



# The Kansas Union Farmer



ORGANIZATION EDUCATION COOPERATION  
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## A BATTLE IS ON WM. LEMKE SAYS IN RADIO SPEECH

Co-Author of Frazier-Lemke Bill As-  
sails Enemies of Emergency Farm  
Financing Measure, Speaking  
on Farmers Union Hour

### IS DANGER AHEAD

We Have Plenty of Actual Wealth  
but Have Money Famine, With  
Money Supply in Hands of  
Few; Frazier Bill is  
Remedy

Following is the radio speech de-  
livered by Congressman William  
Lemke of North Dakota, co-author of  
the Frazier-Lemke bill, on the mon-  
thly Farmers Union broadcast period  
over a nation-wide hook-up, Satur-  
day, April 28:

Friends and listeners, the battle is  
on. We have had several skirmishes.  
The farmers are again confronting  
betrayal by the reactionary stand-  
pointers of both parties. A bi-partisan  
coalition against the Frazier-Lemke  
Bill has been formed between the re-  
actionaries of the Republican and  
Democratic parties. Alas, the power  
these "believers" can exert is being  
brought upon the members who  
signed the Frazier-Lemke petition to  
withdraw their names and upon others  
not to sign. So far they have suc-  
ceeded in getting twelve names  
withdrawn and in checking others  
from signing. The battle lines, how-  
ever, are being drawn tighter and  
tighter on all fronts and will continue  
until the November election when the  
people of this nation, I am confident,  
will win a final and complete victory.  
In the last election we drove the mon-  
ey changers from the first floor into  
the basement where they are still  
mixing the medicine and infusing it  
into the legislation of this nation. In  
the next election, we will drive them  
out of the basement and permanently  
out of Washington. Let the standpat-  
ers of both parties beware.

In the meantime, progress is being  
made. The American Federation of  
Labor, through its president, William  
Green, has come to the aid of the  
farmers—to the aid of all the people  
of this nation—to the support of the  
Frazier-Lemke Bill. Hundreds of  
thousands of farmers, bankers, busi-  
ness and professional men and women  
throughout the nation have written  
and wired their members of Congress  
demanding to know under whose in-  
struction and dictation they are  
withdrawing their names when they op-  
pose the only emergency legislation  
before Congress—the legislation that  
will give real and not make-believe  
relief, not only to the farmers but to  
women and children. They demand  
that their representatives in Congress  
ignore these bi-partisan "believers"  
and sign the petition to withdraw the  
committee and to bring the bill  
out on the floor for discussion and  
passage.

Contraction of Currency  
The international bankers would  
now lead us to believe that there has  
already been an expansion of the cur-  
rency—this is absolutely false. Not  
only has there not been an expansion  
of the currency, but the administration  
of this year has been a contraction, a  
deflation equal to \$9.85 per capita. The Treas-  
ury reports show that on February  
28th, 1933 there was \$52.23 per capita  
in circulation while on February 28th,  
1934, there was \$42.40. This in spite  
of all the wild and exaggerated claims  
of expansion, there has been a defla-  
tion of \$9.83 per capita. In order to  
cover up this deflation, we have bor-  
rowed billions of dollars and issued  
tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds to  
bolster up our tottering financial  
structure, but there is danger ahead  
because we cannot borrow ourselves  
out of debt. We cannot save our  
selves from a final accounting—from  
Judgment Day—by a further contrac-  
tion of the currency and accumulation  
of the wealth of this nation in the  
hands of a few—in the hands of the  
coupon clippers.

Dangers of Bankruptcies  
There is danger ahead—the Govern-  
ment is still trying to get prosperity  
by borrowing—by issuing billions  
more of tax-exempt interest-bearing  
bonds. By the end of this year this  
nation's debt will be some thirty-two  
billion dollars. The average interest  
on this huge sum will be about 3 1/2  
per cent which amounts to \$1,120,  
000,000 per annum. This is the na-  
tional debt. It does not include that  
of states, counties, cities, and other  
political subdivisions. These states,  
counties, cities, and other political  
subdivisions, as well as individuals,  
have all stretched their credit to the  
limit.

This Nation is bankrupt; every  
State in this Union is bankrupt; the  
people of the United States, as a  
whole, are bankrupt. The public and  
private debts of this Nation, which  
are evidenced by bonds, mortgages,  
notes, or other written instruments  
amount to about two hundred and  
fifty billion dollars, and it is estimated  
that there is about fifty billion dol-  
lars of which there is no record, mak-  
ing in all three hundred billion dollars  
of public and private debts. The total  
physical cash value of all the prop-  
erty in the United States is now esti-  
mated at about seventy billion dollars.  
That is more than it would bring if  
sold at public auction. In this we do  
not include debts or the evidence of  
debts, such as bonds, mortgages, and  
notes. These are not physical cash  
so forth. These are going to pay  
property. These are going to pay  
three hundred billion dollars with only  
seventy billion dollars. It cannot be  
done unless we first put more money  
into actual circulation—not by bor-  
rowing it in the hands of a few, but

by putting it into circulation among  
the people. Let Wall Street call that  
debasing of the currency and make  
the most of it. We are more con-  
cerned with not debasing American  
manhood and womanhood.

At 5 per cent the interest on this  
vast indebtedness amounts to \$15,-  
000,000,000 annually, or \$120 a year  
for every man, woman, and child. The  
amount of money in actual circula-  
tion in this country is about two bil-  
lion dollars. There is not enough  
money among the people to enable  
them to employ and utilize the en-  
ergy of these men and women in  
necessary and useful work—there is a  
money famine. We have made a  
money famine of a once proud people.  
States, counties, cities, school dis-  
tricts, and other quasi-public institu-  
tions are all asking for help from the  
Federal Government. Some of these  
are offering so-called "frozen assets"  
in exchange for loans, forgetting that  
these assets are no longer frozen but  
have long since evaporated. There is  
danger ahead, a collapse, and a col-  
lapse may mean devastation and de-  
struction.

What, then, caused this condition?  
It was caused by the monopolization  
—not of the wealth of this country  
but of the medium of exchange—the  
monopolization in the hands of a few  
financial monarchs of the money of  
the country—the unit of exchange.  
This was brought about by skillful  
manipulation of the currency, by a  
monopolizing tariff, by gambling in  
stocks and bonds and the necessities  
of life. It was brought about first by  
virtually doubling the money in cir-  
culation through the Federal Reserve  
banks during the war and then by  
cruel, brutal, and inhuman deflation,  
by virtually cutting the money in cir-  
culation in two.

Frazier Bill Is Remedy  
To loosen this strangle hold upon  
our people, we propose as a remedy  
the Frazier-Lemke Bill. This bill pro-  
vides that the United States Govern-  
ment shall refinance existing farm  
indebtedness at 1 1/2 per cent interest  
and 1 1/2 per cent principal on the  
amortization plan, not to exceed 4 1/2  
per cent. Under that bill, if the  
monopolizers of the money of this  
country, the coupon clippers, demand  
that their representatives in Congress  
ignore these bi-partisan "believers"  
and sign the petition to withdraw the  
committee and to bring the bill  
out on the floor for discussion and  
passage.

Let us compare the Frazier-Lemke  
bill with the one passed by the spe-  
cial session of Congress, written in  
New York in the atmosphere of the  
Frazier-Lemke Bill. Under that bill,  
if all the farm indebtedness were re-  
financed, the farmers of this Nation  
would pay \$12,492,500,000 in thirty-  
nine years to the bondholders. Under  
the Frazier-Lemke bill the farmers  
would have to pay \$6,149,500,000 less  
interest in 47 years, and at the same  
time the Government would make a  
net profit of \$6,345,000,000 and to  
that extent lessen our Federal tax  
burden.

Under the present Farm Mortgage  
Act the farmer is asked to pay 4 1/2  
per cent interest if he lives in a Fed-  
eral farm loan association district, and  
5 per cent if he does not, and in ad-  
dition pay 1 per cent for adminis-  
tration and buy stock in an amount  
equal to 5 per cent of the loan, mak-  
ing 10 1/2 or 11 per cent for the first  
year and thereafter 4 1/2 or 5 per cent  
interest, together with 1 per cent for  
amortization, making 5 1/2 or 6 per  
cent annually until paid; while under  
the Frazier-Lemke bill he will pay  
1 1/2 per cent interest and 1 1/2 per cent  
principal, or \$30 for each thousand  
dollars borrowed, for approximately  
47 years. Under the Frazier-Lemke  
Bill a farmer could carry a \$10,000  
mortgage loan, as far as his ability  
to pay goes, as easily as a \$5,000 loan  
under the present law. The Frazier-  
Lemke bill takes into consideration  
the farmer's ability to pay—under  
the provisions of this bill a farmer  
on a ten thousand dollar loan, will  
have to pay twenty-four thousand  
dollars less in interest in 47 years  
than he would have to pay if he got  
the same loan for 6 per cent straight.  
Surely we are all for that. Another  
difference is that under the present  
law hundreds and thousands of farm-  
ers are losing their farms by mort-  
gage foreclosure because of their in-  
ability to meet the requirements and  
limitations of that law, while under  
the Frazier-Lemke bill they could be  
refinanced and their homes saved.

Under the provisions of this bill,  
there would be issued and put into  
circulation between two and three  
billion dollars of new money—Fed-  
eral Reserve notes. This used as a re-  
volving fund, will be sufficient to re-  
finance all of the farm indebtedness  
and save the farmers from ruin. If  
we had passed this bill in the spe-  
cial session, this two or three billion  
dollars used as a revolving fund  
would have given us an intelligent  
expansion of the currency and would  
have made it unnecessary for the Gov-  
ernment of the United States to issue  
billions of tax-exempt interest-bear-  
ing bonds. That is the difference be-  
tween the Frazier-Lemke bill and the  
present policy of the Government  
(continued on page 4)

## FARMERS UNION CREAMERIES ARE GAINING VOLUME

Now Stand in Better Condition than  
For Past Two Years, Say Reports  
Given at Directors' Meeting in  
Salina Last Week

### ADD NEW STATIONS

Lloyd Nicolay Fills Vacancy Caused  
by Resignation of E. F. Schiefel-  
busch; P. F. Peterson is the  
New President

The Farmers Union Cooperative  
Creamery Association, with its two  
plants located at Colony and Wake-  
ney, Kansas, now finds itself in the  
most favorable condition and position  
it has enjoyed for the past two years,  
according to reports from managers  
and board members who met in Salina  
Wednesday and Thursday, May 2  
and 3.

The "dark hour" for the creamery  
association seems to have passed,  
and those in charge are optimistic  
over the outlook for the future. The  
plants are going back to the station  
basis, since changing conditions have  
made the "deferred payment plan"  
undesirable. Procurement is now be-  
ing carried on by truck routes, direct  
shipping by rail, and direct delivery of  
cream to the plants. The Wakeney  
plant also has different receiving  
points at which cream cans are picked  
up by the creamery trucks and haul-  
ed to the plant.

Volume is being rebuilt at both  
plants in a satisfactory manner, say  
the managers. Volume dropped when  
the plants started to change back to  
the station plan, but new stations are  
being added regularly and the volume  
is steadily increasing. Net gains are  
now being shown instead of losses.

The Colony plant volume report for  
the week ending April 28 shows 25,-  
621 pounds of butter made for that  
week, compared to 18,346 for the cor-  
responding week a year ago. This is  
a gain of 7,275 pounds. Butter made  
for the month of April, 1934, amount-  
ed to 88,343 pounds, compared to 68,-  
109 pounds made in April, 1933. The  
increase for this April over April last  
year is 39,347 pounds.

The Wakeney plant report shows  
a similar increase, although exact  
figures are not available at the office  
of this newspaper.

One matter of business disposed of  
at the Salina board meeting last week  
was the ratification of the appoint-  
ment of Lloyd Nicolay of Osage coun-  
ty as a board member to succeed E.  
F. Schiefelbusch who resigned. Mr.  
Schiefelbusch has been a board mem-  
ber since the formation of the associa-  
tion, and has been president of the board  
several years. He asked to be relieved  
of his duties in order that he might  
devote more time to his farming op-  
erations, although he is still doing  
all he can to bring the creamery as-  
sociation back to its former position  
as a leading cooperative organiza-  
tion.

Mr. Nicolay was a member of the  
creamery board a few years ago, and  
is regarded as one of the most depend-  
able cooperators in Farmers Union  
work. He will take a leading part in  
the rehabilitation of the Farmers Union  
creamery.

In the reorganization which the  
board effected at the Salina meeting,  
P. F. Peterson of Alta Vista was  
made president. This made a vacancy  
in the office of vice president of the  
board. O. L. Organ of Grainfield was  
elected to fill this vacancy. Mr. Pe-  
tersen was elected to represent the  
Kansas groups on the board of direc-  
tors of Dairy and Poultry Coopera-  
tives, regional marketing agency  
which handles the products of the two  
plants. Mr. Schiefelbusch formerly  
had occupied this position.

Other directors are T. R. Wells,  
Elmdale; Howard Whitaker, Colony;  
J. E. Gray, Clay Center; and John  
Ebert, Ellis.

T. M. Turman is manager of the  
Wakeney plant and O. W. Schell  
manages the Colony plant and serves  
as secretary of the association.

Cream producers are urged to write  
to the manager of the Farmers Union  
plant most easily accessible for  
information relative to shipping  
cream cooperatively.

## TO DELINQUENT MEMBERS

Quite a number of names  
have been eliminated from  
our mailing list during the  
past week. Another list will  
be taken off this week. All  
these names will be placed  
back on the mailing list as  
soon as the dues of the mem-  
bers are paid. It is, of course,  
impossible to continue indefi-  
nitely to send the paper to  
those who are delinquent,  
since there is a certain cost  
to publishing the paper  
which must be paid.

Former members who  
have been delinquent since  
the close of 1932 are being  
dropped from the list. We  
urge all these people to pay  
their dues as soon as possi-  
ble. We want them on the  
mailing list.

Any member who is dropped  
from the list and who be-  
lieves himself in good  
standing should take the  
matter up with the local  
secretary and then with the  
office of the state secretary  
of the Farmers Union at Sa-  
lina.

## MANY TO ATTEND CO-OP. CONFERENCE K. S. A. C. THIS WEEK

First Session is Called Thursday at  
10 a. m. and Will be Auditors'  
Conference; Mr. Sands to  
Preside This Session

### MANY GOOD SPEAKERS

The Cooperative Conference is on  
this week, Thursday and Friday, May  
10 and 11, at Manhattan, Kansas.  
Hundreds of farmers interested in  
the development of cooperative mar-  
keting and cooperative purchasing, as  
well as of other cooperative farm ac-  
tivities, will be on hand to hear the  
discussions and to take part in them.  
The conference is divided into four  
sessions. The first begins with the  
Auditors' Conference Thursday fore-  
noon at 10 o'clock. Speakers include  
W. O. Sand, Hutchinson; Vance M.  
Rucker, Manhattan; Glen S. Fox, Man-  
hattan; and W. J. Hart, Wichita. Mr.  
Sands will preside.

The session for Thursday afternoon  
will be presided over by E. H. Hodg-  
son, Little River. Speakers include  
Mr. Rucker, C. A. Ward, C. C. Cog-  
swell, Dr. O. O. Wolf, L. E. Witham,  
M. H. Howard, Max M. Morehouse,  
M. L. Taylor, Howard C. Cullen, G.  
W. Hobbs, W. T. Angle, L. E. Webb  
and H. C. Morton.

The Thursday evening session will  
take the form of the annual banquet  
at the College Cafeteria. A model 4-H  
meeting will be staged, after which  
Dudley Doolittle, general agent Farm  
Credit Administration, Wichita, will  
speak on the Recovery Program and  
the Cooperative Movement.

C. V. Cochran, president of the  
Kaw Valley Potato Growers, will pre-  
side Friday forenoon, at the last ses-  
sion. Speakers will include H. Um-  
berger, director of extension at the  
College, and Ralph Snyder, president  
of the Wichita Bank for Coopera-  
tives.

## A Giant Cooperative With Vast Resources

No. 3  
(Continued from Last Week)

This letter, which continues  
the conversation between the co-  
operative and the non-cooperative  
manager, brings out the fact  
the Farmers National Grain Cor-  
poration is not a government-  
owned cooperative. It brings out  
also the size of the Corporation  
and the opportunities it has open-  
ed up for profit to farmers in  
terminal markets of the country;  
opportunities heretofore not avail-  
able to them.

"Organized the year the great de-  
pression began, Farmers National  
Grain Corporation, in spite of business  
conditions, has gone forward with re-  
markable strides, consolidating the  
gains that were made in cooperative  
grain marketing the past 50 years,  
and reinforcing the whole cooperative  
structure.

"It borrowed funds to start with  
from the federal government, just as  
any number of industries have been  
doing for years. However, it is not  
a government agency, any more than  
a farm, with a federal loan against it,  
is a government farm. Its affairs  
are controlled by its own board of di-  
rectors, elected from stockholder-co-  
operatives, while the policy of the  
government toward it is that of a  
friendly creditor, whose loans are  
repaid and promptly serviced.

Its debt to Uncle Sam has been  
funded over a term of years, on a  
basis most advantageous to the Cor-  
poration, allowing its full use of its  
great resources in grain-handling,  
and yet standing ready to protect  
its hedge against possible sudden  
and drastic changes in price—changes  
that require sudden and drastic re-  
adjustment in the capital require-  
ments of the Corporation. Farmers  
National, you know, does not gamble.  
It hedges every bushel of grain pur-  
chased."

## THOWE TELLS PART MANAGERS PLAYING FOR COOPERATIVES

Farmers, Tired of Malpractices of  
Private Trade, Have Organized  
Own Cooperative Marketing  
and Purchasing Agencies

### MUST PLAN TOGETHER

No School or College Teaches Man-  
agement for Cooperatives, So  
Managers are Teaching Them-  
selves through Or-  
ganization

C. B. Thowe, manager of a suc-  
cessful Farmers Union cooperative  
business in Alma, Kansas, and pre-  
sident of the Farmer Union Managerial  
Association, spoke over WIBW,  
Capper Publications radio station in  
Topeka, last Thursday evening, May  
3, on the regular weekly Farmers Union  
broadcast period. His interesting  
talk follows:

This is a talk that is different. In  
fact, none like it has ever been broad-  
casted before. I am speaking now of the many  
Cooperative businesses that are scat-  
tered throughout the State and Na-  
tion, and more particularly those in  
our great State of Kansas.

Ours is an agricultural State and  
for that reason our cooperative in-  
stitutions are farm cooperatives.  
The folks who toil and sweat in  
the sun and dust to win their daily  
bread, tired of the graft and the  
fraud, the crooked advertising, tired  
of the excess toll private business has  
wrongfully taken—these worthy farm-  
ers have organized their own mar-  
keting and purchasing agencies, ele-  
vators, stores, oil and gas stations,  
cream produce and live stock ship-  
ping companies, and thus they buy,  
sell and market the things they need  
or produce.

As these various Cooperatives suc-  
ceed, many schemes are tried to dis-  
credit and destroy them, and because  
of the undue tactics used by the  
enemies of Cooperation, The Farmers  
Union Managerial Association—an  
organization to which every coopera-  
tive institution in Kansas is eligi-  
ble to membership.

This organization promotes a high  
code of ethics among its managers  
and directors of these institutions.  
Men of sound judgment and good rep-  
utation are usually chosen to direct  
and manage these organizations, but  
even then, unless they have a unified  
plan and keep constantly posted, they  
soon would be working in as many  
directions as there are organizations.  
And then, too, we are sorry to say  
that occasionally a manager and  
sometimes, directors, do not follow  
the straight and narrow and of  
course the business suffers and every-  
body who works for the cream of  
the whole organization feels the sting of  
it.

Managers and directors who really  
desire to do the right thing, are those  
who hold the welfare of their mem-  
bership above selfish interests, attend  
the district and state meetings, held  
for the purpose of promoting the best  
business methods that these modern  
times, can produce.

We think of the plan some of the  
private creameries use. Pay a high

price in one locality and a low price  
in many other places, thus in effect  
making the farmers themselves pro-  
vide the money to destroy their own  
institution.

Nor is that plan confined to the  
creameries. The big packers are us-  
ing the same plan in their direct buy-  
ing campaign. Chain stores, line lum-  
ber yards and various other concerns  
use such underhand plans to carry on  
the destruction of their competition  
and wherever they succeed, you can  
nearly always trace it down to the  
fact that the manager, the directors  
and the members of these Cooperatives  
are not thoroughly informed as to  
what is going on.

The manager is a busy man if he  
is doing his full duty and oftentimes  
much unjust criticism is heaped upon  
him.

Statistics show that these Farm Co-  
operatives do more business per per-  
son employed than any similar or other  
class of business that buys, sells  
or distributes farm products or mer-  
chandise, whether it be chain store,  
mail order, department store or what  
have you—and they do it on a smaller  
per cent of overhead expense.

### Learning How to Manage

There is no school or college that  
teaches or graduates Cooperative  
managers or directors. The managers  
and directors need frequently to meet,  
study the various ailments of their  
several institutions, plan a course  
of study, and then work together to  
establish the highest principles of co-  
operative management. Such school-  
ing has never existed prior to our  
organizations. However, a start is be-  
ing made.

Yet until recently have our  
State Agricultural Colleges made even  
an effort to give the cooperative  
problem consideration. I believe it is  
next week, the Kansas State College  
is putting on a program for coopera-  
tives. A school that lasts several  
days and in which the managers and  
successful cooperative managers are the  
teachers.

### State Managers to Meet

And May 23-24, The Kansas State  
Farmers Union Cooperative Manag-  
ers Association will hold its annual  
meeting at Salina.

The management of a cooperative  
institution is different from private  
business in that it is built on the plan  
of saving money for its members and  
not to pile up huge profits. This is  
indeed a worthy cause and every suc-  
cessful minded, able, cooperative man-  
ager or director is sacrificing part of  
his time and life for the welfare of  
the members.

I say this in all sincerity as there is  
no other business either private  
or public, in which the manager or di-  
rectors work for as small a compen-  
sation as they do in a cooperative in-  
stitution. And this is as it should be—  
for cooperatives were organized to  
stop huge profits and immense salar-  
ies.

And now, Mr. Member, or should  
we say, Mrs. Member—you, Dear Lad-  
dy, are given credit for being boss  
of the Home, and whenever it is any  
other way there is something wrong  
with it. Not only that, but you have  
now a member of The Farmers Union  
of Kansas. If not, you should be.  
You are loyal to your organization,  
you do not let temptors lead you as-  
tray, you know that the Farmers Union  
is a militant, faro, game, and you  
are constantly on the job, working for  
the welfare of the farm folks.

In thousands of places the Farm-  
ers Union helped you to get your local  
business started and has helped  
to guide it through these perilous  
years. Not only that, but it has gone  
to our State and National Government  
and the benefits that agriculture is  
now receiving were secured by coopera-  
tive effort. And we might add,  
here that where there is no coopera-  
tion there is no aid for the farmer.

Only a few days ago Secretary Wal-  
lace announced that the Dairy indus-  
try would not receive any aid—most-  
ly because the leaders of the various  
sections of the industry have no unified  
plan. Plans are necessary, and more  
important, it is necessary to  
follow the plan.

Managers are likewise tempted to  
break away from the adopted plan.  
They are lured by attractive bids for  
their commodities. They are led to  
believe that their fellow managers  
are flattered to deliver the cream of  
their business into the hands of their  
temptor. The same tactics, the same  
plan that is used by private business  
to destroy the confidence of members  
in their own cooperatives. And when  
one does fail by the way, they  
advertise it from coast to coast insinuat-  
ing that all cooperatives are in-  
competent, trying to break down the  
morale of the cooperator.

It is for this reason that members  
should meet, directors should meet  
and managers should meet and contrib-  
ute from their experience to the  
good of the cause.

No grafter can come into your com-  
munity and take your subscription  
for a newspaper that he never de-  
livers, or sell you worthless stock or  
other property, if your cooperative is  
working properly and meeting regu-  
larly.

They can't get away with their  
schemes if you let your neighbors  
know what they are said to you. You  
need an organization to help protect you  
from the swindler. Likewise the man-  
agers of these cooperatives need an  
organization to protect your busi-  
ness from the grafter.

I want to confess my remarks en-  
tirely to cooperative endeavor during  
these few minutes that are allotted  
to me but I can't help saying while I  
am in our Capital City and talking  
about the existing evils, that those  
who were entrusted with the care of  
our State Treasury when the money  
disappeared are still at large. Yet if  
your baby is crying for milk and the  
State Treasury when the money  
is sent out to get the cow so the sal-  
ary is paid (continued on page 3)

## PUBLISH PROGRAM OF FARMERS UNION MANAGER MEETING

Indications are that Attendance will  
Be Large, and that Meeting will  
Be Exceedingly Well Worth  
Effort of Attending

### HAVE GOOD PROGRAM

Expect to See Many New Faces at  
Meeting in Salina, May 23 and  
24, Wednesday and Thursday;  
Free Banquet Included

Many managers of Farmers Union  
business and marketing associations,  
including elevators, stores, shipping  
associations, oil stations and others,  
are planning to be in Salina on Wed-  
nesday and Thursday, May 23 and  
24, to attend the sessions of the an-  
nual spring meeting of the Farmers  
Union Managerial Association.

The program this year promises to  
be as instructive and interesting as  
any ever held by the association.  
Programs in past years have always  
been exceedingly worth while. Those  
who have formerly attended will  
surely attend this year if at all pos-  
sible, and it is thought many new at-  
tendants will be on hand.

For the benefit of the hundreds who  
are interested, the program as it has  
been planned is published here:

Program  
FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL  
ASSOCIATION  
Salina, Kansas  
Wednesday May 23, 1934

1:00 P.M. Meeting called to order  
by President C. B. Thowe. Reading of the  
minutes of previous meeting. Appointment of  
committees. Report of C. B. Thowe.

1:30 P.M. Talk by Mr. H. E. Witham, Mgr. Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Subject, Warehouse.

1:45 P.M. Discussion of grain standards by Mr. Martin Schuler, Grain Supervisor in charge of K. C. District.

2:45 P.M. Address by Mr. Ralph Snyder, Pres. Bank for Cooperatives, "Financing of Cooperatives."

3:30 P.M. Round Table Discussion—Cooperative Loans, Gr. Standards etc. Chairman Mr. L. E. Webb, President, Bank for Cooperatives.

Grain Dealers Association of Kansas. Adjournment.

6:30 P.M. Free Cooperative Banquet.

Thursday, May 24

9:00 A.M. Meeting called to order  
by Vice President O. C. Servis. Report of com-  
mittees. Election of officers.

9:30 A.M. Address—Mr. C. A. Ward, Pres. Kansas Farmers Union.

9:45 A.M. Address—Mr. H. A. Cowden, Pres. Union Oil Co. K. C. Mo.

10:15 A.M. Talk by Mr. Geo. Hobbs, Mgr. Farmers Union Live Stock Com. Co.

10:45 A.M. Round table discussion  
on merchandising, adver-  
tising and codes. Mr. C.  
B. Thowe—Chairman.

Adjournment.

2:00 P.M. Ball Game—Elevator  
Managers vs. Store Man-  
agers.

### FARM PRICE INDEX DOWN TWO POINTS IN MONTH

The index of prices received by  
farmers was 74 on April 15 or 2  
points less than on March 15, accord-  
ing to the Bureau of Agricultural  
Economics. The index of prices paid  
by farmers was unchanged at 120 on  
April 15.

Prices received by farmers on April  
15 were 21 points higher in the in-  
dex than prices on April 15 a year  
ago; and prices paid by farmers were  
13 points higher than a year ago.  
The index of prices paid for truck crops  
was 62 on April 15 this year compared  
with 52 on April 15 last year.

Prices declined on cotton, hogs,  
veal calves, sheep, dairy and poultry  
products, potatoes, and all grains ex-  
cept corn during the month ended April  
15. Prices advanced on hay, cotton-  
seed, apples, beef cattle, lambs,  
horses, mules, and live chickens dur-  
ing this period.

In the group indexes, grains were  
down one point for the month, fruits  
and vegetables down 3 points, dairy  
products down 3 points, meat animals  
down 2 points, and chickens and eggs  
down 2 points. Prices of truck crops  
advanced 12 points in the index, and  
the index of cotton and cottonseed  
combined was unchanged.

All of the sub-group indexes were  
higher than a year ago. All April  
grains up 30 points, fruits and vege-  
tables up 39 points, cotton and cotton-  
seed up 45 points, dairy products up  
17 points, chickens and eggs up 14  
points, meat animals up 6 points,  
truck crops up 15 points, and unclassified  
up 12 points.

Hogs had an average farm price of  
\$3.49 per hundred



## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, Per Year, \$1.00

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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### FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thowe, President  
T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1934

### STILL NEED MEMBERS

In this column for more than two and a half years, this writer has written a weekly appeal for increased membership in the Kansas Farmers Union. From one to two columns have appeared on this page for more than one hundred thirty issues which we have published since becoming editor of your paper. In fact, since coming on this job, we have not missed being present each week, getting the news, editorial matter and other material together.

Each week, in connection with the editorial especially, we have written this appeal for increased membership. We expect to continue doing this very thing just as long as the readers and membership will permit us to stay on the job. We have tried to bring out a new thought each week, or to present some old thought in a new way. We fully realize that in writing some 130 or more editorials on virtually one subject, we run the risk of becoming tiresome.

There are so many reasons why the membership in the Kansas Farmers Union should be increased, however, that perhaps we can manage to get a new twist to each editorial or appeal. It is an old, old story which is always new.

Any farmer who is thoroughly acquainted with the purposes of the Farmers Union, who knows of its accomplishments and of its program for the future, is already sold on the idea of Farmers Union membership. Yet, it is true that many such men become delinquent in the matter of payment of dues. Therefore, we believe it is necessary to continue stating our purposes and our program to keep our membership reminded of their responsibilities toward their own organization.

### Is Necessary Equipment

Many times we have said that membership in a militant farm organization, such as the Farmers Union, is absolutely necessary farm equipment. We have said membership in the Farmers Union is as necessary to the proper operation of a farm as is a plow or any other article of equipment. The chief difference is that the farmer can see his plow, his horses, tractor, harrow or other equipment, while his Farmers Union membership is something more abstract. He can actually see that something is missing if he is short of implements to farm with. The absence of Farmers Union membership shows up in another way.

The farmer needs his implements for the purpose of preparing his ground for crops, for planting or sowing them, for harvesting crops, and for transportation purposes, besides various other uses. He needs the Farmers Union for the purpose of making worth while the things he does with his other equipment.

In other words, what good does it do for a man to work hard, take risks, and run up production costs, if his products do not bring him some valuable returns?

### Aims of Farmers Union

Everything in the Farmers Union program aims directly at making the farmer's work worth while, not only to others, but to himself as well. The problem is approached in different ways. The Farmers Union belongs entirely to the farmers, and it must be adaptable to their problems.

As has been repeatedly pointed out, the Farmers Union exists primarily to establish justice, secure equity and apply the Golden Rule. It can be seen that to do all this, we must work through different channels.

First, there is the matter of buying and selling cooperatively. Without going into detail, let us mention the fact that we have built, and maintained, and developed some strong, influential cooperative marketing units of state-wide character, as well as hundreds of effective co-operatives of lesser scope. Thousands and thousands of dollars have been saved for farmers through these various set-ups. Margins of profit, which formerly went to those who have elected themselves to handle all marketing matters for farmers, have been narrowed. Markets have been improved, because our own firms are on those markets exerting great influence.

Second, we get into the matter of legislation, where the Farmers Union has exerted its influence. As we have progressed in the direction of unified membership, we have been able to affect the passage of many laws favorable to the basic industry of agriculture, and favorable to the farmers who make up this basic industry. We have also been able, because of our unified strength, because of the fact that we represent organized numbers of our own class, to prevent the passage of obnoxious laws, or to have them taken from the statute books. Here, again, we do not need to go into detail, because our accomplishments along this line, both as to state laws and as to national legislation, are well known by our membership.

### Must Do It Ourselves

The thing which seems to need to be brought to our attention most frequently is the fact that to put our program into effect, we must have members—and more members. We must have loyal support from our own. That, therefore, is why we feel an urge to make repeated appeals for lists of farmers—we, as farmers, must do it ourselves. We can only do it through our own organization. The Farmers Union is the one militant farmers organization which is dependent entirely on farmers' support. It is the one militant organization whose hands are not tied, and which can and does fight exclusively for farmers.

number to be effective. We cannot expect others to work for the inter-membership in the Kansas Farmers Union. Membership is a primary requirement. Without it we are not as effective for our own class as we should be.

In other words, if you, who may happen to read this, are delinquent in your membership, you are tying the hands of your own class organization. If your neighbor is not giving his support, he is doing the same thing. As far as each individual reader is concerned, the foundation of the whole thing rests with you—and your neighbors.

There is only one way to do your part.

### PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

### BEWARE OF FALSE PROPAGANDA

Next November, the voters of Kansas will elect their representatives for the various political divisions of our government—local, county, state and national. Already the political fires are smoldering and now and then, a candidate is mentioned. It is taken for granted that our society is divided in certain outstanding classes. It happens that the readers of this paper are in the class known as farmers. It is only human and it is quite natural that the various classes of society are more or less selfish relative to their own class.

We are wrong and unfair when we ask, for our class, more than that for which we have a right. On the other hand, we are not fair to ourselves or our people when we do not demand a square deal, fairness, equity and justice.

The nation as a whole in an attempt to see day light and dig our way out of this depression, has for once acknowledged that there is little or no hope for national recovery unless we can find and arrive at a sane and sound agricultural program. Even the most glib and hard hearted industrialists and financiers have declared that agriculture must be rehabilitated if industry, business and commerce are to stand.

If the above be true we as farmers and farm leaders are immediately faced with the responsibility in taking the lead in developing sound agricultural procedure. We have tried to do this during the years that have gone by. The evolution of agricultural legislation makes an interesting story. In no sense of the word have we ever been able to obtain all for which we have been fighting. Ten years ago the farm organizations with the help of other sympathetic citizens forced the McNary-Haugen Bill through Congress. It was the result of several years of hard work. President Coolidge vetoed the bill and agriculture was left stranded. Farm conditions grew worse and the Hoover administration gave us the Agricultural Marketing Act, as a law. This law was not a creature of the farm organizations. But, in the minds of many it had great possibilities. It did strengthen the building of co-operatives but fell down in an attempt to raise farm commodity prices.

The farmers through their organization soon realized we had not touched the spot, as yet, and something else had to be done. In 1932 the agricultural platforms of both the Republican and the Democratic parties were closely scrutinized. Political platforms some times pass out just as rapidly as they come in. Politicians use them for something to ride on and most times they soon are forgotten. Candidates for office and especially those seeking higher offices are critically scrutinized as they define and elaborate on platform planks and interpret their meaning and significance.

### Forget Political Prejudice

Mr. Hoover, representing the Republican party, was defeated by an overwhelming vote, and Mr. Roosevelt, representing the Democratic party, was by the mandate of the voters, elected President of this United States. Every patriotic citizen of our country, if he was honest with himself and with his people, laid aside his political prejudices and declared himself a cooperator with our National government in bringing about better times.

More than a year has elapsed since Mr. Roosevelt became President. Never in the history of our nation, except in war times, have so many emergency measures been thrown into action for trial. President Roosevelt was honest with the American people when he frankly stated that many of these measures were of an experimental character.

It is too early for us to pass judgment on many of these measures which are being tried. Unfortunately, today many of the same men who hold responsible positions in leadership and men who were shouting in the most bitter opposition to President Hoover and his administration, are the same ones who are shouting

the loudest and most viciously against the Roosevelt administration.

### Those Who Yell "Wolf"

It is one thing to yell "wolf" from the house tops. It is another thing to have something constructive and really helpful to offer. For the last few weeks, because of the agitation in Congress on the part of some of its members, the whole country has been commenting and passing opinion on the so-called "brain trusters." They have been lined up and have been made a pretty fair target. To date, they may be pretty badly crippled and scarred but still show signs of life. They have been pointed to as the group who will ruin the country and turn us to Communism. Confusion is in the minds of millions of our citizens because of the propaganda put out and the publicity given. I am of the opinion the "brain trusters" will not wreck our government. The people will see to that. I hold no brief for them, one way or another. It is assumed that they are smart and intellectually intelligent.

The writer is of the opinion that the administration would do well to balance his advisors and the advisors of the different departments of government with more practical men who understand the people of their class and the industries which they represent. We think of the brain-trust under the Roosevelt administration in the relation to general business recovery, and the protection of our government. Otherwise, it makes little or no difference to us. We make up our minds by comparison. If that be true, let's look back and see, if under the Hoover administration, there were "brain-trusters" or what not. Line them up on either side as two competitive ball teams would line up for the battle. Then take your choice.

What I mean to say is, there is plenty of propaganda of a purely partisan political nature at this time. Don't be misled by those who criticize purely from a selfish or political standpoint. Today as never before our people should talk, think and act in terms of sound economics. It is our guess that the voters will think more in terms of benefits for the masses than they will in terms of partisan political policies. Political parties have their place in our scheme of government; but especially in a time of national distress, the main objective should be to enact such legislation and adopt a type of program which will recognize our hundred and twenty millions of people as a whole, in an attempt to bring about a program which will live and let live.

### Choose Leaders with Care

The writer takes courage in suggesting to the members of the Kansas Farmers Union to choose and support candidates for all our subdivisions of government who will stand and fight vigorously for legislation of a type and character which will help and protect the farmers of our state and nation.

You farmers, in your various communities have it in your power to determine who shall represent you in Kansas and in Washington.

### WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

W. P. Lambertson  
May 5, 1934

An Atchison man on request was furnished a bulletin from this office on "Gold Panning." This is not an 85-year-old item.

My Mother was born in that year of the California gold rush and today is her birthday. She was pure gold, too. The Whistler stamp is honoring all Motherhood.

John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, showed a group of us about the plant. It will be remembered that thirty years ago he was the boy President of Knox College.

Real surprises greet us occasionally in the floor of the House. John O'Connor, leader of the Tammany group, made the most effective speech in favor of the bill regulating the stock exchange.

The biggest catch the President made in April was Stimson. No doubt this will reduce the tariff debate in the Senate six days.

Much comment has been made about the bitter debates in the Senate between Bennett Clark and Huey Long. I have a feeling in my bones that they rehearse them together the night before.

The extensive construction of government buildings instituted under the Hoover regime, and much criticized, are beginning to be appreciated for their elegance and utility. They constitute visible expenditures at least and are excused because they make a grander Capital.

Business a year ago said to the government, "Take us over." The National Chamber of Commerce in session here this week says, "Further industrial rule by U. S. unnecessary." Can it be that prosperity is here or why the different tone?

H. O. Caster, of New York, a director in the Doherty Company, said "hello" this week. In the winter of '98 we both carried K. C. Stars over the bottoms of Ottawa. He was then a farm boy student from Oberlin.

Three things have come about in the last fortnight to lessen the chances of inflation: first, the failure to force consideration of the Frazier Bill; second, the attack on the administration by Dr. Wid through the Committee of the Nation who favored inflation; and third, the admission by Father Coughlin that he had speculated in silver. This comprehends the saddest story of this session.

### Mrs. Ward's Letter

Sunday, February 25 was a blustery day, snowed all day long, making traffic quite difficult. Snow plows were clearing the streets, throwing snow along the curbing where thousands of cars were parked, completely covering the chassis of the cars. Many of them were there until part of the snow melted. We drove down town in the afternoon, viewing the beautiful snow scenes.

On Monday morning it was still snowing and continued most of the forenoon. Now everybody was weary and it was impossible to get around without them; so in afternoon I went down town to the Lanborough's department store and got a pair myself, so I could get to the different places. I saw more galoshes worn in Washington while I was there, than I have seen the past four years I have been in Salina, but it was an unusual winter there.

Now I was shod so I started on my way going to the Memorial Continental Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The building is of white marble and the furnishings cost \$700,000. The thirteen columns of the Southern portico commemorate the Thirteen original states; and the three pairs of bronze doors were given by the Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Virginia chapters; the keystones, by the Philadelphia Chapters.

The several rooms assigned to different chapters of the society, contain many notable objects of historical interest. Visitors are conducted through the building by an official guide. One room was furnished with furniture, chandelier and panel walls made of lumber from a boat or ship which was under water 125 years before being reclaimed and was many years drying before being used. I was the only one in here at this time and the guide took lots of time telling the different things of interest. I'm sorry I do not remember the state name of this room. Its windows had the most noted homes painted on them. It was surely a beautiful room. In another room was the table at which Martha and George Washington ate their wedding breakfast. There also was an auditorium room that held 2,000 people, and the first floor was mostly a museum.

Tuesday morning, February 27, was clear but real cold. At noon I went down to the Agricultural building, where Mr. Ward spent a lot of his time on the wheat program. This was my first visit there. I went to meet a couple of office girls who helped them so many times on reports. We ate lunch together in the Agricultural building cafeteria. It was a wonderful experience to gaze into the halls. It looked like everybody had jobs, from the great number that poured out and lined up at noon for their lunch. After I had spent a little time here, I went over again to the Smithsonian museum, which I had been in before; but you never get through finding new things at these places.

On my way down town today I counted 46 truck loads of snow and this work was going on all over the town, trying to dig the town out of the snow. Mr. Ward said this was the worst snow storm on record. Last night we were invited to a dinner party at the Herrington Hotel, given by Mr. Walter Maddock of North Dakota and Mr. Shumway of Oregon, who are on the wheat board. We were entertained by a talk by Congressman Lemke of North Dakota, telling his views of certain bills etc.

On Wednesday, the last day of February, in the afternoon I was to meet with several more, the Mrs. Thomas, who made it possible for us to visit the White House. She also was taking us to the printing and engraving building. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving is a branch of the United States Treasury and is the most interesting part of its work in keeping the nation supplied with money. It gives employment to about 4,000 people and its average total daily output is between six and seven million dollars in value. Besides the engraving of plates and printing United States gold and silver certificates and National bank notes, there are also made postage and internal revenue stamps, checks, bonds and all government paper securities.

It was wonderful to see the many, many machines doing the same thing. We saw the different steps of the engraving of money from the starting of the moist treated paper, down or up to where it became the actual bill, which are pressed into bundles of about 12 inches long, with two and one-half inch steel bands around them. They are then wrapped in heavy paper after which they go to the shipping room. From here the money is taken in trucks to the U. S. treasury.

I also saw the engraving of the postage stamps from the plain strips of paper, up to where the glue is put on them, and on to where they are divided into the 100 stamp sheets as we get them from the post offices. This, too, was quite interesting to me.

This is where the help has to be very efficient. A limited amount of mistakes are allowed to each employee, and if more are made they lose their job. Of course we realize the necessity of care in work like this.

A large per cent of the employees are ladies; and it is not a desirable place to be in, with the sort of steam and ink odor in the great large rooms. I was in the large storage room where large bundles of this money is packed in clear up to the ceiling, all complete except for the signature of each bill. I held in my hands a bundle of \$10,000 certificates, amounting to \$32,150,000. Now I can tell you this was a thrill and not a reality. They make \$20,170,000 of money each day. Now these are large figures, and beyond my comprehension, but they were given us by our guide.

On Thursday, March 1, I was home all day, up to about 3:30 p. m. and then I took a little walk through a small portion of the park, seeing quite a large herd of buffalo, two kinds of deer and on down to a large

## Extra dollars for the family purse—by telephone



A FARM WOMAN in a fruit-growing county near Cleveland worked up a fine sideline business by telephone. After writing to a group of city housewives describing her fine preserves, she called these ladies by telephone and obtained a substantial number of orders for the following fruit season. From that year on the telephone has helped to carry the news of the quality of her preserves and today she does a thriving business.

Many other women, aided by the telephone, have supplemented the principal income of the farm by developing markets in neighboring communities for products of their kitchens, such as pies and cakes, and for fresh fruit, eggs, milk and butter.

But aside from its usefulness in boosting profit, the telephone is invaluable on the farm. Think of how it keeps you in touch with the children when they are away—with friends and relatives—of its priceless aid in time of emergency.

A BELL SYSTEM



ADVERTISEMENT

bird house, with a big variety of birds.

different offices along the great long Mr. Kinney from Kansas, got into Washington this forenoon, so Mr. Ward and some of the other men were eating supper with him and I spent the evening writing and reading.

It was this evening the Page family, who live in the same apartment house, called me and wanted to know when Mr. Ward would be at home, as they wanted to meet us and get acquainted. Mrs. Page had learned of Mr. Ward through her father's letters. He had seen our address in the Union Farmer paper and knew it was the same as theirs. Her father lives at St. Charles, Missouri. Mr. Ward got home a little late but we called them and they came over and we enjoyed them very much.

On Friday, March 2, Cal was in the Live Stock Code hearing all day and I was kept busy answering the telephone calls, and receiving telegrams. As he was leaving this evening for home everybody was trying to get him. As the weather was bad and we could not drive and he being held here longer, than he expected to be, he decided to leave me and go on the train; because he had to be in Salina for meetings and also had to be back here again the 14th of March. He left at 8:20 that evening.

Now this did not appeal to me very much, but still when it was all we could do, I was willing to do it, and to my surprise I got along real well. Of course I got a little lonesome. The next morning I made my second visit to the Agricultural building to take some papers of Mr. Ward's. In the afternoon I went with a lady on a little drive in the park, and when I got home I had a call from Mrs. Clifford Hope, wanting me to take a walk with her and her little daughter over in the park. So I again went to the park. We took a taxi part way. We visited the snake house, and I saw more creeping things than I really enjoyed seeing. We also visited the fish house. This park covers many, many acres and has beautiful drives through it.

(continued)

### ARKANSAS UNION FARMER IS GOOD LIVE PUBLICATION

The Arkansas Union Farmer is another state Farmers Union publication which has started coming to the Kansas Farmers Union office. It is a well edited Farmers Union newspaper, and reflects a genuine spirit of cooperative progress.

The paper is published at Little Rock. The May 1 issue was designated as volume 1, number 9. It is the official organ of the Arkansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

M. F. Dickinson, president of the Arkansas Farmers Union, is editor of the publication. It is published twice a month.

All men may be free and equal in Russia under the Soviet Government, but the new Russian Embassy in Washington rivals the magnificence of Czar days. One thousand prominent persons were received as invited guests of the new Ambassador a few nights ago, in the 80 room palace which he occupies in Washington. "Capitalism" may be taboo in Moscow but it is in full swing in the new Washington headquarters of the Soviet republic.

### NORTH DAKOTA UNION PUBLISHING A PAPER

One of the newestest of Farmers Union state papers to reach the desk of the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer is the newest paper of all, the North Dakota Union Farmer. Number one of volume one was published under date of April 23, 1934. For the present, it will be published twice a month. It is the hope of the North Dakota Farmers Union folks that it will soon be published once a week. At present, the Kansas Union Farmer is the only Farmers Union paper published weekly.

The official Farmers Union family of Kansas, and the Kansas members, congratulate the North Dakota folks on their fine publication. We predict that it will become a leading factor in general Farmers Union affairs in a short time.

The editorial staff includes C. C. Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union; his daughter, Mrs. G. H. Edwards, junior department leader; E. E. Greene, state Farmers Union secretary; and Mrs. Greene.

Under the heading of "Greetings" the North Dakota Union Farmer publishes an interesting article pertaining to the new paper. It follows: In presenting this publication to the membership of the Farmers Union and others, we want to introduce ourselves and state our purpose in coming to you at this time. We have long felt the need of a State Union paper and have deferred the publishing of our own paper only because of financial conditions. The interest shown in The Union Junior, our mimeographed publication for the Junior members, has proved that a state paper, personal to North Dakota, is needed.

The Farmers Union Herald is an outstanding publication and one of the very best papers published by any farm organization. The Herald, however, is owned by four state Unions together with the designated business activities of these four state Unions and must divide its space and interest accordingly. It cannot be "personal" to and for any one state and cannot devote sufficient space to any one state to completely serve a state Union as large as we have in North Dakota. It is not our purpose or intention to try to take the place of the Herald in North Dakota, but rather to supplement it. The Herald will continue to come to all stockholders and patrons of the Farmers Union elevators, oil companies, and livestock shipping associations in the State as the official organ of the business activities. The North Dakota State Union still retains its part-ownership in the Herald. State President Talbott is our member of the Herald Board of Directors.

The North Dakota Union Farmer now becomes the official publication of the North Dakota State Union, and will go to all members who have paid 1934 dues, and for a time will go to all members who paid 1933 dues. The State Union Board of Directors, as such, are the Directors of the North Dakota Union Farmer. They will direct the management and policies of the paper and have delegated the immediate office management to the State president and secretary. The paper will be edited in the State Office at Jamestown and will be printed by The Farmers Provost, a farmer-owned paper at New Rockford, North Dakota. It will be enlarged to a seven column paper in the near future.

The North Dakota Union Farmer also now takes the place of The Union Junior. Mrs. G. H. Edwards, our State Junior Leader, will edit the Junior Page.





Dear Junior Cooperators:  
This Sunday is one of the most important days in the year to every child of every mother—Mother's Day. I know you've all planned some way—it need not be one that requires money—to show Mother how much her love and care are appreciated. Some times we get in the habit of taking her thoughtfulness and service for granted. A loving word, a cheerful and helpful attitude toward the little household tasks which must be done by someone in every home, will do more to reward Mother than the most expensive gift.

Sometimes we neglect these things and realize—too late—that her presence has meant to us. There's a little poem which illustrated what I mean and I'm going to copy it for you:

#### Which Loved Best?

"I love you Mother," said little John. When, forgetting his work, his cap went on, and he was off to the garden swing. Leaving his mother the wood to bring.

"I love you Mother," said Rossy Nell; "I love you better than tongue can tell."

Then she teased and pouted half the day Till her mother was glad when she went to play.

"I love you Mother," said little Nan; "Today I'll help you all I can; 'How glad I am that country doesn't keep!'"

So she rocked the baby till it fell asleep.

Then, stepping softly, she took the broom And swept the floor and dusted the room. Busy and happy all day was she. Helpful and cheerful as child could be.

"I love you Mother," again they said. Three little children going to bed; How do you think the mother guessed Which of them really loved her best? —Aunt Patience.

Leavenworth, Kans., April 12, 1934  
Dear Aunt Patience:

I have been reading the Junior letters. I have decided to join your club. I am eleven years old. Will you help me find my twin? My birthday is on the second of January. I am a member of the Sunflower 4-H club.

I go to Central school and my teacher's name is Miss Irene Worland. I am in the sixth grade.

I have a Shetland pony named Roxie now. I have a colt I named Prince.

My daddy belongs to the Farmers Union.

I would like to have a Junior pin. Yours truly, Betty L. Seifert, R. R. 3.

Dear Betty: I was so glad to get your letter and to know that you wish to become a Junior. I'll try to find your twin and your pin will be sent right away. I hope you studied the lesson in the paper last week—and that you'll send it in promptly. Please write soon again.—Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kans., April 16, 1934.  
Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. I am 8 years old. I am going to be nine September 13, 1934. Have I a twin? I am in the third grade. I am going to the Pleasant Ridge school. My teacher's name is Mathilda Weiss.

I have a brother that is three years old. Will you please put him in the cradle roll? I will vote for the forget-me-not. My sister, Mary Easter, told me to join. Will she get a star? Please send me a pin right away. Your friend, Lillian Schmidt.

Dear Lillian: You forgot to give me your little brother's name for the Cradle Roll—please let me know what it is and I'll be glad to add it. Yes, tell Mary Easter that I've given her a star for having asked you to join the Club. I'm sure that we can find a "twin" for you soon and I'll send your pin at once.—Aunt Patience.



NOTICE  
Book of Fashions, 1934  
Send 15c in coin or money order for our new and fascinating Pattern Book, showing the way to a complete wardrobe of new things, simple and inexpensive to make, also hints to the Home Dressmaker.  
Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Corbin, Kans., April 13, 1934  
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? We've been having nice weather here. What sort of weather have you been having in Salina? I'm 11 years old and my birthday is May 9. Please send me a pin. For pets I have a lamb called Abe, a dog, Prince, and four cats. My school will close next Friday, April 20. We are going to have a dinner and a big program. I wish you could be here.

Yours truly, Mary Belle Dinkins.

Dear Mary Belle: I wish I could have attended your program and dinner, too—I know you had fun. We've been having a great many dust storms here—and they're not very nice, are they? I'll send your pin and well expect to hear from you again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Penokee, Kans., April 12, 1934.  
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I am sending for your Junior Cooperators' pin. My brother got his today, and I sure think it is pretty. I am in the fifth grade and am ten years old. It is four more days until school is out, and I sure am glad. This letter is getting long so I will close.

Loree Brumbaugh.

Dear Loree: I'm fine, too, thank you and I'm glad that you liked your brother's pin. I'll send yours at once. I can remember how glad I was to see vacation begin—but I was always eager to start to school again in the fall and I expect you will be, too. You forgot to tell me your birthday date so that I can help you find your twin.—Aunt Patience.

Penokee, Kans., April 12, 1934.  
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am O. K. I would like to join your Junior Cooperators' club. I am in the fifth grade and ten years old. Lo Ree and I are twins. My brother got his pin today. I sure thought it was beautiful. It is four more days until school is out. I don't like school very well. I go to the Rock Springs school. The name of our teacher is Mrs. Ava Griffin. There is not very many pupils in our school. There is only ten pupils. So please send me one of your pins. Most close.

Your friend, Junior Brumbaugh.

Dear Junior: We don't have very many "twin" twins in our Club and we're glad to welcome you and Loree. This is the time of year when every one becomes tired of school. I'm glad that you liked the pin—yours will be sent this week. I hope you and Loree saved our last lesson and did not forget to give me your birthday date in your next letter.—Aunt Patience.

Waterville, Kans., April 12, 1934  
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. Our school will be out in two weeks. We have a little dog named Trixie. He sure is cute. I have a little kitten named Orange Blossom too. I am in the third grade at school. We have canary birds this spring. We raised eight little ones. I go to Star school. I am going to sing a song at our schoolhouse tomorrow evening. I am going to sing "Rock-a-By Baby" and I will hold my doll. Hope to see my letter in print.

Catherine Tommer.

Dear Catherine: I enjoyed your letter so much. I'd like to see your little canary and your little dog and kitten, too. And I'd like to hear you sing your song, too—perhaps I can, some time. Now that school is out and you can write more often, tell me how you're spending your vacation.—Aunt Patience.

Penokee, Kans., April 14, 1934  
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I want to join your Junior Cooperators' club. I would like to have a pin.

I am eight and in the second grade. I have three dogs. Their names are Penny, Pup and Jeff. Will you please send me a pin? I will close now.

Your friend, Kent Brumbaugh.

Dear Kent: We are all glad that you wish to become one of us and I'll send your pin very soon. Remember that you must study the lessons and do the work required in them—for this is the most important part of our Club work. Please write and give me your birthday date—you forgot to include it.—Aunt Patience.

#### NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

##### ASHLAND HAD GOOD MEETING

A social meeting of local No. 1660 was held at the Ashland school house southwest of Manhattan, Kansas, on Friday evening, May 4th. The program committee for the evening, Mrs. Frank Stockwell, Kenneth Westgate and Bill Knox, presented the following program: Group of dances with Bob Grosbeck at the piano:

Valere Vanderbur—Barefoot Days  
Geo. Vanderbur—Triple Time Buck dance.

Darlene Vanderbur—Acrobatic specialty.

Geo. Vanderbur—Stamp Dance.

Valere and Darlene Vanderbur, Waltz Clog.

Double Number—Ashland Orchestra.

Song—Jean Prestwood.

Double Number—Ashland Quartet.

Bill Johnson, Phil Williams, Paul Bergren, and Roy Cederberg.

Reading—Jean Prestwood.

Dutch Number—Mrs. John Toy and Mrs. Frank Stockwell.

The numbers were all good and greatly enjoyed. After the program a social hour followed during which refreshments were served by the following commit-

tee: Mrs. Floyd Cederberg, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cederberg, and Dan Seigle.

A business meeting will be held May 18, which all members should attend.

Leona S. Dobson, Reporter.

#### IRVING IS LIVELY LOCAL

Mr. Floyd H. Lynn  
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Here is some news from the reorganized Irving Local No. 1288. On Tuesday evening, April 24th, the coffee organizers called a meeting of the Irving Local and revived it with the hope of it living now and its membership grow until it has a large number of members. The county organizing committee consisted of the Marshall County president, John I. Tommer, John Frost, J. E. Hibbard and C. A. Teagarden.

The members who joined at this meeting were: Mr. John Frost, Mrs. John Frost, Dwight A. Smerchek, George Forst, Jos V. Holly, Mr. Frank Forst, Mrs. Frank Forst, Mr. Louis Holly, Mrs. Louis Holly, Mr. Joe Forst, Dwight A. Smerchek was elected president of the Local and Jas V. Holly was elected secretary-treasurer. The organizing committee brought with it a splendid program for entertainment. Program rendered was as follows:

Song—by Tommer Sisters

Explanation of charts by C. F. Teagarden.

Reading—by Otilla Musil.

Talk—"Rugged Individualism" by Senator John Frost

Reading—by Mrs. J. E. Hibbard.

Dialogue by Hopewell Trio.

Reading—by Alva Teagarden

Songs by H. B. McCord.

After the program a luncheon was served consisting of sandwiches, cake and fruit. Thanks to the ladies of the membership.

The meeting adjourned until May 18th at which time we urge every member to be present and bring a farmer who is not member to the meeting.

Will write again soon.

Joey H. Holly,  
Secretary-treasurer Local 1288.

#### HOPEWELL FARMERS UNION HAVING GOOD MEETINGS

Glen Leopold, Frankfort, sends in a clipping from the Frankfort Index, reporting another good meeting of the Hopewell Farmers Union Local. Glen says the Local has increased crowds with nearly every meeting, and that most of the members are also attending the Marshall county booster meetings which are being conducted by John Tommer, county president.

The clipping: Hopewell Farmers Union local had about 80 members and friends present at their regular meeting last night. The opening song was America, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read. Mr. Fitch gave a talk on the good of the order and Mr. Hibbard made a few remarks about the Marshall county booster meetings which are being held. Dr. A. L. Curtis offered prayer, Mr. T. H. Farrar and H. A. Twidwell played several numbers on piano and violin. Mr. Twidwell shook the bones which was a treat for everyone. A short play was presented by Rachel and David Manges, Morris Kooser, Ruby and Robert Rosedahl, Mrs. Lloyd Kooser and Neva Teagarden. The title of the play was "The Butter and Egg Woman," which was written and read the Hopewell paper. The Hopewell Trio, consisting of Mr. Cope, Mr. Hibbard and Mr. Fitch sang a song. Morris Kooser, Henry Cope and David Manges surprised the crowd with their cowboy singing. Miss Mildred Rosedahl sang several songs which were much appreciated. Mrs. Hibbard and Mrs. Fitch each gave a reading. A fine lunch was served and the crowd were still present when the reporter came back to town.

#### STAFFORD COUNTY MEETING

Stafford county Farmers Union held their county meeting with Liberty local May 1st. Two ball games were played before noon, furnishing some good wholesome sport. At noon we proceeded to empty the covered dishes provided by the women of the union. At about 1:30 o'clock we assembled for the business and literary program. The meeting was opened by singing America, our opening song. Report from the office showed that 159 members had been reported to the state office during January, February and March. The writer is wondering how many 1934 dues were sent in previous to January 1st. They were not included in the report, but have been made for the report.

We then listened to a report of local activities. North Star Regular meetings, Liberty Regular meetings, good crowds, using Sales bulletin bid. Union regular meetings, bought plants, 1000 pounds meat scraps. Enoka regular meetings, using sales bulletin bid. Lambreaux regular meetings, using about 25 sacks chick mash every two weeks, quantity buying. Livingston regular meetings. Corn Valley, no report.

Time was taken to hear report on anything members had for sale. Quality purchasing prices by business agent were reported on flour, oyster shell and meat scraps.

There was a continued discussion of the Child Labor Amendment. Ralph Games gave some additional data he had secured from NRA results on industry. Geo. Lill reported in brief on Al Smith's article in Outlook. We all were better able to see both sides of the question. Mr. Henry announced that arrangements had been made for exchange through the K. C. warehouse by any member trucking in products of the farm.

Ira Amend condemned the county papers for speaking for farmers in editorials, as being opposed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Resolution offered and was passed unanimously: That the Stafford County Farmers Union look with disfavor upon any county paper which bespeaks the sentiment of the farmer as being opposed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, copy to

be sent to each of county papers and one to State Union paper.

The Frazier Bill and Direct Shipments next meeting will be discussed. The next meeting will be held at the next meeting we will discuss the Bills on Lottery and Liquor, and Advertisement over radio, by Capper. Bankhead Bill was also given a place for discussion at next meeting, at Lambreaux local June meeting.

Program by Liberty. Duet, Anna Ramsey, Pearl Smiley; Deloris Volkey at piano; Reading, Mrs. Fred Hornbaker; Music, Clarence and Hulda Hildebrand and Robert Osborne.

#### GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS

(By Frank A. Chapin)

In the march of progress across our continent, ever and always has the producer of food been in the forefront of the march. Food was the one essential factor to the solution of all other equations in the problem of development. Following this closely was the question of housing, of adding to the various necessary implements to assist labor in production; thus one by one were the various appliances added to the equipment of industry. All of these added factors were crude but serviceable. This did this army of pioneers cross the continent.

Before construction could begin, food must be provided, thus establishing the basis for the one vital necessity. This one element in all of our development has been the background of all accomplishment.

To protect this interest, government was formed, by which the people could dictate the policy pursued as well as protect their several rights. No progress has ever been made without a directing head with power to enforce its policy. Our first improvements were of moderate construction, yet serviceable for many years, for during all of these years, protection and guidance were necessary. The producer of food, however, was left to his own best judgment and seemed to need no protection, and has done fairly well in his calling of feeding the world; and until within the past few years, needed no, supping or urge to produce food, the one basic element in our entire code of procedure. No other industry or accomplishment can move a peg without this necessity being met.

The need of a medium of exchange was one of the first requisites for a successful exchange of commodities, so the pine tree shilling and other forms of currency came into use. The "fopensapery" of the Yankee dealer were in evidence and were accepted. Hopewell Farmers Union Local in touch with this sort of currency, my father grew up in that region and often spoke of these two kinds of currency. Quite a mystery to us children who knew only the usual silver and large copper coinage of later date.

Through all of our forward march, this element of exchange has been the bone of contention in every nation, no less complicated today than in those far-off days. There came a time when the government itself had to take a hand in managing this feature of our national government.

Previous to the Civil War, all kinds of wild-cat currency was in evidence. A few capitalists banded together and set up a bank with nothing but their ability to pay, behind the issue of their paper currency, which was, of course, limited to the immediate vicinity of these banks. Their money was taken usually at its face value, but outside of their trade territory. This money was not received with confidence, if one had a quantity of this sort of currency, the men who formed the bank might go bankrupt overnight, and all would go flat. In every place where business was done, a large catalog of the banks of the state was kept in which a description of each bill was given, mingled, and which did not tally with the description, as to its genuineness. If the bill did not tally with the description in the "detector" it was rejected so this money was worthless outside of its own locality. A whole bushel of wild-cat currency was worth only the value of the paper on which it was printed.

We chanced to be working in a flour mill during this period, and had some experience in the use of this sort of money. Now came the Civil War, and the government, which proceeded to put the government mill to printing the Old Greenback at which the financial interests have been shooting and sneering it with all sorts of would-be destructive missiles until they found the object of their venom to one side, temporarily exhausted but still alive, and not since that day has there been any better money created.

Through all of these hectic times the government was being run by the financial interests and no administration could function without controlling this powerful oligarchy, and to this day it has not (until recently) ceased its dictation to our national congress. This element has ridden rough shod over every conflicting element until the present administration, which has stepped into its path and called a halt to this factional power.

So we agree in reading President Ward's speech concerning our national policy as relates to inflation as a means for the betterment of all classes; this is under rigid supervision of the government.

Going back to the farmer seems the one thing to attend to for no other interest can succeed until the farmer is placed in a reasonable position to obtain cost of production, plus a reasonable profit for his product. As Mr. Ward suggests, this is the one key that will unlock the entire machinery of our country, for the people must first be fed, before work can proceed.

Quite apparently the big interests have been careful for first through banks and financial interests, so money can be loaned to industry, the very thing that our nation is groaning under today. It's not loans the farmer desires, although it seems inevitable yet this is just what the farmer, first of all, is fighting against. He can't borrow himself out of debt, for that "trill" of interest continues to flow into the coffers of the capitalist, the very need portion of his income to defray his expenses.

Here now comes the opportunity

for the government to make use of this prerogative of caring for its subjects, but so far it has been helping the high financier to loan more money, the very thing we do not want. If the surplus of farm products could be sold where need is calling, money would start to circulating immediately, first by the farmer, then the merchant, the consumer, and finally the banker would receive his reward, let's reverse the flow of currency from the farmer to the consumer, and thence around to the banker, instead of the present process.

The prime function of government is to care for its subjects; first, the most important then in logical course to its final end. The bank should be the last fellow to be given assistance. This, to the banker, might seem somewhat out of common procedure, but this course of assistance would not only relieve our basic industry, but would contribute to the betterment of all else that might live from this same source of food supply; yes, and all other supplies, for "from the fullness of the earth," come all supplies. We are here only as custodians to conserve every force and influence, looking always to the welfare of the human family, first. This is the first and primary function of government, but this has been usurped by a force without principle or ideal, and this must be controlled—yes, eliminated.

During this present struggle hold reformations, two elements have locked horns, so to speak; the motive of the one is to live, and that of the other to continue to dominate the entire world, aside from its own crushing financial army. In some not far away day this destructive element will be brought within the realm of legislative control. There is no visible escape for the masses this side of a complete subjugation of this monster octopus. This demon of a thousand arms must meet his Waterloo, and the yeomanry of our nation have entered this tussle for the "duration of this war." We desire a peaceful contest, and this before a competent court, for a final decision.

This is not anarchy, neither a resort to underhanded tactics, but in the open arena of public opinion. Our leaders are logical, the foundation of a successful conflict, and are not the kind to betray us. So we are still a cheer leader on this side.—F. A. Chapin, Winfield, Kansas.

#### THOMAS TELLS PART MANAGERS ARE PLAYING FOR COOPERATIVES

(continued from page 1)

aries of these tax fattened officers can be paid.

Oh, it is high time for each and every one of us to work to halt occasionally and give some thought and effort to perfect our organization.

Attend Your Meetings  
If there is a cooperative business or a Farmers Union Local in your county, go to the Secretary and tell him you want to attend the next meeting. Bring your neighbor along. See the manager and directors of your cooperative business, encourage them with your patronage, become a member, use your influence with your neighbors, encourage the manager to attend your meeting and go with him if possible to the state managers' meeting.

Don't satisfy yourself with the thought that everything will come out all right—but help to stamp out graft and fraud from the face of the earth.

Do your business with your cooperative.

#### CLASSIFIED ADS

TOMATO PLANTS—Greater Baltimore and Wilt Resistant. Marglobe, Strong, Healthy Plants; Carefully Crated, with Roots Damp Mossed to Arrive Not Wilted: 500-600; 1,000-1,500; 5,000 or more—\$5c. Orders shipped promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reinhardt Plant Company, Ashburn, Georgia.

THE FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has open territory in Kansas for a few Full Time Agents. Write to Rex Lear, State Mgr., Salina, Kansas.

DEAD ANIMALS removed free. Tell central charge and distance call to us providing animal's good condition. Salina Rendering Works, Phone 360, Salina, Kans.

FARMERS WANTED—to qualify for Government Meat Inspector and other positions; Commence \$135 per month. Common education; age 18 to 45. Write today for valuable free information. Instruction Bureau, 388, St. Louis, Mo.

#### SEEDS

Alfalfa, \$5.00; Red Clover, \$7.00; Scarified Sweet Clover, \$3.00; Timothy, \$3.00; Mixture Timothy and Alsike or Red Clover, \$4.00; Grimm Alfalfa, \$8.00; Sudan Grass, \$2.40; Yellow Dent, \$1.60; Fodder Cane, \$1.00; Yellow Soy Beans, \$1.50. All per bushel. Korean Lespedeza, \$6.00 per 100 lbs. Catalog and samples free. Standard Seed Co., 21 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo. 5-31c

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE, each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200 75c, 300, 1,000, 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. ONIONS, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, 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, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed.—UNION PLANT CO., TEXARKANA, ARK. 5-31c

OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION—Send stamp. Judge Lehman, Humboldt, Kansas 11-54p

ative and don't let anyone persuade you otherwise. See to it that your business is managed by unselfish co-operators.

The Farmers Union needs you and you need the Farmers Union.

#### A GIANT COOPERATIVE WITH VAST RESOURCES

(continued from page 1)

mately seven-tenths of one cent a bushel.

"More than 2,000 local elevator groups are affiliated with or market grain through the national cooperative. The facilities of these local groups serve more than 300,000 farmers."

"But how does the organization handle such a volume of grain?" demanded XYZ.

"Right now," answered Smith, "Farmers National owns 12 terminals having a capacity of 11,000,000 bushels, and leases 13 terminals having a capacity of 19,000,000 bushels. Besides these houses, others are being built and leased at points where the volume of business is normally large. All of them have complete equipment for handling, storing, cleaning and mixing grain. In addition to terminal facilities, the Corporation owns 321 country houses, which, by the way, are being turned back to properly-organized local associations of producers. These country facilities hold 18,500,000 bushels of grain, while some 58 country elevators under lease to the Corporation have a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels."

"I didn't realize the National was so large," interrupted the manager of XYZ. "Now tell me some of the sources of our revenues."

"Our revenue comes from financed station operations; commissions on consignments; storage charges on stored grain; transfer charges on transferred grain, carrying charges on grain, which is obtained by hedging the difference in price between the option and the future option; premium advances; merchandising wheat, corn, oats, barley, etc.; taking advantage of the saving in freight rates for a final decision.

This is not anarchy, neither a resort to underhanded tactics, but in the open arena of public opinion. Our leaders are logical, the foundation of a successful conflict, and are not the kind to betray us. So we are still a cheer leader on this side.—F. A. Chapin, Winfield, Kansas.

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#### SEEDS

Alf



## Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

## CATTLE

|                                                  |      |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|
| Oliver Schutz—Douglas Co. Ks.—20 steers 1359     | 7.60 |
| W K Calgren—Cloud Co. Ks.—4 steers 1035          | 7.50 |
| Alcott Axelson—Riley Co. Ks.—11 steers 1223      | 7.50 |
| Henry Bell—Osage Co. Ks.—21 steers 1105          | 6.75 |
| Cooper and Solt—Ft. Morgan, Colo.—24 steers 1071 | 6.65 |
| Merle Converse—Wabunsee Co. Ks.—26 sts 1068      | 6.50 |
| Pogue Bros—Ottawa Co. Ks.—15 steers 917          | 6.50 |
| Carl Carlson—Pottawatomie Co. Ks.—24 steers 1022 | 6.50 |
| H V Adams—Allen Co. Ks.—7 steers 1035            | 6.40 |
| O F Dewey—Republic Co. Ks.—14 steers 1166        | 6.00 |
| H C Rathke—Penrose, Colo.—21 steers 1106         | 6.00 |
| W H Mills—Osage Co. Ks.—3 calves 220             | 6.00 |
| W O Collman—Anderson Co. Ks.—4 calves 210        | 6.00 |
| Irwin Rock—Dickinson Co. Ks.—18 steers 984       | 5.90 |
| J G Hyde—Lyon Co. Ks.—19 heifers 702             | 5.80 |
| Pogue Bros—Ottawa Co. Ks.—8 steers 1127          | 5.50 |
| W K Calgren—Cloud Co. Ks.—3 heifers 1127         | 5.50 |
| Joseph Hemme—Douglas Co. Ks.—23 steers 1010      | 5.90 |
| Harold Kraus—Morris Co. Ks.—4 sts and hfs 807    | 5.50 |
| Elias Halverson—Pottawatomie Co. Ks.—23 sts 616  | 5.50 |
| B A Case—Carroll Co. Mo.—11 sts, hfs 724         | 5.50 |
| H Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co. Ks.—11 yrs 720      | 5.25 |
| B Becker—Phillips Co. Ks.—16 sts, hfs 767        | 5.25 |
| W H Lockwood—Anderson Co. Ks.—8 steers 783       | 5.25 |
| A J Beck—Osborne Co. Ks.—20 steers 554           | 5.15 |
| W A Sharp—Morris Co. Ks.—7 sts, hfs 727          | 5.15 |
| F A Hogan—Washington Co. Ks.—6 sts 881           | 5.10 |
| Clade Martin—Ness Co. Ks.—14 sts, hfs 494        | 5.00 |
| E L Calvin—Linn Co. Ks.—14 heifers 778           | 5.00 |
| Ellis Motor Co—Allen Co. Ks.—8 sts, hfs 637      | 5.00 |
| John L. Larson—Riley Co. Ks.—8 sts, hfs 637      | 5.00 |
| Geo New—Davies Co. Mo.—11 sts, hfs 702           | 5.00 |
| Henry Burcher—Ray Co. Mo.—15 sts 852             | 5.00 |
| Fred Ash—Grundy Co. Mo.—4 calves 140             | 5.00 |
| Farmers Co-Op Assn—Thomas Co. Ks.—7 sts 737      | 4.75 |
| Joseph Hemme—Douglas Co. Ks.—6 heifers 641       | 4.75 |
| Martin Fleggenbaum—Lafayette Co. Mo.—10 yrs 511  | 4.65 |
| Harvey Rew—Franklin Co. Ks.—9 sts 630            | 4.60 |
| Elias Halverson—Pottawatomie Co. Ks.—9 heif 631  | 4.60 |
| F W Armstrong—Saline Co. Ks.—9 sts 1140          | 4.50 |
| Farmers Co-Op A—Thomas Co. Ks.—8 sts hfs 676     | 4.50 |
| W L Thompson—Jewell Co. Ks.—7 steers 947         | 4.40 |
| A J Beck—Osborne Co. Ks.—15 steers 621           | 4.40 |
| W O Kraft—Gove Co. Ks.—9 heifers 700             | 4.00 |
| K F Westhusin—Rooks Co. Ks.—10 steers 438        | 4.00 |
| Chas Biggs—Lane Co. Ks.—11 steers 835            | 4.00 |
| F Wild—Wabunsee Co. Ks.—1 cow 1130               | 4.00 |
| J F Westhusin—Rooks Co. Ks.—23 steers 660        | 3.85 |
| E L McCann—Neosho Co. Ks.—2 cows 1175            | 3.85 |
| Emil Samuelson—Riley Co. Ks.—2 cows 880          | 3.50 |
| Bert Jennings—Lafayette Co. Mo.—2 cows 913       | 3.50 |
| Chas. Hude—Mitchell Co. Ks.—7 heifers 518        | 3.00 |
| J O Wood—Franklin Co. Ks.—1 bull 1460            | 3.00 |
| F E Pritchard—Jackson Co. Mo.—7 bulls 1317       | 3.00 |
| B Becker—Phillips Co. Ks.—3 cows 1150            | 3.00 |
| Chas Biggs—Lane Co. Ks.—6 cows 1061              | 2.50 |
| Ramer Sanneman—Washington Co. Ks.—6 cs 671       | 2.50 |

## SHEEP

|                                         |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|
| G R Steckman—Mercer Co. Mo.—8 87        | 9.40  |
| C Theo Freund—Lafayette Co. Ks.—21 69   | 1.50  |
| J F Cunningham—Franklin Co. Ks.—6 71    | 11.00 |
| Clyde H Nichols—Sullivan Co. Mo.—5 72   | 7.50  |
| C A Lynn—Nemaha Co. Ks.—39 69           | 7.50  |
| W D Johnson—Jackson Co. Mo.—15 72       | 11.75 |
| F C Atwood—Linn Co. Ks.—11 74           | 11.35 |
| C A Lynn—Nemaha Co. Ks.—12 57           | 7.00  |
| Clay Gass—Grundy Co. Mo.—5 68           | 5.00  |
| Blaine H Thayer—Dickinson Co. Ks.—10 59 | 11.35 |
| Herman Boch—Clay Co. Ks.—10 55          | 10.00 |
| F C Atwood—Linn Co. Ks.—16 66           | 10.50 |
| F W Robbins—Cass Co. Mo.—5 64           | 10.00 |
| F W Robbins—Cass Co. Mo.—16 65          | 11.50 |

## HOGS

|                                            |      |
|--------------------------------------------|------|
| Medium and Heavy Butchers—230 lbs and up   |      |
| E L McCann—Neosho Co. Ks.—6 243            | 3.35 |
| J A Schiffman—Linn Co. Ks.—25 291          | 3.25 |
| Mrs. Lura E Lee—Linn Co. Ks.—5 256         | 3.35 |
| L A Sharp—Barton Co. Mo.—17 241            | 3.35 |
| Phil Young—Clay Co. Ks.—9 270              | 3.35 |
| Glen Small—Coffey Co. Ks.—20 249           | 3.35 |
| L A Sharp—Barton Co. Mo.—8 342             | 3.10 |
| E M McGee—Linn Co. Ks.—21 260              | 3.40 |
| C W Robe—Franklin Co. Ks.—15 232           | 3.40 |
| H R Flory—Osage Co. Ks.—14 53              | 3.40 |
| Ray Barnett—Miami Co. Ks.—13 42            | 3.40 |
| J A Williams—Riley Co. Ks.—26 231          | 3.40 |
| W E Burson—Cass Co. Mo.—8 251              | 3.40 |
| Walter Finlayson—Washington Co. Ks.—11 30  | 3.30 |
| Harold Prentice—Miami Co. Ks.—8 46         | 3.35 |
| G North—Morris Co. Ks.—8 246               | 3.35 |
| J F Reed—Linn Co. Ks.—5 36                 | 3.35 |
| A A Day—Lafayette Co. Mo.—15 263           | 3.35 |
| Floyd Griffith—Clay Co. Ks.—14 256         | 3.35 |
| Clyde Adams—Lafayette Co. Mo.—26 234       | 3.35 |
| W A Morgan—Wabunsee Co. Ks.—10 264         | 3.35 |
| O R Shroder—Henry Co. Mo.—11 245           | 3.35 |
| J W Vermillion—Miami Co. Ks.—5 242         | 3.35 |
| Herbert Masenthin—Osage Co. Ks.—10 258     | 3.40 |
| G W Stephens—Allen Co. Ks.—20 240          | 3.40 |
| G W Reynolds—Douglas Co. Ks.—9 270         | 3.40 |
| Vern Palmer—Cloud Co. Ks.—9 260            | 3.40 |
| W H Cady—Linn Co. Ks.—8 250                | 3.40 |
| L M Crowley—Ray Co. Mo.—9 294              | 3.35 |
| John Eckert—Miami Co. Ks.—20 233           | 3.40 |
| Rouland Bros—Osage Co. Ks.—25 242          | 3.35 |
| Henry Lane—Osage Co. Ks.—21 230            | 3.35 |
| Geo Kurtz—Anderson Co. Ks.—20 246          | 3.35 |
| J A Moll—Clay Co. Ks.—19 236               | 3.40 |
| Leonard Froeschle—Lafayette Co. Mo.—36 235 | 3.40 |
| Arthur Lytle—Nemaha Co. Ks.—10 243         | 3.40 |
| Gordon Erickson—Marshall Co. Ks.—6 255     | 3.25 |
| J E Worley—Morrison Co. Ks.—8 256          | 3.15 |
| Gilbert Fitzpatrick—Davies Co. Mo.—5 234   | 3.20 |
| A M Arnett—Marshall Co. Ks.—7 291          | 3.40 |
| Chas H Wagoner—Marshall Co. Ks.—9 250      | 3.25 |
| F D Cox—Linn Co. Ks.—27 232                | 3.45 |

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

## Butter

We have had another week of continued dry weather throughout almost the entire country and there has been no relief anywhere in the grain-raising sections. As a result the dairy producing sections have continued to advance slightly. Extras opened at 23 1-2 c, making two advances, and closing at 24 c. Standards opened at 23 1-4 c, also advancing twice, and closing at 23 3-4 c. 80 extra cars opened at 22 3-4 c, closing at 23 c and 88 score cars opened at 22 1-4 c, closing at 22 3-4 c.

There is not a great deal to be said in regard to the butter situation other than recently reported. Receipts continue to show production considerably lighter than was in effect at this time a year ago, and consumption seems to be sufficient to just about consume the entire output at the slightly advancing price. It was generally predicted around the market that the last rise causing a rise of a full cent in the retail prices and putting butter back in most cases, especially in the east, at about 30c would likely bring about a reaction. On two different occasions since the opening of the new year a 30c retail price has seemed to have been the deadline.

If nothing in the way of weather

or Government buying last fall or the low price which caused the change in feeding practices had occurred we would very likely be hearing as much about production control as at any time. Of course, if nature steps in and takes care of the situation there will be little or no demand for production control. This writer has said on previous occasions in connection with this letter that it is just too bad that producers of agricultural products cannot be permitted to produce a reasonable surplus for the safety of the consuming public without being sniped at by the sharp shooting short selling speculators in our commodity markets, but as long as we maintain our present system of marketing with all of the cards stacked in favor of the speculator our producing friends had better be very careful about piling up surpluses.

The egg market has been a very steady one during the current week. In fact there was no change in the quotation for Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts and Fresh Gathered Firsts throughout the entire week, the former being quoted at 16 1-4 c and the latter at 15 1-4 c. Current Receipts were also unchanged at 14 1-4 c. Dirties and Chicks both lost 1-4 c. Dirties opened at 13 1-4 c and closed at 13c. Chicks opened at 13c and closed at 12 3-4 c.

Egg production still continues to

## Light Butchers 170 to 229 Lbs.

|                                          |      |
|------------------------------------------|------|
| A I Jecks—Osage Co. Ks.—6 210            | 3.35 |
| G L Knoche—Miami Co. Ks.—22 217          | 3.40 |
| J B George—Woodson Co. Ks.—12 216        | 3.40 |
| Virgil New—Davies Co. Mo.—7 214          | 3.40 |
| Ellis Greenhage—Henry Co. Mo.—26 184     | 3.40 |
| Leo Keating—Marshall Co. Ks.—28 204      | 3.40 |
| W S Catlin—Johnson Co. Ks.—14 172        | 3.40 |
| N S Samuels—Morris Co. Ks.—18 208        | 3.35 |
| Ed Fallman—Lafayette Co. Mo.—10 211      | 3.30 |
| J H Laird—Linn Co. Ks.—19 192            | 3.35 |
| Joe Cote—Cloud Co. Ks.—33 178            | 3.45 |
| Ed Cote—Cloud Co. Ks.—15 216             | 3.45 |
| L L Engel—Dickinson Co. Ks.—14 172       | 3.35 |
| A J Williamson—Lafayette Co. Mo.—11 202  | 3.40 |
| O A Hedberg—Lyon Co. Ks.—13 183          | 3.20 |
| W O Hogsett—Miami Co. Ks.—10 180         | 3.40 |
| M L Beckman—Clay Co. Ks.—65 227          | 3.40 |
| Fred Masenthin—Osage Co. Ks.—8 193       | 3.40 |
| O W Urton—Grundy Co. Mo.—9 217           | 3.40 |
| Paul Walker—Cloud Co. Ks.—10 211         | 3.40 |
| John Rodel—Allen Co. Ks.—6 188           | 3.40 |
| G D Diethrich—Lafayette Co. Mo.—9 207    | 3.40 |
| A C Scholl—Franklin Co. Ks.—9 243        | 3.40 |
| Earl Cooper—Mitchell Co. Ks.—5 184       | 3.40 |
| Paul McClelland—Wabunsee Co. Ks.—9 184   | 3.40 |
| J P Mayer—Marshall Co. Ks.—6 185         | 3.40 |
| P Staad—Franklin Co. Ks.—21 215          | 3.40 |
| Otis Appleby—Mitchell Co. Ks.—10 217     | 3.40 |
| C N Fitzpatrick—Davies Co. Mo.—29 215    | 3.40 |
| Ralph L Hughes—Cloud Co. Ks.—29 214      | 3.40 |
| J E Worley—Morrison Co. Ks.—28 218       | 3.40 |
| Lane Staadlaine—Morrison Co. Ks.—64 213  | 3.40 |
| Carl Schwabach—Lafayette Co. Mo.—17 226  | 3.40 |
| E Warley—Morrison Co. Ks.—17 208         | 3.30 |
| R M Small—Lafayette Co. Mo.—25 194       | 3.25 |
| H L Carpenter—Franklin Co. Ks.—7 192     | 3.25 |
| C G Massey—Linn Co. Ks.—6 223            | 3.35 |
| O C Carpenter—Carroll Co. Mo.—33 193     | 3.35 |
| A M Stephens—Franklin Co. Ks.—8 200      | 3.35 |
| Chas Stephens—Franklin Co. Ks.—18 185    | 3.35 |
| Ira Boone—Lafayette Co. Mo.—24 193       | 3.30 |
| R E Richter—Jefferson Co. Ks.—10 191     | 3.35 |
| Henry Burt—Washington Co. Ks.—29 223     | 3.25 |
| Sam Jarboe—Gove Co. Ks.—6 185            | 3.35 |
| R A Runge—Clay Co. Mo.—5 226             | 3.35 |
| Fred Fisher—Coffey Co. Ks.—18 185        | 3.15 |
| B Himes—Harrison Co. Mo.—5 214           | 3.25 |
| H E Butts—Linn Co. Ks.—7 172             | 3.30 |
| J S Leisure—Grundy Co. Mo.—16 208        | 3.35 |
| Mrs Ruth White—Morris Co. Ks.—6 216      | 3.35 |
| Roy Pettit—Grundy Co. Mo.—9 180          | 3.15 |
| E E Goodenough—Henry Co. Mo.—6 201       | 3.35 |
| J W Haynes—Osage Co. Ks.—6 210           | 3.35 |
| Andrew Forbes—Osage Co. Ks.—11 201       | 3.30 |
| J A Gervais—Allen Co. Ks.—9 183          | 3.30 |
| Wilfred M. Johnson—Riley Co. Ks.—25 200  | 3.30 |
| White and Oskins—Jackson Co. Mo.—33 226  | 3.35 |
| M L Lakin—Washington Co. Ks.—11 198      | 3.30 |
| Jas Cunningham—Lafayette Co. Mo.—29 1992 | 3.35 |
| J H Downing—Morrison Co. Ks.—22 174      | 3.30 |

## Light Butchers, 170 to 229 Lbs.

|                                          |      |
|------------------------------------------|------|
| Farmers Exe—Grundy Co. Mo.—44 206        | 3.40 |
| E L McCann—Neosho Co. Ks.—33 197         | 3.35 |
| James E Hackleman—Cedar Co. Mo.—6 181    | 3.35 |
| Farmers Exe—Grundy Co. Mo.—2 206         | 3.35 |
| Lloyd Fri—Bates Co. Mo.—5 180            | 3.35 |
| Joe Tommer Jr.—Marshall Co. Ks.—6 203    | 3.35 |
| Art Frife—Cloud Co. Ks.—13 200           | 3.35 |
| Mrs. Emma Roenke—Marshall Co. Ks.—9 221  | 3.35 |
| Farmers Exe—Grundy Co. Mo.—5 194         | 3.25 |
| W W Gerstenberger—Douglas Co. Ks.—7 227  | 3.40 |
| Frank Rice—Wabunsee Co. Ks.—5 220        | 3.25 |
| Forest Reeves—Johnson Co. Ks.—12 200     | 3.40 |
| A B Drawbaugh—Carroll Co. Mo.—12 220     | 3.35 |
| Howard Bucknell—Nuckolls Co. Neb.—13 195 | 3.40 |
| Chas A Miller—Anderson Co. Ks.—18 184    | 3.40 |
| R B Batty—Dickinson Co. Ks.—20 207       | 3.40 |
| R W Sturdy—Osage Co. Ks.—24 206          | 3.40 |
| B W Sander—Lafayette Co. Mo.—14 195      | 3.40 |
| Heber Gish—Mitchell Co. Ks.—10 210       | 3.40 |
| Geo Pogue—Linn Co. Ks.—8 170             | 3.40 |
| M C McClelland—Wabunsee Co. Ks.—14 180   | 3.40 |
| S P Hoffman—Anderson Co. Ks.—21 193      | 3.40 |
| G W Gregory—Henry Co. Mo.—24 220         | 3.25 |
| H C Shraner—Woodson Co. Ks.—22 201       | 3.40 |
| Clyde Roach—Bates Co. Mo.—18 205         | 3.20 |
| J V Williams—Coffey Co. Ks.—31 192       | 3.40 |
| Ed Herold—Woodson Co. Ks.—18 174         | 3.40 |
| Lee Gregory—Washington Co. Ks.—23 223    | 3.40 |
| Crowley Brothers—Ray Co. Mo.—34 181      | 3.40 |
| Wm Goekler—Clay Co. Ks.—49 208           | 3.40 |

## Light Lights 130 to 169 Lbs.

|                                         |      |
|-----------------------------------------|------|
| O C Carpenter—Carroll Co. Mo.—6 133     | 2.75 |
| John Kneans—Lafayette Co. Mo.—13 153    | 3.25 |
| R O Shroder—Henry Co. Mo.—8 143         | 2.85 |
| W A Tower—Johnson Co. Ks.—16 154        | 3.25 |
| Peter Brecheisen—Douglas Co. Ks.—8 156  | 3.40 |
| Emil Samuelson—Lafayette Co. Mo.—18 138 | 3.30 |
| Aug Lefman—Lafayette Co. Mo.—17 140     | 2.90 |
| Mrs W A Walters—Miami Co. Ks.—11 135    | 2.75 |
| Herbert Gish—Bates Co. Mo.—5 142        | 2.75 |
| J C Cordell—Bates Co. Mo.—9 135         | 2.75 |
| Thomas H Hackleman—Cedar Co. Mo.—8 166  | 3.25 |
| Ira V Green—Anderson Co. Ks.—12 161     | 2.25 |
| Russell C Houke—Allen Co. Ks.—8 152     | 2.75 |
| Ranson and Hoyt—Franklin Co. Ks.—10 132 | 1.75 |
| Ernest Winston—Pettis Co. Mo.—47 160    | 3.30 |
| I E Hale—Dickinson Co. Ks.—41 158       | 3.25 |

## PIGS

|                                        |      |
|----------------------------------------|------|
| R L Kelley—Johnson Co. Mo.—7 88        | 2.00 |
| John Rodel—Allen Co. Ks.—5 129         | 2.35 |
| Lane Staadlaine—Morrison Co. Ks.—6 120 | 2.35 |
| Emil Samuelson—Riley Co. Ks.—11 113    | 2.25 |
| Aug Lerman—Lafayette Co. Mo.—17 116    | 2.25 |
| Franklin Keck—Shawnee Co. Ks.—42 110   | 2.50 |
| J R Barnes—Henry Co. Mo.—19 117        | 2.35 |
| Wm Goekler—Clay Co. Ks.—11 126         | 2.60 |

## SOWS

|                                      |      |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| E D Swift—Johnson Co. Ks.—2 445      | 2.60 |
| H I Carpenter—Franklin Co. Ks.—4 430 | 2.60 |
| W L Coleman—Anderson Co. Ks.—3 566   | 2.60 |

to swallow a gnat, but they can swallow a camel without blinking an eye. P. L. Betts.

## A BATTLE IS ON WM. LEMKE SAYS IN RADIO SPEECH

(continued from page 1)  
borrowing money and guaranteeing bonds.

Issuing Scrip  
If this bill had been passed, there would have been enough money to do the nation's money business. There would have been enough money so that the great state of Illinois would not have to compel its teachers and employees to accept "scrip"—paper money manufactured by Armour and Company, the National Tea Company, the Standard Oil Company, and the chain stores. The back of this "scrip" or paper money, reads as follows: This coupon is issued by Armour and Company at the request of, and in cooperation with, school and local governing bodies and is part of an arrangement through which we purchase tax anticipation warrants so that the salaries and wages of school and city employees can be paid pending resumption of normal tax collections.

In other words, this is proof that our Government has not supplied the people of Illinois with sufficient money to do the state's business—with sufficient money to that its people can pay their taxes—but compels the people of Illinois to turn their teachers and other state employees over to the mercies of Armour and Company, the Standard Oil Company, the National Tea Company, and the chain stores, for "scrip" or trade money. It is proof that there is an over-production of ignorance in Washington, D. C.—proof that the so-called "brain trust" has gone into bankruptcy.

What is Back of Money?  
Our Government now prints Federal Reserve notes and gives them to the Federal Reserve Banks at seven-tenths of one cent per bill—the cost of printing. It makes no difference whether that bill is a one-dollar bill or a thousand dollar bill—or whether they keep it one year or for 20 years—all they ever pay your Uncle Sam for it is seven-tenths of one cent per bill. The amount of all the paper money given by the Government to the Banks amounted on January last to over \$4,875,000,000, of which amount over \$3,332,000,000 were Federal Reserve notes.

What is back of this paper money? Is there gold back of it? There is not. There is simply the indebtedness of the United States—a Government bond—back of it. There is no gold back of it and if any of you think there is, just take a Federal Reserve note to the United States Treasury and try to get gold for it, and you will find that you cannot get it. If you could get it, then I could have you arrested for violating the law and having monetary gold in your possession—money is made by law. After your Government had given all this money to these bankers, it found it necessary to borrow back some of the money that it gave away. It had to sell bonds and certificates of indebtedness. The amount of these bonds and certificates of indebtedness on January 1st last amounted to over \$25,000,000,000 and will be some \$32,000,000,000 by the end of the year. These bonds bear interest on an average of about 3 1-2 per cent and are tax-exempt. In other words, these bankers use the \$4,875,000,000 paper money which your Government gave them as a revolving fund, with which they bought the \$25,000,000,000 tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds and certificates of indebtedness. These bankers not only now have the \$25,000,000,000 tax-exempt inter-

est-bearing bonds and certificates, but they also have the \$4,875,000,000 of paper money which your Government gave them and which they used as a revolving fund to buy these bonds. At this time the Government is borrowing about a billion dollars a month. It prints tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds to that amount and hands these over to these bankers, and in return the bankers hand to the Government deposit slips. No money is exchanged—the whole thing is merely a book-keeping transaction. The banks draw interest on the bonds, but the Government draws no interest on the deposit slips. The Government checks on these deposit slips and the persons who receive the checks deposit them in the banks. The Government, of course, is short changed. If the banks need more money as a revolving fund, they take these bonds and put them up as security for more Federal Reserve notes.

Give Agriculture a Break  
If our Government can do this for the big bankers, why can it not do it for the farmers? Why not do it for agriculture? Why not issue Federal Reserve notes secured by better security than these bankers put up—secured by the farms of this nation? Why not do the reasonable thing—the intelligent thing—the only thing—and pass the Frazier-Lemke bill? When this bill becomes a law it will reduce the farmer's indebtedness by three-fifths in 47 years because of the lower rate of interest and in addition, the Government will make a net profit of \$6,345,000,000.

We have everything at our fingers' tips to bring about the greatest prosperity that the world has ever seen. We have plenty of raw material; plenty of education; plenty of mechanical skill, plenty of willing workers—plenty of high efficiency machinery—everything necessary to create a great and lasting prosperity—except money. When the Frazier-Lemke bill passes, there will be issued and put into circulation among the people, several billion dollars of new money—Federal Reserve notes. It will again give purchasing power to the people. The farmers will pay their bankers, their merchants, their lawyers and their doctors, and they in turn will pay their bills and all will start in again repairing and improving their homes. Unemployment and starvation will cease. Enforced idleness of millions of men and women will disappear and we will have no more of over-production. Consumption will again be normal and the industrial life of the nation will return.

Farmers Want the Bill  
This bill has the official endorsement of the National Farmers Union; it has the approval of every intelligent banker, business and professional man and woman. Twenty-one state legislatures have asked Congress to pass this bill. They are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. It has the approval of the lower house of the State Legislatures of New York, the President's own State, as well as that of Ohio and of Delaware. Surely no Member of Congress from these States is justified in ignoring these mandates from his state. To the thirty million who live on our farms—to you one hundred and thirty million everywhere—to you patriotic liberty-loving citizens, I say there is danger ahead—the "brainless trust" is still bent upon the regimentation of everything—upon the establishment of a feudal system with the bureaucrats, the lords and barons here in the departments of Washington—the vassals in the cities and

towns—with the farmers and laboring men as the feudal serfs throughout the Nation. There is danger ahead. The vandals in the Department of Agriculture are still bent upon the destruction of food and clothing in the midst of starvation and want—it is a period of planned starvation and planned rape.

Importing Farm Products  
You farmers are asked to curtail production by permitting forty million acres to go idle—while at the same time we are importing agricultural products that would require forty million acres to produce. Last year we imported forty-three million pounds of canned beef from the Argentine—this was equivalent to two hundred and fifty thousand head of cattle. At the same time the Department of Agriculture was guilty of the wanton destruction of over six million pigs in the midst of hungry millions. The Department is now engaged in the destruction of dairy cows; still we imported