas—20 hieifers 814	.....	7.75
John Yost—Osborne Co., Kansas 11 str & hfs 782	.....	7.75
M. W. Converse—Wabunsee Co., Kansas 16 steers 1037	.....	7.60
Carls Bros.—Shawnee Co., Kansas—28 hieifers 957	.....	7.50
M. W. Converse—Wabunsee Co., Kansas 20 steers 1283	.....	7.40
James Clutter—Pawnee Co., Kansas 43 steers 543	.....	7.25
C. R. Soward & Son—Douglas Co., Kansas—6 str & hfs 583	.....	7.25
A. C. Sharpe—Clay Co., Kansas 50 steers 834	.....	7.25
Jacob Yenni—Riley Co., Kansas—8 hieifers 708	.....	7.00
B. O. Hoover—Osage Co., Kansas—12 hieifers 452	.....	7.00
H. Pessenier—Pottawatomie Co., Kansas—12 steers 886	.....	6.75
M. H. Osborn—Harper Co., Kansas—9 steers 757	.....	6.75
W. C. Haynes—Dickinson Co., Kansas—6 steers 908	.....	6.75
Hugh Wigginton—Thomas Co., Kansas—9 steers 1011	.....	6.65
Hugh Wigginton—Thomas Co., Kansas—17 steers 780	.....	6.50
M. H. Osborn—Harper Co., Kansas—7 hieifers 531	.....	6.50
J. T. Rice—Lyon Co., Kansas—27 steers 507	.....	6.50
Henry Johnson—Wabunsee Co., Kansas—6 hieifers 738	.....	6.50
Roy Baird—Riley Co., Kansas—9 steers—715	.....	6.50
H. Pessenier—Pottawatomie Co., Kansas—12 steers 775	.....	6.40
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co., Kansas—18 hieifers 880	.....	6.00
V. A. Boone—Greenwood Co., Kansas—3 cows 1173	.....	5.50
H. Pessenier—Pottawatomie Co., Kansas—10 cows 989	.....	5.75
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co., Kansas—12 cows 1002	.....	5.50
J. T. Warren—Clay Co., Missouri—13 cows 907	.....	4.50

SHEEP		
C. B. Leitner—Stafford County, Kansas—201 71	.....	10.75
Joe Powell—Johnson County, Mo.—5 84	.....	10.50
John Sherman—Pettis County, Mo.—10 84	.....	9.00
C. M. Riestler—Lafayette County, Mo.—6 56	.....	8.50
C. B. Leitner—Stafford County, Kansas—48 63	.....	8.00
J. E. Rowath—Grundy County, Mo.—18 65	.....	7.00
Harvey Under—Douglas County, Kansas—11 120	.....	6.50
C. B. Leitner—Stafford County, Kansas—33 112	.....	5.25
C. H. Peckman—Miami County, Kansas—5 132	.....	5.25
Carl Wagner—Riley County, Kansas—14 127	.....	4.75
C. B. Leitner—Stafford County Kansas—7 157	.....	4.75
C. B. Leitner—Stafford County, Kansas—12 185	.....	3.25

HOGS		
Medium and Heavy Butchers, 230 pounds Averages up		
A. J. Ostlund—Washington County, Kansas—11 242	.....	10.10
A. A. Jaynes—Sullivan County, Mo.—5 248	.....	10.10
C. A. Starosta—Franklin County, Kansas—8 237	.....	10.10
Griff Jones—Coffey County, Kansas—9 180	.....	10.10
Dan Stamm—Washington County, Kansas—14 260	.....	10.05
Joseph Stallbauer—Marshall County, Kansas—8 256	.....	10.00
C. W. Robe—Franklin County, Kansas—6 245	.....	9.75
Dan Younklin—Clay County, Kansas—10 247	.....	9.75
Ira Ash—Jackson County, Kansas—35 252	.....	9.50
Schoonlin and Butell—Osage County, Kansas—25 248	.....	9.50
Dan Younklin—Clay County, Kansas—6 278	.....	9.50
W. Brecheisen—Douglas County, Kansas—6 301	.....	9.25

Light Butchers 170 to 230 pound averages		
Leonard Froehlich—Lafayette County, Mo.—32 196	.....	10.10
W. A. Smith—Miami County, Kansas—10 204	.....	10.10
Henry Kasl—Cloud County, Kansas—17 180	.....	10.10
J. G. Rutenacht—Henry County, Mo.—18 204	.....	10.10
Ed Stoll—Saline County, Mo.—36 200	.....	10.10
J. A. Walsh—Pottawatomie County, Kansas—9 193	.....	10.10
T. C. Maloney—Grundy County, Mo.—8 181	.....	10.10
Poster Funk—Allen County, Kansas—9 180	.....	10.10
S. G. Smith—Grundy County, Mo.—7 200	.....	10.10
W. L. Trickett—Miami County, Kansas—7 225	.....	10.10
Herman Hertzberg—Cedar County, Mo.—5 204	.....	10.10
Ralph Koon—Grundy County, Mo.—7 204	.....	10.10
Elmer Cox—Linn County, Kansas—8 201	.....	10.10
David Schierbaum—Grundy County, Mo.—8 205	.....	10.10
Mrs. Geo. Milton—Linn County, Kansas—8 210	.....	10.10
Richie Brown—Johnson County, Kansas—21 182	.....	10.00
J. D. Snyder—St. Clair County, Mo.—11 193	.....	10.00
Eugene Reehling—Chase County, Kansas—7 200	.....	10.00
C. E. Jordan—Osage County, Kansas—12 219	.....	10.00
M. L. Owen—Nemaha County, Kansas—4 212	.....	10.00
C. E. Neuenschwander—Henry County, Mo.—7 180	.....	10.00
G. W. Pharis—Platte County, Mo.—5 176	.....	9.90
Mrs. John Walters—Nemaha County, Kansas—8 203	.....	9.85
M. W. Zeckser—Wabunsee County, Kansas—5 198	.....	9.75
Anton Bauerle—Lafayette County, Mo.—10 204	.....	9.75
Farmers Coop Exchange—Sullivan County, Mo.—7 182	.....	9.75
Farmers Coop Exchange—Sullivan County, Mo.—7 211	.....	9.75
Chas. Deshaizer—Osage County, Kansas—6 210	.....	9.75
V. L. Lofahl—Marshall County, Kansas—13 200	.....	9.75
A. S. Lee—Osage County, Kansas—9 211	.....	9.75
Lloyd C. Kohlenberg—Miami County, Kansas—6 183	.....	9.75
W. S. Baker—Woodson County, Kansas—6 183	.....	9.75
W. H. Wehmeyer—Cass County, Mo.—25 212	.....	9.75
Herman D. Hatesohl—Washington County, Kansas—8 196	.....	9.75
A. G. Cecil—Henry County, Mo.—6 198	.....	9.75
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair County, Mo.—22 202	.....	9.75
Frank Spring—Linn County, Kansas—11 204	.....	9.75
C. A. Store—Franklin County, Kansas—10 213	.....	9.75
Lloyd Gundy—Vernon County, Mo.—8 201	.....	9.75
C. F. Barkey—Douglas County, Kansas—26 174	.....	9.75
Isaiah Mansur—Ray County, Mo.—10 200	.....	9.75
Iver E. Hansen—Dickinson County, Kansas—8 193	.....	9.70
Elmer Peterson—Morris County, Kansas—2 200	.....	9.70
J. A. Vandrell—Platte County, Mo.—13 184	.....	9.65
White & Oskins—Jackson County, Mo.—20 202	.....	9.65
V. A. Tucker—Anderson County, Kansas—15 190	.....	9.65
R. O. Wilson—Livingston County, Mo.—7 212	.....	9.65
H. C. Humiston—Republic County, Kansas—6 261	.....	9.60
E. R. Livengood—Dickinson County, Kansas—6 176	.....	9.60
Chas. A. Peterson—Republic County, Kansas—9 208	.....	9.60
Roy N. Anderson—Osage County, Kansas—8 227	.....	9.50
Herman Peckman—Miami County, Kansas—6 190	.....	9.50
Farmers Union S. A.—Marshall County, Kansas—28 209	.....	9.40
Albert Balke—Lafayette County, Mo.—6 205	.....	9.25

Light Lights and Pigs		
V. R. Day—Linn County, Kansas—6 168	.....	10.10
Maxwell McCulley—Allen County, Kansas—13 154	.....	10.00
S. B. Laird—Coffey County, Kansas—10 160	.....	10.00
C. A. Store—Franklin County, Kansas—6 156	.....	9.75
Maxwell McCulley—Allen County, Kansas—11 106	.....	9.75
Joe Butten—Osage County, Kansas—6 168	.....	9.65
Ransom and Hoyt—Franklin County, Kansas—6 150	.....	9.65
Mrs. John Walters—Nemaha County, Kansas—6 125	.....	9.65
John Alpers—Lafayette County, Mo.—16 159	.....	9.50
B. A. Case—Drexel, Mo.—7 142	.....	9.50
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair County, Mo.—7 165	.....	9.50
C. Stiles—Johnson County, Kansas—8 130	.....	9.40
A. S. Lee—Osage County, Kansas—7 151	.....	9.35

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending May 6, 1936

## BUTTER MARKET

The Chicago butter market held unchanged during the week. The market was very nervous early in the week with some receivers at times willing to make slight discounts under the quotation in order to keep supplies moving. As the week progressed the situation improved to the extent buyers were more active, although not enough improvement to result in any higher quotations. The purchase of approximately 25 cars of Extras during the week on the Chicago market for the Government has relieved a great deal of pressure in the market. Throughout the week the Government appeared to be quite ready to absorb supplies at these figures. It is generally conceded by the trade that had it not been for buying for Government purposes the market would have been lower.

The New York market has ruled steady to firm throughout the week

with closing quotations 1-2c higher than the opening. While receipts have shown seasonable increases, supplies have not been pressing in the New York market, presumably, for the reason many western shippers have been stopping their butter at Chicago for sale in an effort to avoid further possible declines which might result during the three additional days required to reach eastern markets. This, of course, has resulted in lighter supplies in the eastern market and at the same time an increase in supplies and selling pressure in the Chicago market. This is where the buying for Government purposes has taken up the slack, served as a cushion, and thus kept the market from going lower than it did.

Another feature effecting supplies at New York is that many northern western shippers have switched from rail to lake and rail shipments which is customary this time of the year. This natural results in a temporary delay of arrivals. Production continues to increase, although due to the late season the increase as yet is very moderate. Both shippers and receivers anticipate a much heavier butter make this year than last. Actual developments in production and the Government buying activities, both of which are unknown quantities at the

present time, will be very important factors in determining the price situation.

## EGG MARKET

There has not been a great deal of change in the egg market during the week. The market opened firm at both Chicago and New York and was followed by fractional advances in both markets later in the week, most of which were lost today. The statistical position continues favorable. While receipts have shown some increase there have been no pressing accumulations as buyers seemed ready to absorb arrivals at prevailing prices.

Movement into storage, although showing some increase, is still far short of last year. Also the movement into consumptive channels continues to be very good. This makes for a firm undertone to the egg situation at present, although many in the trade feel short supplies now brought about by the late season will be overcome by a heavier and longer summer lay. No doubt, there will be fractional changes from day to day, but there is nothing in the picture to justify belief that there will be any radical change in prices for the next few days.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc., A. W. Seamans, Asst. Manager.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

## RESOLUTIONS

Farmers Union Paper, Salina, Kansas.

Dear friends:

Would you kindly put the inclosed Resolution in your paper and urge everyone to write their Congressman and Senator, sending them a copy of same, and insist on their voting for the Frazier-Lemke Bill. I have written about 35 letters today. It is the one thing that will help redeem the debts on the homes.

Yours truly,  
Frank Waltz

The Resolutions adopted by Hays Local no. 864.

Kansas City Times, 12-24-34—Says one in every five, 25,000,000 people in the U. S. A. draw government money.

Hays Daily, 12-13 or 14-34—says there was 392 per cent profit made in munition factories, a clear profit of \$228,731,000. Hays Daily 12-20-30 says City Service paid 91 per cent on its common stock with \$82,000,000 watered or bogus stocks for consumers to pay dividends on.

See Hays Daily, 2-13-34—Martin testified about 25 per cent goes into the aeroplane, the balance is stolen. F. B. Rentscher invested \$273 in an airplane motor stock which increased to \$35,000,000. George J. Mead made a profit of \$29,107.50 on an investment of \$207. See Wichita Beacon, 12-7-34. Our Government bought \$1,000,000,000 worth of airplanes. It wouldn't get off the ground. The banks got the money at cost of printing. Then traded it to Uncle Santa for non-taxable interest bearing bonds, the more wasted the more they got at cost of printing.

"The Farmer's Adjust Tax Book" says while some wages have increased from \$47.50 to \$105.25 tax on some farms has increased 400 per cent, from \$35.67 in 1909 to \$141.63 in 1929.

Farmers in Lyons county, Kansas, are paying 44 per cent of their income for tax. Home and real estate owners 27 per cent, while preachers, teachers, clerks, stenographers and some department heads only average 1 to 1 1/2 per cent.

About 30 per cent of the property pays practically all of the tax, regardless of what it earns. While 70 per cent of the property and all salary incomes go scot free, paying little or nothing for educating their children, paved streets and many other luxuries and protection which their neighbor's tax buys. While the cost per pupil Lyons county rural schools has increased from \$3.40 per month in 1911 to \$85.70 in 1934.

See Topeka Capital, 1-17-34—Investigating committee reports "Our Agriculture College spent during the year \$1,712,104, not including the athletic fund and could not find what they did with \$328,000 Federal funds." The largest item being salaries at \$1,026,041, including research and extension work which includes Professors who do not own a cow, acting as Secretaries of Breeders Associations; extension Dairy Professors who were miserable failures when working for themselves and paying tax; high salaries professors judging cattle shows over the U. S. A., stopping at high priced hotels. Another high salary professor in 1934 advised feeding legumes, hay and pasture to get the greatest clear profit, after spending huge sums experimenting on every conceivable combination of feed. Keeping the farmers chasing rainbows. The committee makes the astonishing statement that only about 8 per cent of the students are studying Agriculture.

Mr. Harger, on the Board of Regents, says: "Degrees are more ornamental than useful. See Hays Daily 9-4-35." Dean Barry of John Hopkins likens an A. B. Degree to a standard label on a bootleg bottle. See National Schools June 1930—"While Dean Holmes of Harvard says: "At least one-half the studies in high school and college stupefies the minds of boys and girls." See Wichita Beacon, 3-23-33—George Bernard Shaw says: "Wars were made by people with university educations. Those with finished educations have nearly destroyed the world." Why tax the home from the widow to support this worthless waste.

Farmers were encouraged to stock up with \$100,000 cows in 1918 and in October 1932, two carloads sold for 60c per 100 and his \$19,000 hog went to \$1.25, according to Capper's Weekly, 12-15-34. Farm income of \$16,935,000 dropped to \$5,240,000 in 1932. While out of \$120,000,000 tax \$80,000,000 goes for Kansas schools and

roads. See Cappers Weekly 10-31-31. Topeka Daily, 9-1-34, says public and private debts in the U. S. A. amounted to \$300,000,000,000, drawing interest, and paying little tax. If all the property in the U. S. A. were sold at auction it would not bring \$70,000,000,000. The net profits to the U. S. A. under the provisions of the Frazier-Lemke bill would be \$6,345,000,000. During the period of amortization, whereas under the present system the coupon clippers will get \$4,492,000,000.

1st—We therefore further recommend the passage of the Frazier, Swank, Thomas and Wheeler Bills.

2nd—We commend collecting taxes: One-fourth from all property alike, tangible and intangible. One-half from clear income and one-fourth from each individual of voting age, forcing them to help pay the tax they have been voting on their neighbor. Where is the justice in making a property owner pay \$190 tax when he has lost \$4,000 and letting one drawing a salary of \$4,000 go scot free.

3rd—We favor a pension of \$20 per month for all who are 60 years old rather than our present system of retiring high salaried government employees on huge pensions which lets those who house and feed the world pay the tax and go to the poor house.

4th—We recommend exempting from tax all homes costing \$5,000 or less and extend the moratorium on tax payments until July 31, 1936, without interest or penalty in the drought districts. The home is the rock on which civilization stands. The most sacred thing on earth. Why destroy it by overtaxation to buy luxury for tax dodging leeches.

5th—Pay off all nontaxable interest bearing securities with new currency and issue no more such securities, thereby forcing these interest sucking hoarders to invest in something worthwhile and pay their share of tax.

6th—Pay the soldier's bonus with \$10 script—\$10 to \$30 each month—and redeem the same by placing a 10c stamp on the back thereof on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month. This would feed the hungry soldiers and pay our debt to those who risked their lives for us.

7th—We recommend inflation rather than repudiation; giving our people a chance to pay rather than repudiate. They cannot pay as long as they are forced to give 121 bushels of wheat at 25c for a debt contracted on a basis of one bushel at \$3. We seriously object to the taxing of those who house and feed people to put government employees in business competing with the tax payer and paying others to force the destruction of the products of the taxpayer.

8th—We insist on our Government taking from the money changers the manipulation of our money and credit and place it in the hands of the U. S. Congress, as our Constitution demands, and give us an even flow of currency and credit rather than our present system of inflating and selling stocks and bonds at 2 to 10 times their true value, drawing in the currency and credit, deflating prices and steal it back for a few cents on the original cost whereby they demand ten cows at \$10 each for a debt contracted on a basis of one cow at \$100.

9th—We also insist on taking the power from a Supreme Court judge to nullify a law enacted by the Congress of our Nation or any state.

10th—We recommend a thorough investigation of our Corporations and such laws passed as will cause them to charge only 6 per cent on the actual capital invested in the plant and not allow them to sell or issue to themselves any watered or written-up stock or bonds and charge dividends on them or any padded expense lists.

11th—We condemn the practice of Uncle Santa Claus giving twelve men appointed by one man all currency and credits, trading them good interest bearing, non-taxable bonds to get it back so Uncle Santa Claus can spend his own \$5. We are taxed to redeem the currency. Also the gift money bought bonds and interest thereon. If he spent his own \$5 right from the press we would have only to redeem the money without interest on bonds.

12th—We condemn the crafty, dishonest practices of our legislatures in allowing bills to be cornered in committee rooms and not allowed to come on the floor for a vote. Every person connected with such practices should

be branded as Enemy No. 1, and dealt with when they come home.  
Joe Hall, President,  
Frank Pfeifer, Secretary,  
Frank Waltz, Chr. Res. Com.

## MORE NEW MEMBERS

Kansas Union Farmer,  
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Editor:

We have our list almost full for the Lenora escrow, filling the requirements thus far of the directors of the Lenora Mercantile Association, and are nearly ready for our organization meeting and expect to organize with our number well over the required 40 members. We feel better in this part of the State than we did a week ago as it has been threatening rain this week instead of dust storms, but no rain yet to do any good.

Steps will be taken in the near future to organize a local at Norton, they having about 275 stockholders in the Norton County Farmers Union Store, and 150 in the Norton Cooperative Oil Company. As far as investigation has gone so far it is very encouraging.

The rainy weather spoiled our meeting at Tascos for Wednesday evening of this week, but have 3 other good meetings at Country School Houses, where several applications were signed, the group of the old Mount Pleasant Local thought best not to try to organize with less than 15 or 20 members so wrote up an escrow and agreed to see what they could do about it, if they fail to do this, then work for a larger local at Norton. A few signed the list and agreed to continue the good work. This School House meeting was 5 miles west of Norton and at this meeting we got the report that the petition for the Frazier-Lemke Bill had at last obtained the 218 signatures which of course brought lots of encouragement, sure hope this proves to be a true report.

Several have told me since this that if this Bill becomes a law they will join the Farmers Union, but they are looking at it backwards, as we have not been trying to get this bill passed to get members but have been trying to get members to get this Bill passed.

I truly hope if this Bill becomes a Law there will not be enough amendments to it but that we can still recognize it. This Bill would give us a new lease on life for Agriculture, but we need the cost of production Bill passed just as bad so let us continue organized action. At the same time for cost of production for Domestic Consumption, that we may control the marketing of our products to the extent that we may receive not only over-head expense, but for our labor working for ourselves rather than working for some one else without pay. We cannot pay our debts at a low rate of interest or even with no interest, if we must produce and sell at less than cost of production. So now come on boys and join our Union.

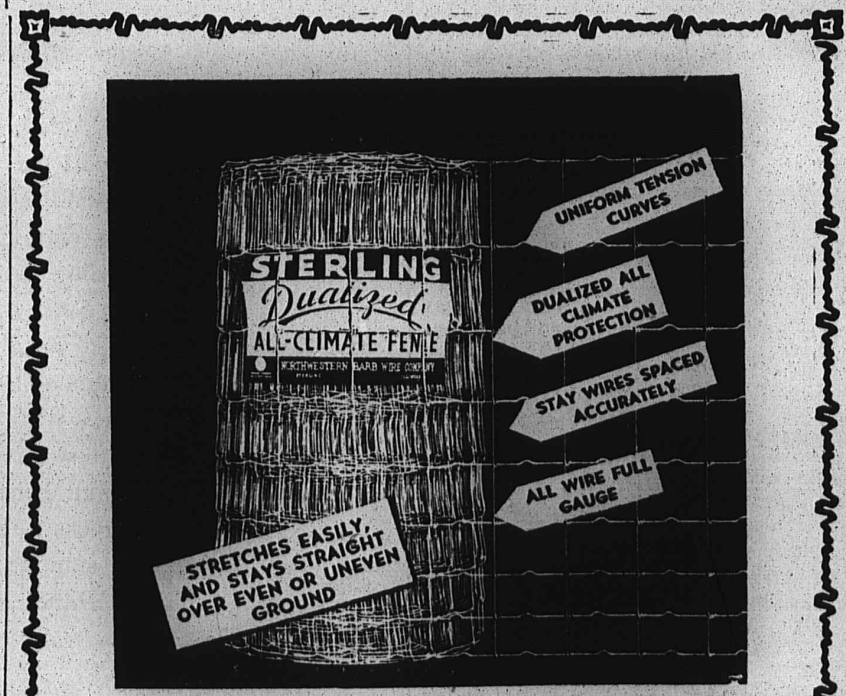
## Local Supplies

Below is a Price List of Local Supplies, printed for the convenience of all Local and County Secretaries in the Kansas Farmers Union.

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

Application Cards, 20 for	5c
Constitution, 10 for	5c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for	5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for	10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book	25c
Farmers Union Watch Feb.	50c
Farmers Union Button	25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen	10c
Farmers Union Song Book	20c
Business Manual	5c
Delinquency Notices (100)	25c
Secretary's Minute Book	50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney)	25c
Above lots of 10 or more	20c
Above lots of 100, each	15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)	each 75c

Write to  
**Kansas Farmers Union**  
Box 51, Salina, Kansas



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**FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N**  
Kansas City, Kansas

to get this done. Don't wait until the rest of us get it done to convince you for without you we may fail.  
Yours very truly,  
Ira L. Shoemaker.

## CROP INSECTS AT IT AGAIN

Many insect pests are out from their winter quarters and others are rapidly emerging, according to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which receives monthly reports on the insect pest situation all over the country. So far, the reports show that winter slowed up a few of them, but had little effect on most.

The Japanese beetle, for the first time since its discovery in the United States, suffered winter losses in a few places in the older infested territory. Cinch bug numbers in Oklahoma and some other parts of the Middle West were cut by the cold weather.

Winter reduced the late fall brood of the hessian fly, but does not seem to have retarded the early fall brood, now infesting wheat fields in southwestern Kansas. Other important cereal crop pests now active are the Mormon cricket, which began hatching in enormous numbers the last of April in Idaho and western Montana, the army cutworm, doing serious damage to alfalfa and small grains in Oklahoma and Colorado and to cotton in Texas; and wireworms, present in abnormally large numbers in Washington.

The eastern tent caterpillar gives every sign of repeating its last year's

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