



# The Kansas Union Farmer



VOLUME XXV

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NUMBER 39

## ROOSEVELT SIGNS BILL

All-Inclusive Farm Relief-Currency Inflation Measure Became Law on May 12. President Pleads for Mortgage Holders to Wait

### CAL WARD IN WASHINGTON

Kansas Farmers Union President to Stay and Confer with Leaders; Making Fight to Give Kansas Farmers Benefits This Year

President Roosevelt signed the farm relief-currency inflation measure on May 12, and at the same time appealed to mortgage creditors to abstain from foreclosures pending operation of the new farm legislation. A number of congressional leaders and government heads who will attend to administering the new law, were present as the President signed the bill.

The President is given broad powers under the conditions of the law, which place him in a position of ability to expand credit and currency and to lift farm commodity prices. The secretary of agriculture, Henry Wallace, also is given broad powers under the act. George N. Peek of Illinois is to be made chief administrator of the measure. M. L. Wilson of Montana will be in direct charge of administering the new law with reference to wheat, it is reported.

With the signing of the new law, new problems are presented. Much is left to those who administer the law, and to those from whom they seek advice and counsel.

The Farmers Union as a well organized unit of organized agriculture has had much influence in securing a law which looks to the rehabilitation of agriculture. Leaders of the Farmers Union have been contacted and advised with as such, throughout the period of formation of this far-reaching farm measure.

Now, as a natural consequence, these leaders are still being called on for assistance in shaping the affairs of administration of the new law. Kansas farmers will be greatly interested to know that Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, has been asked to remain in Washington for a few days, at least, in order that he may assist the administrators of the new law in shaping their policies.

Mr. Ward, and his associates including some Kansas lawmakers, are making a vigorous fight in Washington right at this time to the end that Kansas farmers may receive definite benefits, this year, from the new law. Mr. Ward as president of the Kansas Farmers Union is going along with the administration in this matter, and it is working out to Kansas' benefit. Every farmer in Kansas should, therefore, support the Farmers Union, and thus support leadership which is working for Kansas agriculture.

Mr. Ward's Notes Under the heading, "FARM EMERGENCY BILL BECOMES LAW," Mr. Ward writes some of his opinions and reports some of his observations for the readers of the Kansas Union Farmer, as follows:

As I write these notes, I have just learned that President Roosevelt has affixed his signature to the Farm Emergency Act, and the same is now a Federal Law. The passing of this law will go down in the annals of American history as one of the

## DIRECT SELLING REMINDS KINNEY JACOB AND ESAU

Well Known Leader Points to Action of Esau who Sold His All for a Mess of Pottage, Giving Jacob All Advantage

### SECOND OF SERIES

Some Farmers Fail to See that Direct Selling will Destroy Competitive Markets which Fix the Prices Paid for Hogs

A. M. Kinney, well known Kansas Farmers Union leader, has another story this week pointing out the fallacy of selling hogs direct from the farm to the packing house, without the employment of the price fixing open market. Mr. Kinney is writing a series of such articles, which are meeting with great favor among the readers of this paper. Mr. Kinney is associated with the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., at Kansas City, and Wichita. This week's installment follows:

#### A MESS OF POTTAGE

The old story of Jacob and Esau is brought to my mind whenever I hear of a farmer selling his hogs to packers. Jacob and Esau were twins. Esau was born first and therefore was his father's heir. As the boys grew up, Esau became a farmer and hunter, loving the fields and the chase. He seemed to be rather simple minded regarding his own interests. Jacob on the other hand, grew up to be a shrewd business man, jealous of Esau, and plotting to get his inheritance away from him.

Now, one day Esau came in from the fields very hungry and his mother had a nice dinner ready, but they would not let him eat any of it until he had signed over his inheritance to Jacob. Esau was hungry and all he could see was that mess of pottage. Jacob was not hungry and he became the owner of immense herds and hundreds of slaves. He was long headed, a good business man.

The men who control the packing houses are good business men. They saw years ago, that by going out and buying their hogs in the country, they could manipulate the market and buy their supply of hogs much cheaper than by bidding for them on the open competitive market; and so the packers or buyers go out to the country and buy their hogs that by selling to them they can escape the expense of selling on the open market, and realize five or ten cents more per hundred pounds than by shipping to the public market. And the farmers, like Esau, not looking ahead to the time when the competitive markets will be destroyed by this practice are bamboozled into trading a prosperous livestock industry for a rotten mess of pottage.

The packers only want the good hogs; the culls and throwouts go on the open market to help establish the price for the good hogs. One week not long ago, thirteen carloads of good hogs were shipped out of a town in Kansas direct to the packers, and a big carload of culls and throwouts were shipped to the open market. What would you think of a farmer holding an auction sale penning up his good hogs, cattle, and sheep in pens by themselves and telling the auctioneer that the good stock was to be sold at the same price that his culls and throwouts would bring at auction? Yet that is exactly what the farmers are doing when they sell direct to the packers.

#### NOT TIME FOR "STRIKE"

The "Farm Strike" has been called off.

The Farmers Holiday movement has not died, and will not die until agriculture is out of the danger it is now in. It was a few months ago, it may be an undetected movement, but it was brought about by undesirable conditions. When those conditions are entirely corrected, the Holiday movement will be entirely dead.

But with prices of farm commodities on a distinct upward trend, and with conditions as they affect farmers distinctly on the mend, no organization could call a strike which would force its members to forego marketing of their products.

This proves the truth of a statement which has been made many times, to the effect that with an improvement in the condition of the country's basic industry, the condition of the entire country shows improvement. And who can deny that the fear of what the farmers might do, if forced to do it, may have had something to do with forcing some sense into the heads of some of our lawmakers? Most of the lawmakers did not need it—but some needed it badly.

#### LETTER TO SECRETARIES

A letter is being mailed from the office of the secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union to the various local secretaries throughout the state. The secretary of each local is asked to get in touch with the local president, in order that they may get together and discuss what is in the letter.

It is hoped that the net result may be a marked increase in the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union.

The longest direct all-cable telephone circuits in the world are in the United States. They run from New York to Dallas, Tex., 1,860 miles.

#### WIBW RADIO SCHEDULE

The schedule for the regular Farmers Union broadcasts over WIBW, Capper Publication Radio Station at Topeka, includes the following: May 18, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company May 25, Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. June 1, Union Oil Co. (Cooperative) June 8, State Farmers Union. These programs begin at 7:30 o'clock each Thursday evening.

## PETERSON TELLS WHY FARMERS NEED A FARMERS UNION

Points out Need of Effective Parent or Central Membership Organization, which Hooks Up with Marketing and Purchasing Farmers Union

### COURSE TO FOLLOW

Unavoidable Position of Farmers Who Tried to Go Alone is What Led up to Development of Our Farmers Union

Peter F. Peterson of Alta Vista, was the speaker on the Farmers Union period of broadcast over WIBW, Thursday evening. Mr. Peterson is one of the real Farmers Union leaders in the state, and has been a member of the board of directors for the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association for a number of years. Mr. Peterson's talk answered the question, "Why should a farmer become a member of the Farmers Union?" Following his opening remarks Mr. Peterson said:

In the Kansas Farmers Union there are eight separate units to serve the Kansas farmer, no matter what his line of production, he is served by a cooperative service unit. I have no apologies to make for the changes that have taken place in the different units. They will have to stand on their own merits. The Farmers Union is a membership organization. It is not a business organization. It is not a political organization. It is not a religious organization. It is not a social organization. It is not a cultural organization. It is not a recreational organization. It is not a service organization. It is not a mutual organization. It is not a fraternal organization. It is not a benevolent organization. It is not a charitable organization. It is not a religious organization. It is not a political organization. It is not a social organization. It is not a cultural organization. It is not a recreational organization. It is not a service organization. It is not a mutual organization. It is not a fraternal organization. It is not a benevolent organization. It is not a charitable organization.

Agriculture is shifting like quick sand. In 1924 there were 34,000,000 acres in crops in the United States; in 1929, 36,000,000 and in 1930 an additional increase of 2,000,000 acres. But in 1931, due to drought and other reductions, there was a decrease of 9,000,000 acres. And while this was taking place, there was an increase in population of 23,000,000. During the past ten years the tenure relationship has changed quite materially. The net result of the changes in tenure of the individuals is a continuation of the trend toward more tenancy of live stock, in evidence since 1880, and has increased, counting owners that rent part of their crop, and to more than 50 per cent. There were 160,000 fewer farmers in the United States in 1930 than in 1920 and 20,000 more tenants. My conclusion is that the farmer has been trying to go it alone instead of cooperating with his fellowmen, and has been paying too much for his service and has in a large measure brought about this present condition.

In reviewing history, we find that such conditions as these were what have caused the movements in different countries and at different periods, and has caused the growth which the largest number of the agriculture population are not acquainted with at this time. In the Kansas Farmers Union, marketing units are those of live stock, grain, dairy and poultry; other units are petroleum products, insurance and audits. The creamery unit has a complete service to the producer from calling at the farm near one of the plants and taking the cream and manufacturing it into butter, putting it on the market through its own marketing organization in the large central markets, and thereby returning to the producer the full market price less the cost of procurement, manufacturing and selling. By patronizing the unit of the Kansas Farmers Union, you are building your safeguard and staying within a cash budget.

During the year 1929 Kansas manufactured 59,000,000 pounds of butter; 1930, 57,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 2,000,000 pounds. There are four 100 per cent cooperative creameries in Kansas which manufactured 5,000,000 pounds which is less than 10 per cent of the Kansas make. Therefore, the producer has a long way to go before he can say that cooperative marketing is not the best plan to follow.

What shall we do with the land kept under cultivation? Shall we follow a complete system of farming, or shall we be directed to establishing an efficient system of farming. It has seemed to me that the farmer living on his land, paying taxes, plowing from the domestic market, creat-

## BEST CUSTOMERS OF UNITED STATES USE SILVER MONEY

Senator Wheeler Points out Fact that Our International Trade would be Greatly Enhanced if We Should Remonetize Silver

### NO FLOOD OF SILVER

United States Becoming Isolated Because of Our Money Position; Wheeler Reads Copy of His Bill Published Here

In last week's issue of this paper, a portion of Senator Burton K. Wheeler's radio speech was published. Senator Wheeler is the author of the Wheeler Bill calling for remonetization of silver. The passage of this bill is one of the objectives of the National Farmers Union. The last part of the Wheeler talk is published here:

In the brief time which I have at my disposal today I want to impress on you as seriously as I can the fundamental differences between my bill and all the other proposed measures when it comes to the matter of international trade. Let us briefly summarize the international trade situation. Since the war every major nation of Europe has striven, and with considerable success, to make themselves self-contained; that is to say, to become as independent as possible of the import market for food and industrial products. I am not criticizing the attitude of these nations; I am merely stating it as a fact to be considered in planning our future destiny.

Where do our future markets lie? What countries are there in the market for the surplus goods which we produce? If you look over the map of the world you will find that in every case where there is a great potential market for either our agricultural goods or our manufactured goods in the countries who need them the most, the world's supply is so short of the products of our mills and factories that for several millions of her people an empty 5-gallon oil can is a luxury to preserve with care for a hundred domestic uses. They need our shoes, our clothes, and hundreds of thousands of automobiles. Mexico stands first in the nations of the world as a silver producer, and there is no country on earth whose prosperity would be so quickly and strongly reflected in our own as Mexico. Potential market for our goods. For many of our farm products the Orient is now the greatest of all markets.

When we deal with the international trade situation we should forget these expedients based on one or two years of monetary control. At the end of these periods we will be as badly in need of export markets as we are today. Such problems should be based on a theory of centuries, not years. My bill would establish a permanent and fixed ratio of value between gold and silver in every market in the world. The ratio would be in keeping with the relative production of the two metals over many centuries of time and would be in complete accord with the historical performance of the two metals as acceptable money in world markets. Under this standard of bimetalism international obligations would be fixed and not subject to such demoralizing fluctuations as we have witnessed in the nations of the world since the war.

To those who fear that the Government would be flooded with silver should we remonetize silver, as proposed in my bill let me ask, Where would the silver come from?

The Orient knows no other money excepting silver. For thousands of years many of these countries have refused to adopt the gold standard and have refused to use paper money or a checking system such as we have. Consequently, it is absolutely essential to their economic life that they keep the silver which they have in their own country in order to carry on their own trade and commerce. As an evidence of this, quite recently China and several other countries placed an embargo against the exportation of silver. Silver is to them what gold is to us. As the price of silver goes up China buys more silver, because she has to have more primary money when it becomes more valuable.

It has been suggested to me that in the event we remonetize silver we would stop the industrialization of China, India, and some of the South American countries. I think it is time that the American people stop thinking in terms of China, England, Japan and South America, but to think in terms of the United States.

The trouble in recent years has been that we have been more interested in the welfare of the peoples of the rest of the world than we have been in the people of this country. Giving China, India, Japan, and South America the benefits of cheap labor in order to permit them to industrialize their countries means, inevitably, the closing of factories in this country; it means, inevitably, that more people will be out of employment, lower wages, and longer hours. In other words, it means bringing down our standards of living to somewhere near the standards of living in the Orient, and I am at a loss to understand the minds of those who say that we must not remonetize silver because of the fact that it will stop the industrialization of the Orient and in other countries.

We are today becoming isolated from world trade. Our surpluses are thrown on the domestic market, creat-

#### MISS COWGER HONORED

Miss Pauline Cowger, of the Kansas Farmers Union state headquarters office in Salina, was elected state treasurer of the Business and Professional Women's club, at the annual meeting of that organization held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 12-14, at Garden City, Kansas. This is the second time Miss Cowger has been honored by that state-wide club. Previously, she had served two consecutive terms as state secretary.

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## A ROYALTY POOL WELL IS STARTED

Modern Rotary Outfit on E. D. Nelson Farm Near Lindborg Ready to Drill Important Test

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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 18, 1933

### WE ARE GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Prices for farm products, generally speaking, have increased materially within the past few weeks. Grain prices are higher, prices of live stock have advanced noticeably, and prices of cream and eggs show a good tendency to strengthen. While it is true that prices are not nearly high enough yet to make farming truly profitable, yet there certainly has been a marked improvement over conditions a few short weeks ago. Things are going in the right direction, to say the least.

Contrast this present picture with the picture which we saw when wheat was bringing only about 25 cents, hogs around 3 cents a pound, cattle \$4.50 to \$5 per hundredweight, and so on. It certainly looks as though we had turned the corner.

We still have a long way to go, however, before we can say we have recovered from the depression. We still have a long fight ahead of us—but who minds fighting especially when we have a chance to win?

Now, as we take stock of the situation, and as we congratulate ourselves on the fact that we are gradually struggling out of the quagmire that has mired us down, let us look into the forces which have contributed to our present improved position.

Certainly, we cannot thank the enemies of organized agriculture. We are getting out in spite of them. Enemies of organized agriculture would include the speculators and gamblers in farm products, as well as that handful of money lords of Wall Street who had a death grip on the monetary system of the United States.

They are enemies of organized agriculture because they know that an organized agriculture is decidedly against their program. They have known all along that as soon as farmers organized sufficiently to gain any influence over the lawmakers of this country, things would be changed and they would lose some of their power.

These enemies of organized agriculture have known, too, that they could not afford to allow the American people to see them in their true ugliness. They have known that if they were ever exposed, so that people generally could know just how they have warped and twisted the laws of this nation to fit their own greedy desires, they would lose control of America.

Now, two things have happened. The Farmers Union, through its national leadership and through the leadership of the various state organizations, has constantly been pointing out the fallacies of the policies of these privileged, grasping classes. The Farmers Union has kept hammering away. Some have chosen to

pay no attention to the warnings and preachings of this organization. Some who did not want to pay any attention have finally been forced to do so. If we could have had the membership support that our organization has deserved, the whole thing would have been brought to a head long ago. As it is, we have used what support we had, and have made a successful fight to bring the attention of the nation to the goings on of this unworthy crowd. That's one thing that has happened. Another thing that has happened was brought about largely through the greediness of the enemies of organized agriculture themselves. They played their game too strong. They went too far, blinded by avarice and greed. Through their manipulations, the farmers and the rest of the common people were bled white. The wealth of the country, as gauged by the measure of wealth which they had forced upon the country, virtually all accumulated in their hands. Four percent of this country's population gained title and control of more than eighty percent of such wealth. That didn't leave enough for the rest of us to carry on our business. That made it so we had bursting bins and starving people.

Naturally, that system tottered. The class which had set up such a howl whenever a suggestion was made that the government should assist the basic industry of the country, agriculture, as well as other essential industries, that class had to call for help. They found the fountain-head of their wealth had gone dry. They could blame no one but themselves. That was the second thing that happened.

Now when these two things happened, the American people were ready to look at the situation in the right way. The Farmers Union teachings predicated upon the fact that agriculture is the basic industry of this country, coupled with the glaring failure of the enemies of organized agriculture, placed the people in a position to receive a new deal, and to demand a new deal.

Naturally, when the country discovered and realized that the leadership of those who were known to be enemies of agriculture had failed, they turned to investigate what these "radical farmers" had been preaching so long. They found that the Farmers Union and other branches of organized agriculture had been preaching inflation. They found that we had been claiming that when farmers received a live and let-live price for their products the country prospered. They found that we had reason to demand conditions which would allow farmers to pay loans on the basis on which the loans were made.

With the adoption of the new relief measure which became a law only a few days ago, Farmers Union members have seen the adoption by this country of many Farmers Union principles.

These principles have already justified themselves. Even when the apparent adoption of these principles loomed up, and even before the new law based on them went into effect, prices began to rise and farmers benefited. Not only have farmers benefited, but the general resultant improved feeling experienced by all our population has been of untold benefit to business generally.

But our fight must go on. We have just started. Those who have held the whip-hand for so long have had no change of heart. They will defeat the present program if there is any possible chance for them to do so.

They held off the final moment for a long time; and they will employ some of the methods they used in doing that, in an attempt to defeat the present order of things. That means that they will continue to ridicule the Farmers Union and all the efforts at cooperative marketing. They will discourage, in every way possible, organization among farmers. Whenever possible, they will influence farmers not to join the Farmers Union. They probably will not do this openly, but will do as they have done before, and will do it under cover. They will continue to rejoice when a farmer stays out of his organization. They know that whenever that happens, they win a victory.

There is only one proper course for farmers to follow—and that is to join the Farmers Union and to preach it to their neighbors. We must take advantage of the gains we have made. We have positive proof that we are on the right course. Continued and increased membership in the Farmers Union is our insurance of continued progress toward real recovery.

### ROOSEVELT SIGNS BILL

(continued from page 1)

ers Union will be in a position where our views and ideas will be injected in the policies and plans of the new set-up.

The writer is on the job here in Washington, along with others of our farm leaders from all over the country. We are not here to criticize, but rather to build. We have some assurance that the program of administration of the new bill will be planned somewhat in conformity to our wishes.

The writer fully realizes the distressed condition of our people. I also realize that it is quite possible for any and all of us to lose sight of our best judgment and find ourselves in the class that usually tends to discredit and destroy. These are times when all of us should put our shoulders to the wheel. We should back up our President one hundred percent in his program of bringing about better conditions.

This is what the Kansas Farmers Union seeks to do with this new law. If the plan of operation and administration is correct, there is no question but what the farmer will get better prices for his commodities. We are going to insist that the plan of operation be as simple as possible and that real farmers be recognized in the set-up of the personnel.

I do want to emphasize to our readers the importance of going along with this program. I am sure that all will agree that we will get tremendously more out of it by being on the inside and giving it our moral support, than we will by taking an antagonistic attitude by criticizing the President and those who are attempting to do something really worth while for our folks.—Cal A. Ward.

### PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

W. P. Lambertson  
May 13, 1933

Representative Florence Kahn is a grandmother. Her mother, eighty-eight years old, is president of the San Francisco board of education. She goes to her office every morning and during each day writes her daughter here a long-hand letter.

New Hampshire with only two congressmen in Washington, has a lower house of the legislature with four hundred and thirty members. Each town or township has a representative.

As we steamed down the Delaware two weeks ago today, we met a Japanese freighter coming into Philadelphia for ammunition. We have given the President power to stop this in the future if he wants to.

The bonus army is in camp close to Mt. Vernon. Their electric-lighted army tents do look different from the dog houses on the Anacostia bottoms of a year ago.

Not a Republican from New England voted for inflation. Pennsylvania furnished five for, New York and New Jersey each one; the other twenty-three were west of the Alleghenies. High tariffs and high dollars are alpha and omega of our Republican East.

George N. Peek, the new administrator of the farm relief act, was chairman of the committee of 22 when it carried on its nation wide fight for the McNary-Haugen bill. As a member of that committee then I found

him to be an able aggressive and determined leader.

The President has enunciated a new philosophy of government with reference to its relationship with industry. The government is to assume a partnership attitude toward the production of trade practices and the enforcement of trade agreements. It involves suspension of the anti-trust laws. Looks like the era of unlimited competition is ended.

The new philosophy is embodied in the fact that it permits the secretary of agriculture to enter into trade agreements with processors to bring about higher farm prices. It likewise has caused the 30-hour week bill to fade out of the legislative picture. Instead, industry is to be encouraged to clean its own house by the establishment of minimum wages and shorter hours under the watchful eagle eye of Uncle Sam.

### A ROYALTY POOL WELL IS STARTED

(continued from page 1)

will be produced from this well. Ten cents buys a barrel of oil (40 oil produced) and the investor, after the oil is in his possession, may sell it at the prevailing market price. A dollar buys ten barrels, ten dollars buys a hundred barrels, and so on. That arrangement is known as proposition number one.

Under proposition number two explained in the advertisement, a man invests in a dollar's worth of production (if production is secured) for fifteen cents. Fifteen dollars so invested would return the investor a hundred dollars if oil is produced.

Of course, it is clearly understood that if oil is not produced the investor has simply lost his investment. However, the odds are so long that it amounts to a good proposition. The investor cannot lose more than he puts in, but he stands a good chance to make several times the amount of his investment. The best part of it is that it is a plain proposition, with no tricks to watch out for. C. E. Creitz, Salina, has been made trustee in the agreement, and enough oil has been assigned to him to assure full payment of all contracts.

The fact that the Empire people and the Texas company, as well as the Magnolia and Sinclair companies, have seen fit to invest in quite extensive holdings all around the location of this test well, speaks well for the possibility of oil being found in paying quantities. It is well located with respect to proven oil pools.

The Kansas Union Farmer recommends that its readers give this proposition careful study, and consideration.

### KANSAS WHEAT IN BAD CONDITION

(continued from page 1)

tures made fair growth following the mid-April rains but more moisture is needed to increase carrying capacity. Data started the season in below average condition and is now rated at 71 per cent of normal which compares with 79 per cent last May.

Barley was planted late and much of the seed was planted in dry soil. Planting was still being done in western Kansas the last week in April. The condition is 62 per cent, the lowest for many years.

The condition of tame hay is unusually low at 67 per cent of normal and compares with 80 per cent last May. Growth is not up to normal because of dry weather and cool temperatures. Alfalfa has continued fair growth in the eastern half of the state but development was retarded by the Army cutworm and is being injured in some eastern counties by the pea aphid. The condition of wild hay is also low at 75 per cent of normal. Growth is slow to start because of lack of early spring moisture.

Hay stacks are larger than last year but below average and total 296,000 tons. Last May 153,000 tons remained on farms. Supplies are well cleaned up in the western and southern parts of the state. In some counties late pastures have resulted in a feed shortage which has been rather serious. A large percentage of the carryover of hay is in the eastern third of the state. Sufficient moisture for current needs in all parts of the state due to mid-April and early May rains. Subsoil is still dry in most counties. Corn planting has made good progress in southeastern and southern Kansas. Little planting had been done in the northern half of the state or in the western third on May 1.

Acres of winter wheat for harvest this year in the United States totals 27,096,000 acres; last year, 33,866,000; 1926-30 average, 35,560,000. May forecast of production this year is 387,485,000 bushels; production last year, 462,151,000 bushels; 1926-30 average, 589,436,000. Abandonment this year, 32.2 per cent; last year 18.7 per cent; 10 year average 14.7 per cent. Rye production is forecast as 30,502,000 bushels; production last year, 39,855,000 bushels; 1926-30 5 year average 32,026,000 bushels.

### BEST CUSTOMERS OF THE UNITED STATES USE SILVER MONEY

(continued from page 1)

would have happened to gold. At the time of the California and Australian gold discoveries there was a serious agitation to demonetize silver, and even though it was getting too plentiful, and that they were not getting the value of what they were owed.

"What is wanted is a stable measure of value for the whole world. East as well as West, which can be secured by having one standard based upon the two precious metals linked together by a ratio."

In closing, let me say to you that every man who hears my views today and feels that I am right, I would ask that you respectfully write to your Senators and Congressmen, urging them to press for action in this Congress for the enactment of my bill—S. 70—to remonetize silver. Now

is the time to act—not tomorrow, but today.

The bill follows:

S. 70, Seventy-Third Congress first session

A bill to establish a bimetallic system of currency, employing gold and silver, to fix the relative value of gold and silver, to provide for the free coinage of silver as well as gold, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proportional value of silver to gold in all coins which are by law current as money within the United States shall be as 16 to 1, according to quality in weight, or pure silver or pure gold; that is to say, every bar, or bullion of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments with 1 pound weight of pure gold, and so in proportion as to any greater or less quantities of the respective metals.

Sec. 2. There shall be free coinage of both gold and silver, at the ratio fixed in this act, subject to the conditions and limitations now provided by law with respect to the coinage of gold; and all the laws of the United States relating to such coinage or to recoinage, exchange, or conversion of coin, bars, or bullion of gold, shall apply equally, so far as practicable, to silver.

Sec. 3. The dollar consisting of 25 8-10 grains of gold nine-tenths fine or of 412 1-2 grains of silver nine-tenths fine, shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity.

### ENTITLED TO DIVIDENDS

A note from Mr. Gert Anderson, president of the Hill City Farmers Union, states that all shipping associations members who were paid up Farmers Union members for 1932 are entitled to receive a five percent dividend according to the amount of live stock shipped through the Association that year. Looks as though cooperative marketing pays in and around Hill City, too.

Meat is a rich source of phosphorus. This mineral is necessary to all tissues of the body. Phosphorus is associated with calcium in building strong teeth and bones.

Chick losses can be reduced by culling and disposing of weak chicks at hatching time, states G. T. Klein, Kansas State College extension poultryman. Strong, healthy chicks have long backs and are of blocky build. Healthy chicks have yellow pigment in their shanks. They also have long down and well-healed navels.

The great importance of meat as a food depends not only upon its fuel value and its protein, but also upon the quality known as palatability.

### Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of sales of live stock marketed during week of May 8 to May 12, 1933 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

A. E. Johnson—McPherson Co. Ks—5 steers, 1052	5.90	A. E. Johnson—Dickinson Co. Ks—12 hogs, 231	3.90
Henry D. Kettler—Miami Co. Ks—7 steers, 887	5.75	Chas. Zoschke—Geary Co. Ks—23 hogs, 235	3.90
John Zischel—Dickinson Co. Ks—7 steers, 824	5.75	W. B. Robbins—Johnson Co. Mo—16 hogs, 298	3.90
B. Allen—Buchanan Co. Mo—21 steers, 847	5.50	S. L. Goodrich—Bourbon Co. Ks—7 hogs, 268	3.90
Lloyd Hardy—Pottawatomie Co. Ks—4 heifers, 782	5.50	J. W. Homrichhausen—Miami Co. Ks—12 hogs, 240	3.90
J. Flynn—Jackson Co. Mo—17 steers and heifers, 857	5.50	H. C. Terry—Lincoln Co. Ks—20 hogs, 240	3.90
V. H. Hooten—Douglas Co. Mo—18 steers, 819	5.50	C. E. Neuenchwander—Henry Co. Mo—8 hogs, 200	3.90
Ira Hunt—Geary Co. Ks—4 heifers, 656	5.50	Bert Parmeter—Dickinson Co. Ks—7 hogs, 212	3.90
John Hopkins—Buchanan Co. Mo—7 heifers, 707	5.25	Frank Elliott—Anderson Co. Ks—22 hogs, 210	3.90
L. C. Collins—St. Clair Co. Mo—18 steers, 1235	5.25	Luther Johnson—Chase Co. Mo—7 hogs, 207	3.90
Radcliffe and Coffman—Osage Co. Ks—18 steers, 1235	5.25	C. M. Stanley—Crawford Co. Ks—8 hogs, 240	3.90
J. E. Kinter—Phillips Co. Ks—13 steers, 1380	5.25	Jack Campbell—Chase Co. Mo—8 hogs, 230	3.90
Radcliffe and Coffman—Osage Co. Ks—38 steers, 1423	5.25	Nathan Derussan—Clay Co. Ks—17 hogs, 238	3.90
Fred Swenson—Clay Co. Ks—12 steers, 1050	5.00	Y. D. Johnston—Franklin Co. Ks—15 hogs, 230	3.90
Fred Goettker—Clay Co. Ks—12 steers, 1050	5.00	Oscar Gast—Miami Co. Ks—8 hogs, 229	3.90
Edward Beckler—Henry Co. Mo—5 hogs, 183	3.90	Roy L. Lee—Miami Co. Ks—2 hogs, 257	3.90
M. C. Carpenter—Clay Co. Ks—9 heifers, 733	5.00	Clark Rosenbaum—St. Clair Co. Mo—8 hogs, 213	3.90
Raymond Johnson—Geary Co. Ks—12 steers, 715	5.25	Glen Mitchell—St. Clair Co. Mo—8 hogs, 233	3.90
J. E. Kinter—Phillips Co. Ks—11 heifers, 697	4.75	H. M. McGowan—Butler Co. Mo—9 hogs, 183	3.90
Arthur Hoch—Wabunsee Co. Ks—8 heifers, 631	4.75	Oran Wisdom—Henry Co. Mo—5 hogs, 222	3.90
Ed Kummer—Geary Co. Ks—12 steers, 671	4.75	Q. W. Hordland—Jewell Co. Ks—13 hogs, 216	3.85
W. J. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	Arthur Haefel—Lafayette Co. Ks—10 hogs, 153	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	Charles Holloway—Jewell Co. Ks—13 hogs, 216	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	Mrs. W. A. Walters—Miami Co. Ks—14 hogs, 207	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	Clay Bowles—Jewell Co. Ks—8 hogs, 206	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	Y. D. Johnston—Franklin Co. Ks—15 hogs, 230	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	Guaterson Bros.—Osage Co. Ks—11 hogs, 260	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	A. B. Cox—Lincoln Co. Ks—36 hogs, 227	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	Heard Smith—Washington Co. Ks—36 hogs, 227	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	Phillip Lefman—Douglas Co. Ks—14 hogs, 207	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	Alfred Amos—Lafayette Co. Ks—10 hogs, 237	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	Clark Aaron—Leavenworth Co. Ks—10 hogs, 237	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	Chas. Elwood—Sullivan Co. Mo—12 hogs, 213	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	H. Heckman—Franklin Co. Ks—12 hogs, 213	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	Roy Horton—Lyon Co. Ks—5 hogs, 180	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	A. S. Benson—Miami Co. Ks—8 hogs, 225	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	David C. Johnson—Pottawatomie Co. Ks—11 hogs, 263	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	Linn Cox Exchange—Washington Co. Ks—11 hogs, 263	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	J. O. Hamilton—Henry Co. Mo—7 hogs, 210	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	Ira O'Brien—Anderson Co. Ks—8 hogs, 171	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	G. P. Schuler—Miami Co. Ks—8 hogs, 159	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	D. S. Barth—Henry Co. Mo—5 hogs, 192	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	J. H. Downing—Henry Co. Mo—5 hogs, 187	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	A. R. McVillars—Anderson Co. Ks—10 hogs, 210	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	Wm. Wickhorst—Osage Co. Ks—5 hogs, 234	3.85
J. W. George—Woodson Co. Ks—29 heifers, 745	4.75	Linn Cox Exchange—Washington Co. Ks—11 hogs, 263	3.85





## Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

### HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

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

#### Dear Junior Cooperators:

Because some of you may have missed last week's paper I'm going to repeat this week, details of the essay contest which we're having this month instead of a lesson.

The Club has been divided into three general classes, according to age, as we believe that this will give everyone this most equal chance.

Juniors from 6 to 9 years of age are to write an essay, the title of which must be: "Why I'm Glad My Folks Belong to the Farmers Union."

Juniors from 10 to 13 are to entitle their essays, "How the Farmers Union Has Helped my Folks."

Juniors from 14 to 16 are to send in essays on the subject: "How to Get More Folks to Join Our Farmers Union Local."

Write with pen and ink, if possible, and on one side of the paper only. Pencil written essays will be accepted however. Number your pages and be sure to write your name, address and age on the top of each sheet.

A letter for Aunt Patience should accompany each essay for we're anxious to hear from all of our Club members. Address the essays to Aunt Patience, care of the Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

The contest will close Saturday night, June 24th. No essay will be accepted after this date. The first prize in each class will be a wrist watch—so send in the very best essay you can write.

Goodbye, until next week.  
—Aunt Patience.

La Crosse, Kans.

I thought I would write since I had the time. It is quite a while since I wrote my last letter.

I thank you ever so much for my pin I received. I am wearing it most of the time. I think it is very nice. I never found my twin. Will you please help me find one. I am sure anxious to find out who gets that wrist watch. Well, I guess some of the other Juniors want some space too, so I'll close.

Your friend,  
Pauline R. Herrman.

Dear Pauline:  
It surely has been a long time since you've written. I was glad to get your letter. And I'm awfully glad that you liked your pin. We'll find a twin for you soon. I know. I'm anxious to know about the wrist watch, too. Please write to me again soon.

Dighton, Kans., May 6, 1933.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? We are happy. Up to the present 5 and 90-100 inches of rain has fallen since the middle of the week. Nearly all of the wheat is dead. But it will help the corn if it stops long enough so that we can get it planted.

Our school was out April 14. I graduated last year, but took the eighth grade over again. Have you had any rain yet. I sincerely hope you have, for I know you were all needing it. Today is my brother's birthday. He is 16. I am sending you a poem I wrote myself. I love to write. I think all the members should send in their lessons. I have always sent in my lessons as promptly as I could.

With lots of love  
Gladys N. Root.

Dear Gladys:

I was glad to get your letter—and I'm fine, too, thank you. And I was very happy to know that Katherine wrote you and that you answered her. I imagine your dog is cute—I'm going to have a yellow kitten, with four white feet—as soon as he is big enough to leave his mother. The "roose" like to have a picture of you. I know that picture that's in the paper up in the corner is you. Isn't it? I sure don't know what to tell you. I guess I had better close, so the other Juniors will have room for their letters. Tell all the Juniors hello for me, please. I wish they would write to me.

With lots of love  
Aunt Patience.

GINGER BREAD

There are numerous recipes for gingerbread, and some of them differ greatly. They vary all the way from a mixture that is not enriched by much shortening, has no egg in it, or any sugar except that from the molasses, to a mixture which has such a wealth of these materials that it is virtually a cake flavored with molasses and ginger and possibly other spices. We may choose from this assortment the gingerbread which is in keeping with the family taste.

The following recipe gives a gingerbread which is fairly rich and sweet:

1/2 cupful of sugar  
1/2 cupful of shortening  
2 eggs  
1 cupful of molasses  
2 1/2 cupfuls of flour  
1 1/2 teaspoonfuls of soda  
2 teaspoonfuls of ginger  
1/2 teaspoonful of salt  
1 cupful of boiling water.

The ingredients may be altered considerably without any danger of disaster to the results. You can omit the sugar entirely if you do not wish a sweet product. Or you can use three-quarters of a cupful of brown sugar in place of the granulated, and obtain a fine, sweet cake. You can use light or dark molasses, just as you choose. The former gives a delicately flavored gingerbread, in comparison with the rich-tasting one from the latter. Also, if you like to include spices other than just ginger reduce the amount of ginger from two teaspoonfuls to one teaspoonful, then add one teaspoonful of cinnamon and half a teaspoonful of cloves.

The cake method for mixing is the one to use if we want a gingerbread of the best possible texture. Cream the shortening until it is soft, then add the sugar in two-ta-

blespoonful portions, creaming well after each addition. Add the well-beaten eggs and beat very thoroughly. Add the molasses and continue beating. The most vigorous mixing during the whole process should come at this time. Then add the dry ingredients, which have all been sifted together, in about four-tablespoonful portions, alternately with small portions of boiling water. After each addition of dry ingredients beat for about half a minute, but after adding water mix only slightly.

When all the ingredients have been added, turn into the greased baking pan and bake. The batter will be very thin, almost alarmingly so. And because the batter is thin, it is rather fragile, and jarring or drafts will cause what is apt to be a common misfortune to gingerbread—falling.

Quicker methods of combining the ingredients may be resorted to if we are not particularly anxious to have superior texture. Melt the shortening and add the molasses and sugar in the mixing bowl. Add the beaten eggs and beat until well combined. Then all at once add the dry ingredients, which have been sifted together. Stir vigorously for about half a minute. Then add the boiling water, stir until the mixture can be beaten without spattering and then beat for about one minute. Turn the batter into greased baking pans.

Using sour milk instead of hot water will give a gingerbread that is still more tender and melting. Increase the soda in the above standard recipe to two teaspoonfuls; omit the hot water and in place of it use one cupful of sour milk, not heated, of course. Combine as usual, simply adding the sour milk as you would add the hot water.

It is imperative that gingerbread be baked in an oven which is not hot. The exact time to bake depends upon the temperature of the oven, and size of the cake. A loaf cake requires from 40 to 50 minutes. If in muffin pans, will be done in half an hour or less.

Or gingerbread may be baked in long, narrow pans that are rather shallow. Place one such cake upside down on the serving plate and lay a long, thin slice of banana. Place a second cake over this, right side up, then another slice of banana, and serve with lemon sauce.

Raisin Gingerbread

Dredge one cupful of seeded raisins with part of the flour from a standard gingerbread recipe. Then prepare as usual, but add the raisins before the final beating. Bake and serve hot with chocolate sauce.

Fruited Gingerbread

Chop half a cupful of pecans, or English or black walnut meats, rather finely, and mix with a cupful of orange peel into some pieces. Dredge these in part of the flour from a standard gingerbread recipe. Prepare the rest of the gingerbread recipe by the standard method and add the fruit and nuts before the final beating. Bake and serve hot with hard sauce.

Chocolate Gingerbread

Use two tablespoonfuls less of shortening than the standard recipe calls for and one-quarter of a cupful less of flour, but the rest of the recipe as usual. Melt two squares of unsweetened chocolate over hot water. If you are preparing the gingerbread by the cake method, add the melted chocolate to the shortening-sugar-egg mixture and beat well. If you are preparing it by the quick method, add the melted chocolate to the molasses-sugar-shortening mixture and combine thoroughly. Finish and bake as for plain gingerbread and serve with whipped cream.

Apple Gingerbread

Put into the oven, at 325-350 degrees F., a gingerbread batter prepared as usual. Then peel, core and cut into quarters or eighths five or six medium-size cooking apples. When the gingerbread is half done place the apple sections in rows over the top of the cake. Push the thin edge of the apple very gently down into the batter so that about one-third of the apple (or more) is lost from sight. The gingerbread must be handled quickly and gently. Sprinkle lightly with sugar, finish baking and serve hot with whipped cream which has been sweetened and flavored with cinnamon.

WHY NOT TRY

the 100 Per Cent Cooperative Plan

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

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

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas

Every Penny Counts

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

THAT'S WHAT YOUR OWN FIRM IS FOR—

Make use of it. It sells your live stock AT COST. Any profit resulting from handling your stock goes back to stockholder customers. One Dollar makes you a stockholder. Ask about it.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

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

COOPERATIVE MARKETING NOTES

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

The Vance Grain Company of Hutchinson, Kansas, in one of its mailing cards addressed to customers and prospective customers, especially those of the flour milling trade, says under date of April 8:

"O Boy, the way the co-ops. will hold the premiums up on you this coming season. They now seem to control 50 per cent of the receipts."

Considering its source, this is indeed a surprising admission. It is important to grain producers for two principal reasons. First, because it expresses the frank opinion (probably true) of a private grain handler that grain cooperatives actually are getting farmers full value for their commodity, and second, because it is a concession, even if made in an unguarded moment, that these cooperative grain dealers are going somewhere in the matter of control of the grain supply.

It is unlikely that the author of the above quotation would be willing to shout it from the housetops, because it is entirely contrary to what private grain dealers usually say for publication. Nevertheless, there are ample records through which the Vance Grain Company could justify its comment should it be called upon to do so. For example:

National Organization Changes the Situation

The winter wheat crop of 1929 was somewhat below the average yearly yield—577,000,000 bushels, but in spite of this fact, and the further fact that export business was generally good from day to day, cash wheat at the Kansas marketing centers sold at from 10 to 12 cents a bushel below the Kansas City September futures.

On July 15, 1929, the price of cash wheat was \$1.22 as against \$1.35 for the September. On July 30 cash wheat was \$1.25 as against \$1.35 for the September. These wide discounts relative to futures prevailed at a time when Farmers National Grain Corporation was not in operation and when the private grain handler was comparatively unhampered in his well known policy of exacting from the producer every fraction of a cent the "traffic would bear."

In 1930 the winter wheat crop was considerably larger than that of 1929—601,000,000 bushels, and in 1931 the winter wheat crop was practically a record crop—the yield having reached the enormous total of 797,000,000 bushels. But by this time the cooperatives had gained influence and membership, and especially a voice in and some control of the merchandising machinery at terminal markets through the organization and operation of their national agency, Farmers National Grain Corporation. The merchandising policy of the latter is well known to be that of paying the producer every cent the market will justify, and such revolutionary tactics created an unprecedented but wholesome competition which the private handler was compelled to meet.

WE OFFER

1. Policies for all ages, 1 day to 65 years.

2. Child's policies with Waiver of Premium. Benefit and Optional Settlements at Maturity.

3. Ten Year Term to protect the mortgaged home.

4. Ordinary Life, 20 Payment Life, Farmers Special, Endowment age 65, 10, 15, and 20 Year Endowments.

5. Single Premium Policy and the One Year Endowment investment policy.

6. Premiums payable Quarterly, Semi-Annually or Annually.

7. Cash, Loan, Paid-up and Extended values at end of second year.

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

Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Des Moines, Iowa

Legal Reserve Life Insurance

Safest Investment Known

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards.....30 for 10

Credentialed blanks.....10 for 10

Business Manual, now used instead of Ritual, each.....50

Local Sec'y Receipt Book.....50

Farmers Union Buttons.....50

Farmers Union Song Leaflets, per dozen.....100

Secretary's Minute Book.....50

Business Manual, now used instead of Ritual, each.....50

Farmers Union Watch Fobs.....50

Ladies Auxiliary Pins.....50

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor

WRITE FLOYD M. LYNN Box 51, Salina, Kansas

Too Bad

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

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS

Offers you insurance protection against the hazards of Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado, Hail, as well as Automobile and Mercantile Insurance.

WATCH THIS AD FOR THE NAMES OF YOUR HOME AGENTS

This is a partial list of our agents by counties

Another list will be published next week.

PHILLIPS' COUNTY

R. M. Clarke, Kirwin, Kansas

L. E. Clason, Long Island, Kans.

L. E. Fox, Logan, Kansas

O. E. Gartrell, Speed, Kansas

O. W. Holmes, Logan, Kansas

W. C. Whitney, Phillipsburg, Kansas

C. M. Schiller, Logan, Kansas

Frank E. Walker, Alma, Neb.

Ivan A. DuBois, Aggra, Kansas

E. E. Whitney, Speed, Kansas

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

R. D. Samuelson, Olsburg, Kans.

Fred Bernitter, St. Marys, Kas.

Vinton M. Hatfield, Wamego, Kansas

W. H. Pierson, Blaine, Kansas.

PRATT COUNTY

Kenneth Spencer, St. John, Kas.

REPUBLIC COUNTY

R. M. Glenn, Courtland, Kas.

C. R. Horak, Munden, Kas.

Ed. Rosenquist, Courtland, Kas.

H. M. Sweet, Hardy, Neb.

Owen J. Williams, Belleville, Kas.

Geo. W. Bushby, Belleville, Kas.

Ed Chopp, Narka, Kansas.

Charles Chizek, Norway, Kansas.

RENO COUNTY

E. W. Pownell, Hutchinson, Kas.

RILEY COUNTY

Floyd Condray, Stockdale, Kas.

M. Joy Hammett, Manhattan, Kas.

E. E. Huse, Manhattan, Kas.

A. C. Sharp, Wakefield, Kas.

Grace E. Woods, Keats, Kas.

W. N. Carlson, Randolph, Kas.

Any of the above agents will be glad to help you with your insurance problems. CALL THEM UP.

## LADIES' AUXILIARY TO F. E. AND C. U. OF A.

Mrs. Walter Hammel—President.....Palmer, Kans.  
Mrs. C. Y. Johnson, Vice President.....Garnett, Kans.  
Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer.....Clay Center, Kans.  
Mrs. Wm. Campbell, Junior Instructor.....Kincaid, Kans.  
Mrs. F. M. Black, Lecturer.....Kincaid, Kans.  
Miss Emma Mall, Chaplain.....Clay Center, Kans.

Notice to all Ladies Auxiliary Secretaries:

Please send the dues in to the State Secretary-Treasurer as soon as possible.

Those wishing help or information on organizing a Ladies Auxiliary please write Mrs. Walter Hammel or Mrs. Black.

Would be very glad to hear from any of the Auxiliaries either personally or through the medium of this paper.  
Mrs. Everett Alquist, Sec.-Treas.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

### FROST-PROOF CABBAGE,

each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Onions Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Pricetaker, postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$5.00. Tomato, large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with variety name, Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Pepper mossed and labeled, Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, postpaid: 100 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50. Full count, prop. pt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK. 5-25-c

### BUY FROM THE GROWER,

Sumac or Red Top cane sacked, \$1.00 cwt. Ask for samples. Will deliver in truck load lots at special prices.—Cedar Vale Cooperative Co., Cedar Vale, Kansas. Chau. Co. ctf

### BEST QUALITY WHITE, BLACK

GIANTS; BUFF MINORCAS. Chicks, eggs. Depression prices. Other breeds.—The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kansas. (Member F. U.) ttc

### FOR SALE: White Seed Corn.—C. O.

Thomas, Zurich, Kansas. 5-18-p

### GENUINE JERSEY WHITE GIANT

CHICKS, 50—\$5; 100—\$8.50; 300—\$25.00; 500—\$40. Prepaid. Prompt shipments.—The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kansas. ctf

### FOR SALE—Wheatland Milo, 85

germination, 1 cent per pound. Two 10-month old bulls, milking type Shorthorn—Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kans.—6-1c

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Fred Bernitter, St. Marys, Kas.

Vinton M. Hatfield, Wamego, Kansas



## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

### ANNOUNCE BIG PICNIC CONWAY SPRINGS JUNE 5

W. H. Reynolds of Conway Springs Says They Expect to Have Big Day with Lots of Fun and Entertainment; Ward and Others to Speak

One of the big Farmers Union picnics will be held on June 5 at Conway Springs, in Sumner county. This will be on Monday, and on Monday night, the same date, Zephyr Local will hold its regular meeting.

This will be a big picnic and will be addressed by Cal Ward, Kansas Farmers Union president, and by other able speakers. It is likely that A. M. Kinney, former state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union and now with the live stock firm, will be one of the speakers. L. J. Alkire of the Wichita house of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., will also be on the program.

W. H. Reynolds, one of the real Farmers Union leaders of the state, of long standing, who lives at Conway Springs and operates the Farmers Union business activities there, announces that they expect to have a large crowd of people out for the occasion. There will be plenty of good entertainment, and all will enjoy the day thoroughly. Farmers who can arrange to attend will be amply repaid if they reserve that day for the purpose of attending this good Farmers Union picnic.

### OTTAWA CO. F. U. MEETING IS SCHEDULED FOR JUNE 2

The Ottawa County Farmers Union will hold its regular monthly meeting in the I. O. O. F. basement on Friday evening, June 2, at 8 p. m. It was planned at first to hold this meeting on May 19, but due to the fact that the date conflicted with the date of the Minneapolis High School exercises, the Farmers Union meeting has been postponed to meet June 2.

Several important topics will be discussed at this meeting. A speaker from Salina is expected to be present. Program, lunch and dance as usual.

I. E. Sewell, President.

John A. Myers, Sec'y.

### RILEY CO. MEETING, JUNE 2

The second quarterly meeting of the Riley County Farmers Union No. 15 will be held at Ashland school house Friday, June 2, at 11:00 a. m.

All members are invited to attend.

Dinner will be served at noon.

John Graham, President.

Gust Larson, Secretary.

### NEW LOCAL AT MILAN PLANNING BIG MEETING

Dixon Center Local No. 1438, at Milan, Kansas, is one of the newly revived locals, and it is making a very good showing. A few months ago, this local, using a charter of a local which had not been called in, but which barely existed, took on new life and activity. Its membership includes old members from this and other neighboring locals which had virtually become inactive, together with a number of new members. L. J. Alkire, manager of the Wichita house of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., and his associates, were active in creating new interest at Milan. Great credit is due the active leaders and members in and around the Milan community, for the progress being made.

Now, according to Wm. Hebbard, local secretary, this local is planning a fine meeting to be held in the high school building in Milan on the evening of May 29, Monday. Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will be the principal speaker. Mr. Alkire also plans to be present, and will be on the program. Entertainment features are being provided by the local membership. It will be a great meeting, and should be well attended.

### ROCK CREEK LOCAL MET

Rock Creek Local 1810, near Edgerton, Kansas, met on May 4, with a very good attendance, reports Albert McConnell, local secretary. A fine program was given, and was thoroughly enjoyed. A sack lunch with coffee was served. All had a good time and all felt benefited by having attended. "Here is hoping for more such meetings," says Mr. McConnell.

G. W. Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., was the scheduled speaker; but the rain and resultant bad dirt roads prevented him from attending. Members of the local are looking forward to another time when Mr. Hobbs can be present.

### ANDERSON CO. UNION TO MEET EVENING OF MAY 18

The Anderson County Farmers Union will meet at Mt. Zion schoolhouse northeast of Lone Elm on Thursday night, May 18.

E. P. Schiefelbusch, president of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association, and Jake Rippe, state representative, will address the meeting.

This will be another good meeting, and all farmers are invited.

Francis R. Kelley, Co. Sec.

### HAWKINS LOCAL 1615 FRANKLIN CO. IN MEETING

I suppose when one likes to read the Neighborhood Notes so well, one should make a little contribution to them once in a while.

I thought perhaps Snipe Creek would lumber up their pencil and report once in a while, as their reports were very interesting to me, for it was at that school house I tried the patience of several teachers. I was born and raised in the stone house just south of the school house.

We have had some very good meetings of the Local and they should have been reported, but time doesn't hang very heavy on my hands and at the last election of officers they gave me a brand new boss by electing Mr. G. N. Saylor as president (but handling him with the same old secretary) and I rather expected he would do the hard work and write up some fine reports of our meetings.

At one of our meetings we had a fine debate team from the Ottawa High School with us and they told us of our taxes. We often speak of the reckless young folks, but we dare say when it comes their turn, they will fill their places better than we have filled ours and our government will be in safe hands unless we leave it in the hands of the young folks.

The young lads had charge of one program and they secured some nice music and social numbers and Mr. J. F. Staadt took the task of reviewing some of the work of the last legislature.

Last Tuesday evening, May 16, the president had charge of the program of nice music and vocal numbers. Mrs. J. H. Young took the broad subject, "The Advantages of Being a Farmers Union Member." She will have to make a continued story of that subject, as there is quite a list of advantages when they are all recorded.

One of the members that handed in his dues Tuesday evening, said his rebates from the Live Stock Company more than paid his dues every year. I sure takes careful planning to keep the dimes and nickels coming in faster than they slip out, but maybe if we help where we can the worm will not be the same on the other side.

On June 13 the Local has been invited to meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Young's, but there won't be any waiting for an act of Congress to work out any domestic allotment plan, so far as home-made ice cream and cake are concerned for there are several members (their names may appear in the casualty list of the next report) who can certainly reduce the ice cream surplus.

Mr. Robert Tullos is program chairman and Mrs. Don Beck refreshment chairman for the June meeting.

### BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending May 10, 1933

#### BUTTER

During the current week, while the butter market has been almost erratic, there was a gain of 3-4 cents from the quotation at the opening against the quotation at the close for Extras That grade opened on May 4 at 21 1-4 cents, advanced to 22 cents on the 6th, back to 21 1-2 cents on the 8th, again advancing to 22 cents on the closing day. Standards opened at 21 cents, advanced to 22 cents on the 6th, back to 21 3-4 cents on the 8th, and again advanced to 22 cents at the close. 89 score butter carlots opened at 20 3-4 cents, advancing to 21 1-2 cents on the 6th, back to 21 cents on the 8th, and again advancing to 21 1-4 cents at the close. 88 score cars opened at 20 1-4 cents up to 21 cents and closed at 20 1-2 cents.

While there are a good many factors that have entered into the situation and from what sources to secure our taxes. We often speak of the reckless young folks, but we dare say when it comes their turn, they will fill their places better than we have filled ours and our government will be in safe hands unless we leave it in the hands of the young folks.

Whatever the real factors are that have caused the lighter production, the facts remain that for the week ending May 6th, the American Association shows a decrease in production of 3.81 per cent as compared to the same week in 1932. The Land O'Lakes Creameries with 327 plants reporting shows a decrease of 4.06 per cent as compared to the former year. Prices are cheap enough so that consumption of butter is relatively good and when we consider the extreme situation we find ourselves

Mr. H. L. Morgan, Mrs. L. H. Perkins and Mrs. Henry Vogler served refreshments at the last meeting.

If every member would hang up a little motto that reads something like this: "The Local Needs Me Every Time It Meets," and come when it is possible to do so, oh, what a help it would be.

Mrs. Harry Morgan.

in, in regard to unemployment, butter consumption can be said to be remarkable. All of these things are factors that would effect the market and cause a higher tendency even in normal times.

There is no question, however, but what our present advance up to 22 cents for Standards and Extras from a low of a little over 16 cents during the middle of January has been brought about very largely as a result of the inflation policies of the present administration to increase the price of farm commodities, but nevertheless the supply condition is a factor. It would appear that the Farm Relief Bill, (it has now actually become law and undoubtedly will be signed today by the President) has come too late to affect the production situation this year.

The writer has just returned from a trip to South Dakota in which I covered a good deal of the territory in the state east of the Missouri River. Everywhere it was apparent that about all of the land available is being seeded and in some cases it would even appear considerable pasture land is being plowed up and put to wheat, showing that the individual action of the farmer is to act entirely upon their own initiative to reduce production cannot be relied upon. We will admit that farmers in the Dakotas have a splendid excuse for wishing to increase their production of wheat, and especially in view of the fact that the winter wheat crop as is now evident will be very light but it shows that the general inclination the minute there is any reason for same tends to increase production.

This writer does not believe that any of the inflation policies of the administration can be made to work without any attempt to control production, unless, of course, nature should step into the picture and be the prime factor in lesser production. So far as wheat is concerned this year, nature may supply the remedy, but there is no assurance that that remedy will be supplied so far as butter, eggs, and poultry products are concerned, and it would appear that there is disposition to produce to the limit, in view of the fact that these products in sympathy with the general movement have had some advance.

Eggs have already attained very distressing figures so far as the statistical position of the market is concerned, and receipts continue to run considerable over the same time last year, which shows that although our storage season on eggs is drawing to a close, large quantity of eggs must still be placed into storage for the current consumptive requirements is no where near sufficient to consume what is being produced at the present time. If this condition extends throughout the season, we are here to predict that eggs will be cheap this coming fall and winter, regardless of

## Two Minute Talks About Direct Selling of Live Stock

Being a series of short, straight-from-the-shoulder, discourses on the evils of selling live stock direct to packers, thus getting away from the price-lifting influences of selling through a commission firm on the competitive market.

Direct selling has never originated a price advance for live stock. Even the most rabid supporters of this practice, and the direct buyers themselves, do not make any greater claim than direct hogs are paid for at a margin under prices at a basing public market. They frankly state that the margin under the basing market is sufficient to cover all marketing expenses.

On the basis of their own claims direct selling is only a follow process. It has no strengthening influence. Until the basing market rises direct buyers never advance their prices, but the buyer does use the direct hogs to beat down the price at basing markets, where if all demand were centralized under competition, there would be a substantial advance.

In such times as these producers need every advance that can be produced. Direct selling has caused the lowest prices on record, so that there can be no hope for relief along that line. We know the value of competition in price-making, and in proportion to the buying side is forced into competitive channels prices will advance. A return to the competitive market is one of the surest ways to bring farm relief.

Prices on farm commodities must advance. The only way to advance hog prices is through forced competition. The open markets must be maintained if the farmers of this country are to prosper. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company is doing everything in its power to reduce the cost of marketing. Over \$200,000.00 has been returned to stockholder patrons. Share in this dividend—consign your next shipment to the Farmers Union.

If farmers in the United States continue to expand the direct marketing system in the next five years, as

what is done otherwise, for we simply cannot pile up great surpluses in the visible supply where the consuming public can see and know about it and maintain prices.

We are predicting that the administration will recognize this fact and in connection with the attempt to bring about better commodity prices we can look forward to some drastic regulations in regard to production.

#### EGGS

The egg market was relatively very steady with nothing to assist it but

the general inflation news. Had the egg market been left to stand entirely on its own pins with production and receipts and into storage movement running as they are, there is no question but eggs would have been considerably lower throughout the current week. Eggs have shown relatively very slight advance over the low prices attained, and is no where near in line with the advance on butter, showing that inflation news alone is not enough to advance the prices in face of tremendous production.

### TEST ON POOLED TRACT LOCATED ON MAJOR TREND

The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company test well south of Lindbergh in McPherson County not only is located in one of the most productive oil and gas counties in Kansas, but it lies just north of the so-called Joplin anticline which passes through several counties from southeast to northwest. If you will study the production map if Kansas you will find that this anticline is dotted with pools located within a few miles of each side. Indeed, there is a whole series of pools beginning in the southeast corner of Greenwood County and running northwest into Rooks County. McPherson County alone already has four pools and the wells have come in varying size all the way from a few hundred barrels to several thousand barrels.

There are five known producing levels, beginning at about 2900 feet and ending at about 3800 feet. This well will be drilled to the lowest known producing level if necessary. Pipe lines are available in case either oil or gas are discovered in paying quantities, and drilling conditions are favorable. The block is located just about far enough away from another pool to justify the hope that structural conditions exist as indicated by the core drill.

# Would You Like to Receive a Monthly Check from Oil?

To pay a small part of the cost of this development, Shirley L. Clum, part owner of the block and in charge of the development program, is offering, subject to prior sale, a part of the oil, only if, as, and when produced. Under No. 1, below, if oil is produced the purchaser will receive the market price, when sold, for each barrel of oil he purchases.

Under No. 2, the purchaser will receive from the proceeds of the sale of oil, only if, as, and when produced, one dollar for each fifteen cents he thus spends. If no oil is found on land mentioned, the purchaser simply loses what he spent; if oil is produced he will receive many times the money spent.

Mr. Clum has made an assignment to G. E. Creitz as trustee, of enough oil to cover all purchase contracts, and said assignment has been recorded.

## This Well Will Be Completed Within Ninety Days

This is your opportunity to place yourself in the same position for income as the major oil companies who are spending thousands of dollars in the drilling of this well and in the further development of this block.

Half of the royalty under 400 acres of this block is owned by the Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Co. and the Flag Oil Co. All stockholders of these companies which includes the Kansas Farmers Union, will greatly benefit by any production on pooled land.

**ROYALTY IS THAT PART OF OIL PRODUCED THAT DOES NOT BEAR ANY OF THE EXPENSE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTY.**

CUT OUT THIS ORDER BLANK AND MAIL IN WITH YOUR REMITTANCE NOW

CUT OUT THIS ORDER BLANK AND MAIL IN WITH YOUR REMITTANCE NOW

G. E. CREITZ,  
Farmers Union Insurance Bldg.,  
Salina, Kansas.  
Dear Sir:

#### No. 1.

I hereby purchase \_\_\_\_\_ barrels of oil out of one hundred twenty-five thousand (125,000) barrels at TEN CENTS, per barrel, if, as, and when produced from a one-quarter undivided working interest in and to a certain oil and gas lease dated the 7th day of January, 1933 and recorded the 19th day of January, 1933 in the office of the register of deeds at McPherson, McPherson County, Kansas, covering the following described land, to wit:

East one-half of the northwest one-quarter of section twelve, township eighteen south, Range four west;

and enclose the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars (\$ \_\_\_\_\_) in payment therefor. It is understood and agreed that the undersigned purchaser of said oil shall not be liable in any manner for any of the cost of the development or operation of said property.

It is further understood and agreed that G. E. Creitz of Salina, Kansas, shall act as trustee, without compensation, to market said oil and to distribute the proceeds thereof prorata to the purchasers of said oil upon demand. The trustee may deduct from the moneys received only the actual expense of distributing said funds.

ACCEPTED: \_\_\_\_\_ 1933 \_\_\_\_\_

Trustee

Purchaser

Make all checks payable to G. E. Creitz, Trustee.

G. E. CREITZ,  
Farmers Union Insurance Bldg.,  
Salina, Kansas.  
Dear Sir:

#### No. 2.

I hereby purchase \_\_\_\_\_ worth of oil to be paid me out of the first One Hundred Thousand Dollars worth of oil marketed, only if, as, and when produced from a one-fourth undivided working interest in and to a certain oil and gas lease dated the 7th day of January, 1933 and recorded on the 19th day of January in the office of register of deeds at McPherson, McPherson county, Kansas, covering the following described land, to wit:

The East Half of the Northwest Quarter, Section Twelve (12), Township Eighteen (18) South, Range Four (4) west;

and I enclose the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars (\$ \_\_\_\_\_) which is fifteen percent (15%) of the above amount and is payment in full therefor.

It is understood and agreed that the undersigned purchaser of said oil shall not be liable in any manner for any of the cost of the development or operation of said property.

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### EMPIRE, TEXAS, SIN- CLAIR, MAGNOLIA ARE INTERESTED IN PLAY

While there is never absolute assurance that a test well will produce oil or gas, there is, by general consent, at least a better chance where the major oil companies are interested.

In the block in McPherson County, two major companies, the Empire and Texas, have large lease holdings while the Sinclair and Magnolia have smaller interests. Thousands of dollars were spent in core drilling this block to determine the structure and these explorations reveal an unusually good chance, that the test well will be a success.

It is probable that other major companies will purchase some of the acreage and communitize their leases. In any event they are very much interested in this location as evidenced by the amount of money already spent in preliminary exploration and the purchase of the leases and payments of rentals thereon.

Officials of the Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company and The Flag Oil Co., are highly elated by the fact that so many of the largest major operating companies are vitally interested in the first test to be drilled on a pooled tract.