



# The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION



VOLUME XXIV

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1932

NUMBER 48

## CONGRESSMAN SAYS SMILEY IS WRONG

### GUYER SUPPORTS FARM BOARD AND MARKETING ACT

Secretary of Kansas Grain Dealers Association Had No Authority to Say Goyer Opposed Cooperative Legislation

### RESORT TO UNTRUTHS

Strong in Effective Statement with Reference to His Support of Marketing Act; Other Replies Not Received

Proof that Mr. E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association and supposed mouthpiece for the private grain trade in this section of the country, did not tell the absolute truth in the statement issued July 1 and published as Bulletin No. 186, has reached the office of the secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union.

It will be remembered that the Kansas Union Farmer last week published the bulletin referred to, and that the bulletin stated that six of the eight Kansas Congressmen in Washington are now advising their constituents that they are in favor of the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act. The bulletin gave the information that Congressman Strong and Hoch were the only two Kansas Congressmen who are not in favor of the repeal of the Act.

The Kansas Farmers Union secretary, Floyd H. Lynn, transmitted this information—or misinformation—to the various congressmen, showing each just how he had been quoted by Mr. Smiley in the bulletin. At this date, two replies have been received. One is from Congressman U. S. Goyer of the second congressional district, and the other is from Congressman James G. Strong, of the first district.

Extracts from Mr. Goyer's letter, dated July 13, are intensely interesting in view of the fact that this is what Mr. Smiley said in his bulletin: "Mr. Goyer of the second district has announced to his constituents that the act has proven a failure and that it has cost the tax payers millions of dollars, and he is in favor of its repeal."

#### Goyer's Letter

Here is what Mr. Goyer says about it in his letter above referred to: "I cannot understand how Mr. Smiley ever got the impression that I had made any announcement about being ready to repeal the Farm Marketing Act. The only thing that I can possibly think of that he could have referred to—and his conclusion would have been utterly erroneous then—is that I have said in private conversation that probably we made a mistake in buying wheat, but that I took my share of the blame for that, because I with the rest of the Kansas delegation, urged the buying of the stabilization wheat."

"Last fall just before Congress met, I spoke in every county in my district at gatherings of the county committees and others, and at these meetings I made a defense of the Marketing Act and the cooperatives. . . . One of my opponents is making a fight on me because I am for the Farm Board and the Marketing Act. IF ANYBODY IN THE SECOND DISTRICT AMONG YOUR FARMERS UNION PEOPLE HAVE THE IDEA THAT I AM NOT FOR THE

### MARKETING ACT, I HOPE THAT THEY WILL BE ADVISED OTHERWISE."

Mr. Goyer also makes mention in his letter of Mr. W. E. Lamberton, first district, in this manner: "I saw Mr. Lamberton yesterday, and he also said that he had never given any foundation for opposition to the act itself."

Letter from Strong  
The position of Mr. Strong has never been questioned, with reference to his support of the Marketing Act. In fact he has been an able champion of the Farm Board and Marketing Act, and not long ago publicly answered certain assertions which were unfriendly to the Act and the Farm Board, and which were made by Peter B. Carey, president of the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Strong, commenting on Mr. Lynn's letter to him with reference to Mr. Smiley's bulletin, said, among other things: "You will find in your files of a few months ago my article on the Federal Marketing Act. I supported it in the past for the reason that I realized that until the farmers took some part in the marketing of their products, they would never have any part in setting the price on the same. I felt that although the Federal Marketing Act was not perfect it was a step in the right direction and we could improve and strengthen it."

"The fight of the grain exchanges was of course selfish for they realized that whenever the farmers marketed any part of their grain it deprived them of commissions. They first prejudiced their patrons, being the buyers all over the country, and then started in to prejudice the farmers, and they have been quite successful. . . .

"While there is a good deal of criticism here regarding the Federal Farm Board the general feeling is that it should have a chance to operate under normal conditions. While the propaganda against the Board has resulted in cutting down its appropriations I think that was largely the result of the demand for the reduction of government expenses."

"But to show you to what extent those opposing the Farm Board will go, I cite the bill introduced at the request of the President and the Secretary of Agriculture to finance the exportation of cotton and wheat to foreign countries. Immediately the Wichita Beacon gave me a full page, starting out with the headline that I was the tool of the Secretary of Agriculture trying to help the Farm Board, which of course was not the purpose of the bill at all."

Secretary Lynn of the Kansas Farmers Union wrote to all eight congressmen, as mentioned earlier. However replies have been received directly from only two. This, no doubt, is due to the fact that some of the Congressmen are now on their way home from Washington, with the natural result that their correspondence has been neglected."

#### Facts Misrepresented

The replies that have been received, however, show conclusive evidence of the fact that Mr. Smiley, in his over-enthusiastic attack on the Agricultural Marketing Act and on the Farm Board, misrepresented the facts. Apparently he was not so much interested in facts as in his attempt to discredit the legislation which recognizes the farmers' right to market their own products cooperatively. His bulletin was a typical example of the private grain trade's policy of spreading propaganda to defeat the cooperatives. When facts are not at hand, the enemies of cooperative marketing resort to untruths, and attempt to get the public to swallow them as the truth."

We do not know whether Mr. Smiley will ever see this report of farmers and of the cooperative press, but we do know that he probably does not read much Farmers Union literature. No doubt it does not appeal to him. (continued on page 4)

## ALL KANSANS SHOULD HAVE BIG INTEREST IN FARM ORGANIZATION

Secretary Lynn of Kansas Farmers Union, in Radio Address over WIBW, Says Interest Not Confined to Members

### FAITH IN KANSAS

Says Farm Work is Not Completed until Matter of Joining Farmers Union or Some Organization is Attended to

Every Kansas citizen, whether engaged in farming or not, should have an intense interest in the welfare of Kansas Agriculture, and in the farmers' class organization, said Floyd H. Lynn, state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, in an address over WIBW, Topeka, Friday evening, July 15. Every Kansas citizen should be interested in the Farmers Union and its work, said the speaker, "because it has its primary reason for existence the improvement of marketing conditions for those Kansas farmers who wrestle with the Kansas soil, feed Kansas live stock, milk Kansas cows, gather Kansas eggs, burn gasoline on Kansas roads and in Kansas fields, and raise Kansas kids." The balance of his talk follows:

While not every Kansan engages in all the activities I have just mentioned, it is nevertheless a fact that all Kansas citizens have, or should have, a deep interest in them."

No matter what line of business you may be in, your welfare is affected by the welfare of the Kansas farmer. This is primarily an agricultural state, and unless Agriculture is prosperous, Kansas is not prosperous. That is the way Kansas is built up—it always has depended on Kansas farms and Kansas farm products, and it always will."

So no matter who you may be, you folks who are tuned to this good Kansas radio station, you should have a tremendous interest in the Farmers Union. Kansas has fought its way, and has farmed its way, if you please, right up to the front. This state is famous not only in the United States but throughout the civilized world for its bountiful crops. It is famous for the kind of people who live here or who have lived here. It has produced people who are famous in the world for their letters, their leadership and their ability right here in the Kansas atmosphere. Leaders in national affairs have sprung from Kansas soil, and have been selected to fill some of the highest positions in the land. The compositions of Kansas musicians have brought soothing moments to people all over the face of the globe, and their works will remain a monument to them and to Kansas for untold ages. I could go on and recite many things that have made Kansas and Kansans famous."

But there is one statewide industry which forms the basis for the real fame, or the real progress of Kansas—and that is—Kansan Agriculture. Those of us who are Kansan farmers may well be proud of the fact that we are the custodians of this great enterprise which has pushed Kansas forward to the front ranks."

I can remember when I was a freckled youngster on the old home farm in Woodson county, just east of Neosho Falls, I conjured up pictures in my mind of people living in the cities, surrounded with the comforts of life, living in ease. I suppose I had an inferiority complex, because I always thought of this imaginary race of people as far above farmers. I wondered if I should ever be one of them, or even like them. By the time we had to advance far beyond the calling of farmers to get into their circle."

Finally I left country school and went to the high school in Neosho Falls. I made a discovery. Town kids were no better than country kids. They were smarter, no cleaner, no more high-toned than the country youngsters. I found that the town girls were no better looking than the country girls. Then I came to accept the folks in the little town as just part of the community—a country community."

Starting from this point, I kept looking up above the country community level for those imaginary people of that better class. I was fortunate enough to get to go to college for two years. There, too, since it was a Kansas college, the students who really were wholesome and good fellows were those who either came from a farm, or who believed the farm youths were as good as any one else. Right here, though, I want to say that the most pitiful failures that I ever saw, as far as wholesome fellowship was concerned, were two or three country youths who evidently were ashamed of their country origin and who tried to hide the fact that they ever saw a farm by trying to be ultra cityfied, and by affecting a disgusting aloofness from other country boys and girls."

By the time I had been in college a while, I was old enough to begin to understand that the calling of my parents was something of which I should be proud—and I was proud of it, and still am."

Proud of Being Kansas Farmer  
The hand of fate reached out and drew me from college into United States naval service during the war. It was my good fortune to be taken to the largest cities in the world, on both sides of the Atlantic, during this service. I made friends who were (continued on page 2)

### F. U. RADIO PROGRAM

Definite announcement as to who will be the speaker on the Farmers Union half-hour program over radio station WIBW, Topeka, Friday evening of this week cannot be made as this paper goes to press. However, a speaker will be provided and those who tune in are assured of an interesting program. The period starts at 7:30 in the evening. The Farmers Union "hired hands" will furnish the music. This is your program; tune in.

### SIMPSON MEETINGS ARE CANCELLED, EXCEPT ONE

National Farmers Union President Finds It Impossible to Fill Scheduled Speaking Dates at This Time

The national president of the Farmers Union, John A. Simpson, will attend only one meeting in Kansas during the last week in July, according to messages received at the Kansas Farmers Union offices at Salina recently. Tentative arrangements had been made for Mr. Simpson to address several meetings in Kansas during that week. The only meeting which he will attend and at which he will speak is the meeting on Wednesday, July 27, which will be held at the Scholtz grove near Beatrice, Kansas."

An announcement was carried in last week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer to the effect that Mr. Simpson was unable to attend several points in Kansas during the last week in this month. This was in accordance with information which had come from Mr. Simpson. However, due to sickness in his family, Mr. Simpson has been forced to cancel all dates except the one. An attempt will be made to have Mr. Simpson in the state for a series of meetings at some later period."

The cancellation of the speaking dates will no doubt be a disappointment to the Kansas Farmers Union folks. However, it could not be avoided at this time. Arrangements are being made for a large crowd at the Beatrice meeting on July 27. Local Farmers Union members are looking for many people to come in from the surrounding neighborhoods. Mr. Simpson is a forceful speaker, and his address will be of great interest to the progress of the Farmers Union. He will appear on the afternoon program, which will follow a basket lunch at noon."

### FRANKFORT SHIPPING ASS'N. FINISHES FIRST IN JUNE

Mr. Glen Leopold, manager of the Frankfort Farmers Union Shipping Association, was on the market with nine loads during the month of June and finished ahead of all other associations. The Frankfort Association is always among the leaders, and due to efficient management and a loyal membership can be counted on to retain that position. Mr. C. L. Frack, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association at Holbrook, Nebraska, finished second with five loads. Mr. Ed Mauch, manager at Ness City, Kansas, has been working hard in his territory and has been on the market practically every week with one or more loads. He shipped four loads during the month of June. Other associations shipping four loads were the Farmers Union Shipping Association, Almene, Kansas; Green Cooperative, Green, Kansas; Emil Samuelson, manager, Randolph, Kansas; and Osgood Shipping Association, Osgood, Missouri. The management of the Erie Shipping Association the first of June, got off to a good start and shipped three loads. The Downs-Cawker Shipping Association, Downs, Kansas; Lowry City Shipping Association, Lowry City, Missouri; and the Farmers Cooperative Grain, Blue Rapids, Kansas, shipped three loads each during the month. Other Associations with car load consignments were as follows:

Ames Ship. Assn., Ames and Clyde, Kan.; Alma Farmers Union, Alma, Kan.

Barnes Farmers Union, Barnes, Kan.

Climax Elevator, Climax, Neb.; Cozad Ship. Assn., Cozad, Neb.; Chase Co. Ship. Assn., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.; Farmers Union Bus. Assn., Centralia, Kas.; H. Woelhoff, Mgr., Clay Center, Kas.

Farmers Co-op., Daykin, Neb.; J. H. Downing, Mgr., Deepwater, Mo.; Gretna Ship. Assn., Gretna, Kas.; Gothenberg Ship. Assn., Gothenberg, Neb.

Chas. Record, Mgr., Humbolt, Kas.; Logan Farmers Union, Logan, Kas.; Farmers Union Lawrence, Neb.; Don E. Page, Mgr., Laredo, Mo.

Farmers Union, Olsburg, Kas.; Page City Ship. Assn., Page City, Kas.; Palmer Ship. Assn., Palmer, Kas.; Lane Staalduine, Mgr., Randolph, Kas. So. Mound L. S. S. A., So. Mound, Kas.; Homer Browning, Mgr., Trenton, Mo.—The Co-Operator.

Don't wait for your neighbor to talk you into a cooperative. Go ahead and try it yourself, and you will be converting your own neighbors and making cooperators out of them. It's great to have something to say about marketing your own products through a firm which you can rightly call your own.—The Co-Operator.

## LIVE STOCK PRICES SHOWING BIG GAIN IN LAST FEW WEEKS

Substantial Increase in Cattle and Hog Prices; Outlook Good for Continued Advance

### HOG PRICES TO \$5.00

Cattle Sold Up to \$9.25, Which Is New Top for Year; Market Active On Fat Cattle

(From The Co-Operator)

For the past thirty days prices on cattle and hogs have been on the upward trend. The advance has been fast and sure and the industry seems to have taken a deep breath and made ready for a new start. Farmers and producers of livestock are encouraged by this advance and are optimistic about the future. This is not only true of those directly connected with the live stock industry, but is also true of other industries. In fact, business as a whole looks to this advance as a forerunner to a gradual change for better times. Whether this is true or not, the present price inflation has certainly put a good many more dollars into circulation which will naturally have a good effect for the time being. Of course, the decrease in receipts of hogs and desirable classes of cattle has been a big factor in the price advance, but along with this there has been a decided increase in the demand, on the part of all packing interests, and indications are for a continued active market and that prices will work higher."

Hogs  
On May 25, top hogs sold in the Kansas City Market for \$2.95 per cwt. This price was paid only for desirable kind and in spite of the extreme low prices, there was a decided discrimination against heavy weight and plain types of hogs. On July 6, top hogs sold for \$5.00, or an advance of \$2.05 per cwt. in its few days over the month. Along with the advance there has been a closing of the spread and we find the plainer types and heavier weights selling closer to top hogs."

Receipts in the hog yards have decreased materially during the past month, and when we look back on the heavy receipts during May and the early part of June, at which time the offerings were made up of light weights, and in a good many instances, unfinished kinds, it is evident that practically all of the marketable hogs have been sold and receipts will continue unusually light until the fall runs start. Considering this and the possibility of a continued demand on the part of the packing interests, prices should hold their present level or work higher."

That the farmers are encouraged by this advance in hog prices, is evidenced by the increase in demand for stock pigs. During the low time, pigs were selling at 50¢ or more under top hogs and there was practically no outlet for them, but during the past two weeks, stock pigs have advanced to a point where they are selling very close to the top of the market, and the supply is not great enough to fill the demand."

Cattle  
In the cattle yards prices have advanced from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per cwt. on the choice, fed kinds, while those not carrying so much finish but showing plenty of kill, have advanced from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per cwt. In fact, all classes of cattle have advanced in price. The same condition exists here as in the hog yards, a shortage of choice kinds and a good demand for them. Grass cattle and the commoner kinds have gone along and shown a substantial gain, however, it is not as great as the advance in fed cattle. In the butcher alley, the advance on fed yearlings compares favorably with that of the heavier offerings. The best fat cows are moving at prices around 50¢ higher, while the in-between and common kinds of killers continue hard to move at prices around 25¢ higher. One of the features of the trade so far this year is the discrimination in weights on the part of the packers. Fed steers weighing 850 lbs. or more, which will sell to the steer buyer at a bringing from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per cwt. more than the higher offerings which have to sell to the butcher buyers. This condition also prevails on weights of 550 lbs. and under as these weights are selling around \$1.00 lower than yearlings weighing from 600 to 800 pounds. Calves have not shown any advance but have been holding around steady."

In the stocker and feeder end we find a little more life in the trade, especially on feeder cattle which are carrying quite a little flesh. Stockers have been rather scarce and are meeting with a fair demand. However, with increased receipts in this class it is doubtful whether they will hold up. There has been a good spread between finished cattle and stock cattle and this fact is encouraging to the trade."

Sheep  
During the week of July 5th to 9th, fed lambs have shown an increase of 75¢ per cwt. Prior to that they had been selling at steady to weak prices, and did not share in the advance of cattle and hogs. Of course, there is this difference, the receipts of lambs, both native and western, have been rather heavy and will continue so for a while. However, with a continuance of good markets and prices on cattle and hogs, it seems safe to conclude that sheep will follow along."

It is indeed gratifying to have encouraging news after such a long period of poor markets and low prices and to observe the effect it is having

on all business. Now is the time for farmers to strengthen their industry, and this can be done through Cooperative Organizations. Market your products through farmer owned and farmer controlled agencies which have been built from the ground up. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., your firm on the Kansas City stock yards, is just such an organization. We stand ready to serve you efficiently and work hard for your best interests at all times.

### MANAGER HOBBS VISITS SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS

Shipping Association Managers Active in Effort to Keep Business Alive

(From The Co-Operator)

Last week G. W. Hobbs, General Manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, had the pleasure of visiting a great number of live stock shipping associations in the central and northern parts of the state of Kansas. He states that a few of them have given away to trucks, but most of the association managers are still active and using untiring efforts to keep their associations alive. He further states:

A few years ago, when the trucks were new in the game, there were three hundred and forty-five active live stock shipping associations tributary to the Kansas City market. These associations had an average membership of one hundred and sixty-seven which made a total membership of fifty-seven thousand six hundred and fifteen."

Over ninety per cent of these associations were patronizing their own firm. In other words there were approximately fifty thousand producers of live stock being served through this firm and deriving the benefits of cooperative marketing. The year of 1929 was one of the best from a net saving standpoint, this firm has had, and we were able to save \$5.54 per car on shipping association loads. This saving was made possible through the large volume."

Today about two-thirds of the shipping associations are not functioning because of the vast volume being handled by trucks. I want to make this appeal to the loyal membership in the communities where the associations have given away to the more modern method of transportation, and that is to insist upon your livestock being handled by your own firm. Advise your truckmen in no uncertain terms, the importance of cooperative marketing."

If you do not own a share of capital stock in this firm and care to become a stockholder, it can be purchased at the cost of \$1.00. If you do not feel able to become a stockholder, instruct your truckman to your local livestock shipping association and you will receive the cash dividend through the association at no additional cost to yourself."

Your firm has saved over \$10,000.00 for the year. Loyal patronage has made this possible, but we are still not receiving our share of truck consignments. During the month of May we handled 270 car loads of livestock by truck, figuring 70 head of hogs to the car, 30 head of cattle and calves and 15 head of sheep. We stood in second place among the sixty firms on the Kansas City market in the volume of business received by truck for the first six months of this year with 1,103 carloads. Let's go over the top this year and finish in first place. I want to take this opportunity to thank our thousands of patrons who are shipping by truck and want you to visit your neighbor and insist that he patronize his own firm. We are handling on an average of 125 truck shipments a day, but we are not handling all of the livestock for the 57,000 members of the 345 live-stock associations."

Purchasing fungus disease for controlling grasshoppers is useless since the spores of the fungus are already present in all soils of the state and merely waiting for favorable weather conditions to germinate. Purchased fungus would lie dormant in a similar manner waiting for favorable weather."

## ENTIRE OUTPUT OF PRISON TWINE SOLD BY FARMERS UNION

Movement of the Product Very Grati-fying; Number of Pounds Sold Surpassed Expectations

### STILL FILLING ORDERS

Late Orders Being Filled As Quickly As Twine Can Be Manufactured. Shipments to Other States

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has sold 2,500,000 pounds of binding twine this season, says the current issue of the Co-Operator. The entire output of the Kansas State Penitentiary has been disposed of and many late orders are being filled quickly as the twine can be manufactured."

At the start of the season reports indicated short crops and reduced acreage in the territory served by the Jobbing Association, and they were of the opinion that the number of pounds of twine handled this year would not equal that of last. However, through the efforts of the merchandising department and with the support of the many cooperative organizations throughout the territory, who knew that they could depend on the Jobbing Association to furnish them with a good product at the lowest possible price, the number of pounds of twine handled this year, has exceeded last year's sales. A larger number of small orders were handled this year, which shows a greater number of farmers are taking advantage of this efficient service."

The twine was placed in warehouses at Kansas City and St. Joseph for the convenience of those who wished to buy in truck lots. Thousands of pounds were handled in the two cities as it was very convenient for trucks hauling livestock to pick up a load of twine for the trip back."

The service reached into the neighboring states this year and allowed the members in these states to benefit by it. Shipments were made to Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, and Nebraska."

That the product was of good quality and entirely satisfactory to the users is evidenced by the fact that no returns were received. This is indeed a fine record considering the volume handled."

According to Ted Belden, of the merchandising department, the Jobbing House is expecting a large volume of business on this product during the fall months. He advises the Farmers Union accounts to give their fall requirements as much thought and to book their orders as early as possible. This will avoid delay and assure prompt delivery."

### COAL SHIPMENTS ARE PROVING SATISFACTORY

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has shipped a number of cars of Deep Shaft Southern Kansas coal and are booking many orders for future delivery. Prices on this coal are lower than they have been for a good many years and the Jobbing Association looks for the fact that it is proving entirely satisfactory to the trade. The Jobbing Association handles a good many grades of coal from all parts of the country and can supply their customers with practically any brand they desire. It will be to your advantage to get in touch with them before placing your orders. The Jobbing Association would like to have inquiries from dealers who are handling coal for school contracts.—The Co-Operator.

Mr. Ted Belden stated recently that he had received many favorable reports on the quality of coal which has been shipped and that it is proving entirely satisfactory to the trade. The Jobbing Association handles a good many grades of coal from all parts of the country and can supply their customers with practically any brand they desire. It will be to your advantage to get in touch with them before placing your orders. The Jobbing Association would like to have inquiries from dealers who are handling coal for school contracts.—The Co-Operator.

## Creamery Helps

An encouraging report comes from Mr. A. W. Seamans, general manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Co., with headquarters offices at Colony, and with plants at Colony and Wakeeney, Kansas. Mr. Seamans' report has to do with the bank check tax of one cent per check, as provided in the tax measure adopted not long ago by Congress.

According to Mr. Seamans, the Farmers Union firm has been able through the cooperation of the banks through which it does business, to keep the check tax cost down to a very satisfactory minimum."

This condition is similar to that which exists in other similar creamery concerns. It seems a well established fact that many Senators were induced to vote for the tax measure when given to understand that the two-cent tax would not be made applicable to small cream checks. In view of this fact, a large number of creameries have adopted the practice of issuing orders each day instead of cream checks, and at certain periods issuing one check to take up the accumulated orders. While it seems that no specific order has been issued by the Internal Revenue Department with regard to this practice, yet the operation under that arrangement goes on."

Quoting from an article in a recent number of the Dairy Producer, we

find this subject treated thus: "Washington representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation hold out the hope that the tax on bank checks may not be so burdensome as was at first indicated, due to an amendment by which the creamery companies and cooperatives can avoid much of the tax by issuing orders each day instead of cream checks. At the end of each month they will issue one check covering the month's returns. It was only by the assurance of advocates of the bank check tax that there would be no tax levied on these orders that enough votes were obtained in the Senate to pass the amendment."

No doubt the arrangement referred to will be allowed to stand. It certainly would be an injustice to the farmers and to the cooperative creameries if each little cream check had to stand a tax of two cents. These checks or payments are pitifully small and do not represent cost of production, generally speaking. The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery is doing all in its power to give the farmers every cent possible in return for their dairy products. It is thoroughly a cooperative proposition, and the Farmers Union cooperative firm is doing its part in the matter of the two-cent tax by cooperating to the end that such a tax may be avoided as long as possible."



## 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.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1872

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918

Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager  
Subscription Price, Per Year, \$1.00

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All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handed up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1932

### BASIC PROBLEMS STILL UNSOLVED

Our Congressmen are coming home. For the most part they are not coming home to the agricultural states to boast of what good has been accomplished at the session just closing.

Congress has been in session for a long period of time. This will be remembered as one of the longest sessions of that body. Much important legislation has been written, but most of the major permanent problems remain unsolved.

Almost daily clashes occurred between the interests of the agricultural states and the interests of the industrial states. A constant struggle between the money interests and the interests of the common people, including the farmers, marked the session. This is encouraging in a way, for our agricultural interests have shown that they are at least being recognized as something to be reckoned with.

As usual, and as can always be expected, the forces which were better organized came out of the session with the spoils.

Agriculture is better organized than it used to be, and for that reason was able in this session to make more trouble for the opposing interests than it has made at previous sessions. However, the fact was plainly set forth that farmers have a long way yet to go in the matter of organization, before they receive the recognition which they need and to which they are entitled.

We know that Agriculture did not get its share of legislation in this session of congress. Yet that is no reason why we can hold all our congressmen responsible. Many of our Senators and Representatives are coming home bearing the marks of conflict. They entered the thick of the fighting and carried the banner of Agriculture right up to the very front. They lost, but lost fighting. They knew that they were elected to represent the common people, and they kept the faith. They fought against odds.

Yet that is not true of all our congressmen. The actions of some cannot stand the light of investigation on the part of their constituency. While those who fought for us—as they should do—can look their constituency squarely and fearlessly in the face, there are those who must return home from congress shamefacedly. If they allowed the money interests—those who manipulate our money system in such a way that our farmers' products are made to be almost worthless measured by the accepted medium of trade exchange—to dominate them, then they should feel as though they want to sneak down

the alleys and avoid those whom they have betrayed.

We may well expect those Representatives and Senators who were elected in sections of the country which are home to the big money interests, to vote in accordance with the wishes of those interests. In doing so, they are merely representing their constituency. But we can well criticize those congressmen who were supposed to represent Agriculture and the great mass of common people but who deserted their own constituency and voted to please the enemies of Agriculture.

All Agriculture has ever asked for is an even break. We, as farmers, do not want more than our share of the good things in this country. We do want to have this system of exchange arranged and readjusted, however, in such a manner that we can get cost of production.

Although we were not organized sufficiently well to accomplish much in this session of congress, we must not lose courage and hope. We must determine more strongly than ever to get our forces organized thoroughly, so that our demands can be heard in no uncertain terms, and so that the voice of agriculture, through organization, will swell into a mighty volume from the entire agricultural section of the United States. When we can all speak coherently through our organization, then the governmental forces will not dare to ignore our demands. When we learn to speak as an organized force, the sound of our composite voice will fairly rock the foundations of our governmental structure, and we will get what we ask for.

But as long as our farmers hold away from their own organization, making organized Agriculture look pitifully weak and scattered compared with the thoroughly-organized interests, our voice will carry no authority. Governmental forces may feel sorry for us, but they will not seriously consider our demands.

In view of the lack of legislative relief for Agriculture as coming from the session just ending, what may we look for during the time intervening between the end of this session and the beginning of the next?

The powers which manipulate the volume and resulting value of money may step in now and make more money available, and thus increase the income to the farmer who produces the commodities. The manipulators may see that they have gone as far as they dare, and so decide to make things easier throughout the country. If they do, they will spread a great deal of soft soap along with this action, and will attempt to discourage organization among farmers. They will want to do this, in order that when they get ready to squeeze the

wealth out of the agricultural sections again, they will have no trouble.

As this is being written, one of the last measures passed by Congress a few days ago, providing among other things for a possible expansion of the currency, had not been reported as signed by the President. However, he has indicated that he will sign it. This will help some, no doubt, and will probably tend to increase commodity prices. However, the expansion is to come through the banks, if at all, which allows someone or some class of people to get their hands on more interest.

It is to be hoped that the bill providing federal funds for roads, which funds do not have to be matched by state funds, will offer some real relief for the unemployed in Kansas and surrounding states.

As we sum up the accomplishments of Congress during this long session, we find a number of little things that may work, directly or indirectly, to the good of the agricultural sections; but the major problems presented by the plight of Agriculture, America's basic industry, remain unsolved.

All amounts to this: Other classes, being organized, are going to devote their attention to helping themselves, and cannot be expected to come in and graciously help Agriculture. Agriculture, therefore, must help itself; and to do that, it must become as efficiently organized as the other industries or classes, in order that its demands may be heard and recognized. Agriculture cannot be organized from the top. The organization must rest on a firm foundation—which checks it up to YOU.

### TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By John Frost  
Blue Rapids, Kansas

Number 44

This is the season for the levying of taxes. Who should determine the amount of the levy—the taxpayers or the tax boosters? Shall the tax be levied upon the basis of the ability of the taxpayers to pay, or upon the basis of the ability of the taxpayers to spend?

A city council is fixing the tax levy. Enter a few tax boosters telling about the fine park of a neighboring city or their library or their band or their rest room, and argue that the home town is entitled to just as good things as their neighboring high brow city. And they win the argument, and the city council fastens a tax levy and debt on the taxpayers, because these betterments are nice to have, and without considering whether the taxpayers have the ability to pay.

A school board is setting the levy for school expenses. Enter a few patriots who have a tax limit on their intangible property of 1/2 per cent, who deplore the fact that a neighboring school house has a marvelous gymnasium and more posies and landscape scenic beauties to elevate the minds of the pupils. And when the conference is over plans are laid to issue bonds and hurry to catch up with the extravagances of the rival district in violation of the ability of the taxpayers to pay.

A board of county commissioners are meeting to determine the county levies. Enter a bunch of high powered road boosters, their partners, the contractors and gentlemen who sell brick and cement, staying in the rear. Recounting that a neighboring county has some fine brick roads, they insist the home county is entitled to just as good roads as the other county, and lay down a heavy barrage for a brick road, and get the levy or bond issue desired. Not the taxpayers' ability, but the tax boosters' greed, determines the levy.

The tail has been wagging the dog too long. The tax boosters have been levying the taxes too long. The tax boosters must be dethroned. Instead of making the tax levy equal the cost of all the nice things the tax boosters persuade the tax levying bodies to purchase, we must economize as we do in our private business; and not let the tax levy exceed our ability to pay. Let us put into the Constitution the amendment limiting total tax levies to 1 1/2 per cent in the country and to 2 1/2 per cent in the cities, and permanently check the tax boosters. The adoption of the tax limiting amendment will be an emancipation proclamation to overburdened taxpayers.

Adding livestock to crop farming effectively increases the volume of the farm business and makes it possible to utilize labor and equipment more fully throughout the year.

It is in dull times that foundations for good livestock herds can be laid at a cost in keeping with the values of shrunken dollars.

## UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



July 11, 1932

The Man With the Hoe  
O masters, lords and rulers in all lands  
How will the future reckon with this man?  
How answer his brute question in that hour  
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake all shores?

How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—  
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—  
When this dumb terror shall rise to judge the world?  
After the silence of the centuries?  
—Edwin Markham.

Well, the two big political conventions are over with. The people (?) through their delegates have spoken—or tried to. We doubt very much if the individual delegates had very much to do with it. But still that seems to be the best we can do in our effort at self-government.

The only disagreement or discussion in the Republican convention of any consequence was over the liquor question. Everything else seems to have been previously agreed on. We know from long experience that a certain amount of planning by leaders is necessary for the successful outcome of a national convention.

But when it goes so far as not to emit an adverse squawk, there seems to be more freedom of expression by delegates from the floor of the convention than the bosses had complete control and the average delegate is just a cypher.

The Democratic convention was more noisy and uncontrollable. There seemed to be more freedom of expression by delegates from the floor of the convention. Still their resolutions went through practically as written by the committee, just as the Republicans did.

Bill Murray offered a minority report on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. McAdoo also offered an amendment calling for Government guarantee of bank deposits, but was turned down.

The Republicans led off with submission of liquor prohibition questions by state convention. Democrats followed suit on same, but went a little stronger. The difference doesn't seem to be great between the parties on the liquor problem. Both party declarations are wet for the first time since the adoption of the prohibition amendment.

The overshadowing difference between the two party conventions by their utterances is the Republicans were clearly conservative, more so than four years ago, while the Democrats were distinctly progressive more than four years ago.

All the Democratic candidates except Murray contesting with Roosevelt for the nomination were conservatives, including Smith, Ritchie, White, Traynor, Bone and Byrd. In all the contests for state delegations it was corporation backers attempting to out Roosevelt delegates. The latter were seated in all contests by majority vote of all delegates on the floor of the convention.

That was the first real test of the convention showing an overwhelming progressive majority. The "stop Roosevelt" forces were clearly backed by conservative corporation influence, and even Bill Murray, sensing the character of the opposition, laid down and cast his supporting votes for Roosevelt.

Roosevelt created quite a sensation by flying from Albany, New York to the Chicago Convention. He was notified of his nomination. He said he knew already that he was nominated and he would just save the expense of a delegation coming all the way to New York to tell him about it. He made his speeches of acceptance and had it all over with at once.

Roosevelt's speech of acceptance was better than the adopted platform. The candidate and what he stands for is really more important than the platform. Platforms are rarely read and soon forgotten, but the candidate if elected has four years to show his stuff.

Hoover probably knows he is nominated, but not yet officially. So he hasn't yet delivered his acceptance speech. He needs our sympathy. He's in a very tight place.

So it can be said for the first time in decades that the political forces of the nation are lined up as they always should be. Conservative and Progressive, and it doesn't take the son of a prophet to predict the outcome.

Roosevelt's happy expression about doing something for the forgotten man is proving very popular. Every one I've met lately insists he is one of the forgotten men. It looks as if there would be about 120 millions of

them. Perhaps a couple of million don't feel forgotten.

The Democratic plank on farm relief was better than the Republican, but to our way of thinking neither one of them is much to brag about. We'll see later what comes out in the campaign.

Roosevelt's scheme of reforesting marginal land as a farm relief is absurd. He'd better not come west of the Mississippi with it, or he'll get hooted out of countenance by the mid-west farmers.

Hoover is so busy writing veto messages to hold down appropriations for relief of bankrupt, hungry, forgotten men, women and children, that he won't have time for much else until Congress adjourns.

Our two Congressmen contending for First District nomination have made asses of themselves by silly, blackmailing personalities. They're disgracing Kansas, and should both be beaten.

We're not writing anything this time about what Congress is doing or has done for agriculture. Perhaps before this gets to readers they will have adjourned, and next time we can tell all about it. We don't feel that we'll be overburdened relating the great (?) help given us.

## "What Congress Is Doing"

By Representative James G. Strong  
July 16, 1932.

With the adjournment of Congress the country will now weigh the legislation that has been passed, free from the prejudice inspired by those having special or political interests to serve.

Reduction of Government Expenses  
Under the Economy Bill reducing the salaries of Government employees was included an 8.3 per cent reduction of all employees receiving over \$1000 and under \$10,000; a 10 per cent reduction on the salaries of Members of Congress; a 15 per cent reduction on Members of the Cabinet and the 20 per cent reduction which the President voluntarily accepted. A total saving of one million five hundred thousand dollars for the year 1933 under the year 1932.

The total for all Government appropriations was reduced from five billion twenty-six million dollars in 1932 to three billion eight hundred eighty-six millions for 1933—a saving of over one billion one hundred and thirty-nine million dollars.

Perhaps the greatest financial crises that ever threatened our nation has been avoided through the passage of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Glass-Steagall Bill.

During the last days of Congress legislation for the relief of those in need and to provide work for the unemployed was passed, after the President had won out in his stand against "pork barrel" appropriations and in favor of liquidating projects that will furnish labor to the unemployed and eventually return their cost to the Treasury.

For immediate relief three hundred million dollars will be appropriated to the states, which, if not repaid to the Government, will be deducted from future appropriations for roads.

In addition to the one hundred twenty-five millions advanced to the Federal Land Banks, the Reconstruction bill provided for loans to these banks in order that they might meet the demand for farm loans. Under this provision a loan of thirty million dollars to the Federal Land Banks has been approved. The Land Bank at Wichita has received two millions and upon application can secure further funds. There is no reason, therefore, why any good loan upon farm security should not be made.

The bill to extend crop loans as amended in the Banking and Currency committee and approved by the House was agreed to by the conferees of which I was a member. In addition to extending the authority to make such loans for the balance of the year 1932, the right was given the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans "for crop or livestock production, including poultry, or to carry on dairying or for crop planting or crop cultivation, including summer fallowing." Under the provisions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation ample funds were provided for such purposes. Such loans will be made in addition to the seventy-five million dollars already loaned to 450,000 farmers.

The bill to extend the right of veterans of the World War to borrow on Certificates recently issued, and lowering the rate of interest to 3 1/2 per cent, was passed.

It has been the most trying session of Congress that I have ever attended, occasioned by the fact that with a Republican administration we had a Democratic House whose speaker was also a candidate for the Presidency, and a Senate where the balance of power was held by those who are bound by no party ties. It was often a case of being forced to vote for that legislation one believed to be least objectionable, and on the whole I believe much good will result from the laws that have been passed.

The first casualty as the result of a campaign I was the butchering of a six-year-old Holstein herd sire, that had been a prize winner in thirteen states, by his owner the Carnation Milk Farms of Seattle—to disprove the statement that paraffin had been injected under his hide to improve conformation for show purposes.

Moving of fence rows and roadsides is not advised in areas of the state where grasshoppers are numerous since the vegetation growing there will help to hold the hoppers away from the cultivated crop.

## Notes From Washington

Cong. W. P. Lambertson  
July 16, 1932

Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers, of Mass., writes personal letters in longhand, daily, in the House as she watches proceedings. She writes these on a bundle of papers in her lap.

There is wide power in the new Relief Bill given for the stimulation of agricultural prices. If the agencies here don't increase commodity prices in the next three months under this power, I miss my guess.

Five interesting boys from Ft. Scott called this week. They are touring the East with a 1912 model "T." The Ford is the oldest of the six.

The Farm Bureau leaders were jubilant for one day. The Norbeck Bill passed the Senate Wednesday. They recalled it from the House on Thursday and defeated it Friday. There was great demand in the House to pass it, but the Rules Committee was slow in acting.

One theory for its recall is that the Democrats feared the President in the pressure of the campaign might sign it, thereby gaining an advantage with agriculture.

Another theory is that Bingham of Connecticut, who engineered the return of the Bill, was influenced to do so because his Republican group feared the bad effect of forcing the President to veto it.

There are other theories offered and things moved thick and fast but out of it all, as usual, the farmer drew the short straw. As I have said before, our leadership here makes us Americans last.

They tried to amend the Home Loan Bill by putting in the Glass Expansion Bill was offered as a substitute by Borah for the Beer amendment. Then the Goldsborough Bill was offered as an amendment to modify the Borah proposal. Before these notes are read you will know whether or not the Home Loan Bill reached home.

Thanks a lot to you good editors for printing these paragraphs and thanks to those of you who read them. These are the last until December. I am saying, "Good Bye" here, with hopes of soon saying "Howdy" there.

ALL KANSANS SHOULD HAVE BIG INTEREST IN FARM ORGANIZATION

(continued from page 1)  
kind to me and I was allowed to enter some really fine homes in Chicago, Boston, New York and other American cities. I saw something of Paris, London, Rotterdam. I also was privileged to see parts of beautiful Scotland, to wander a little on the bleak lanes of the Orkney Islands, and set foot on the tree-covered western slopes of Norway, where in the summer time—and it was summer when I was there—the sun was out of sight only about an hour each night.

My naval service or already marketed. Your poultry flock may be healthy and doing well. Your cows may be clean and fresh and cream for the family and for the market. All your live stock may be well cared for. Your machinery may be well protected by sheds. Your farm painting may be attended to. Your fences may be fine. Your ditching may be done. Your thousand and one farm chores may have been attended to. BUT, you are not through with your work and your improvements until you have affiliated with some good farm organization. This is just as essential as anything you can do on the farm, for it contributes to a well organized Agriculture, and a well organized Agriculture is the thing that will assure you that your efforts on the farm are going to be worth while—for you and your children.

Finally I was released from service, and came back to Kansas with more pride in my heart than ever before. I am proud of my home as a Kansas farm, and that my folks were good Kansas farmer folks. I had been allowed to look into these city homes, which my childish imagination had pictured to me as something to strive for. I am proud of the fact that my wife came from a Kansas farm home. I want my two children to have the wholesome influence, while they are growing up, which can be had no other place than on a Kansas farm.

I do not believe my case is any exception. I believe all of us who are Kansas farmers are proud of that fact. I believe that the folks living in our Kansas towns and cities are proud of Kansas and of the fact that Kansas Agriculture makes it possible for them to make their living, directly or indirectly.

What Has Gone Wrong?  
Yet, folks, something is wrong. Even though all Kansas farmers are working hard, and are deserting no profit does not alter the case at all under the present system. Farmers are forced to pay the taxes, or a large share of them, and as a result, many are losing their farms. The farm organizations realize the importance and benefit of this amendment, which will save half of the wealth of the state now subject to tax to carry its just share of the burden. Farmers under the present system, are the heavy tax payers. The fact that the farms are losing money rather than making it, is not the case at all under the present system. Farmers are forced to pay the taxes, or a large share of them, and as a result, many are losing their farms. The farm organizations realize the importance and benefit of this amendment, which will save half of the wealth of the state now subject to tax to carry its just share of the burden. Farmers under the present system, are the heavy tax payers. 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## Political Advertising

## REPRESENTATIVE, FIRST DISTRICT

I am a candidate for renomination and reelection as Representative from the First Congressional District of Kansas, subject to the will of the Republican voters at the primary election August 2. I solicit your support on the basis of my record for Kansas farmers during my service in the House.

—W. P. Lambertson.

(For State Auditor)  
O. H. HATFIELD  
Republican Candidate

for  
STATE AUDITOR  
Primary, August 2  
Member Legislature from Gray County, 1921-1923. Chief Clerk of House Three Terms

MISS LORRAINE ELIZABETH  
WOOSTER, M.A., B.S.  
Salina, Kansas  
Republican Candidate

for  
ATTORNEY GENERAL  
I shall appreciate your vote  
August 2

This Is The Important Vote  
I seek the opportunity to aid the people and safeguard their rights. Members Bar United States Supreme Court. Member American Bar Association.

## WHAT SHALL WE DO TO BE SAVED?

Written by a Dirt Farmer.

The world is all organized. Organization and capital are the ruling elements in the United States. Organization is the father of capital. Along the lines of business today everything is based upon organization for advancement and protection. Cooperation for power and mergers for more power are daily occurrences. Individualism is a thing of past history. Business men belong to their own organization to further their own cause—and not our cause. They pay a big membership fee besides other extra trimmings to maintain their organization; and they do it cheerfully because they realize its importance. All this while you, Mr. Farmer are trying to do without organization and to play individualism which in this age has proved to be a failure. If farmers could be educated to grasp the importance of organization and cooperation, they sure would practice it and would not fail to join up and pay the annual dues without the least murmur or squimper.

The Farmers Union has a membership fee of only \$2.75 per year, and that also pays for a good weekly paper. This is by many times cheaper than any membership fee in any other business or social organization that one can name, and I can see no reason for any one to kick on it or to fail to pay the dues. In union there is strength. There is a constant need for lobbying for favorable legislation. Who do you expect to do this and pay the bill? Maybe you expect "George" to do it for you free of charge. George, however, is not foolish enough to do that, and therefore if you expect anything done to better your condition, you had better begin to see it in the right light, to spit on your hands for greater efforts and do your best. If you don't you are a goner and there is no economic salvation for you.

As an individual you can accomplish nothing these days. Big business knows this to be true, and money spent by them in the way of dues and organization expense is considered money well spent. Therefore, my advice is to join a good farm organization, pay your dues smilingly, and quit knocking and quit biting on false and poisonous propaganda. The purpose of such is to discourage you and thwart your own welfare, and to enhance that of others.

No, my friends, even if \$5 were the annual dues, I would consider it cheap, when I consider the great work ahead, and its importance. If we now lie down or fail to fight our battle to a finish, and win the battle for economic preservation, then we might just as well say "good-bye" as far as our economic welfare is concerned, for all times to come. Please remember this and remember who said it.

I have seen, through my field glasses, for several years past what goal we have been drifting towards, and have seen the powers that have drilled their troops in opposition to the farmer and his interests. I have felt that it is only a question of time until war should be declared—and now the war is raging for life or death, and seemingly it is our last chance.

If you, Mr. Farmer, are getting cold feet and are about to throw up your hands and run, you'll never be able to muster up courage for another battle, because you will feel licked and will become a coward. I for my part feel that it is time to furnish more ammunition and fight it out to a finish. The agricultural industry must be preserved.—F. N. Xachrisson (A dirt farmer of Smolon, Kansas.)

## MILLER WELL QUALIFIED TO SERVE AS STATE PRINTER

Mr. A. Q. Miller, whose advertisement appears in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, and who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for state printer, has long been identified with the cooperative movement. During the years of his active connection as publisher of the Belleville Telescope, he was a leader in cooperative affairs, and was an active member of the Farmers Union. His paper, under his direction, always cooperated in Farmers Union and other cooperative affairs. Mr. Miller was an enthusiastic sponsor of local 4-H clubs, and was active in locating a cooperative creamery in his neighborhood.

He is well qualified to serve as state printer, and if nominated and elected will keep the interests of the good common people very much to the front. Mr. Miller prizes very highly a letter which was written by Cal Ward to one of Mr. Ward's friends at Lawrence, Mr. Lloyd Hoover. The letter follows:

July 14th, 1932  
Salina, Kansas.

Mr. Lloyd Hoover,  
County Treasurer,  
Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear Friend Lloyd:  
In choosing our candidates for state office we should not overlook A. Q. Miller of Salina, publisher of the Belleville Telescope, who is a candidate for State Printer.

He is our type of citizen and a real man, being one of the best known newspaper men in the state and has been successful in his own business. He is well qualified in every way for the office of State Printer, and in the application of the same type of business principles which he has applied to his own business he would be able to operate the state printing plant economically and honestly.

As president of the Kansas Farmers Union I expect to vote for and support A. Q. Miller. He was born in Kansas and has shown by his thirty-five years of activity in the publishing business and public enterprises that he is working for the best interests of Kansas, and is wholly sympathetic to agriculture.

Your militant support of Mr. Miller for State Printer will be appreciated by me.

Sincerely,  
Cal. A. Ward, President,  
Kansas Farmers Union

## FORMER PACKER BUYER TAKES SLAP AT DIRECT SELLING

C. H. Stubbs, Hog Salesman, Points Out Evils of This Practice

Mr. Clarence H. Stubbs, formerly a buyer for one of the big packers on the Kansas City Stock Yards and now a hog salesman for the Central Cooperative Association, South St. Paul, Minn., is the largest commission firm in the world operating on one stock yard, in a recent interview pointed out the many evils of direct selling. Mr. Stubbs, because of his many years experience on the open market, both as buyer and seller, is certainly well qualified to analyze this situation and give the facts just as they are. He says:

There is one condition which without doubt is holding prices down, namely, the shipping of livestock direct to the packers. "Our receipts at South St. Paul, as well as all other markets, are light, and the quality of the hogs is unusually plain, due partially to the low prices, although we feel it is mainly due to the fact that the better grades are sent direct to the packers with only the thin or plainer kinds coming to the open market."

Thin Hogs Set Price  
"These thin hogs are making the market for your good hogs that are sold direct. We are constantly running into different ones who have sent hogs direct who say, 'Never again,' but with the farmers receiving such low prices and feeling that he is saving a few dollars, they continue to ship direct. If they would only stop to think, they would tell these direct buyers to make their purchases on the public market, and by so doing would create a demand that would boost prices. The few dollars of expense on the public market would not amount to a drop in the bucket compared with the dollars they are actually losing by selling direct to the packers."

"The farmers spend months of hard labor in raising their livestock for market, and I want to assure you that the buyer who comes around to your farms is not looking out for your welfare, but is buying where he can purchase the cheapest. The buyer who comes to your farm to buy your livestock is well posted in market conditions, as well as on prices on different grades. He will no doubt put a price on a few individuals which will look attractive to you, but he will make up the difference on the balance. Why not send this livestock to the terminal market where you can have trained men dispose of them who are working for your best interests at all times?"

Need Skilled Trader  
"Market prices are changing from day to day, and it is not reasonable to expect that a man in the country is capable of trading with an experienced packer buyer, who is constantly in touch with conditions, as well as a salesman on the public market, who is also in touch with market conditions. By this statement I do not mean that the farmer is not capable of taking care of his own interests, but I do know that the buyer for a packer is constantly in touch with conditions and has information which it is impossible for a person in the country to obtain."

"It has taken around seventy years to build up your public market, and men, let's say by it. Insist that your livestock is sent in to the open market where you have competition. No two buyers look at an animal in the same way—the more buyers the better the price. If you are satisfied with low prices, ship direct; if you want better prices, ship to the public market."—The Co-Operator.

## Neighborhood Notes

## SIMPSON AS SPEAKER AND OTHER FEATURES

The Marshall Co. Farmers Union will hold its annual picnic Wednesday, July 27, at the Sholtz grove near Beattie. The forenoon will be taken up with sports. There will be a basket dinner at 11:30.

In the afternoon there will be a program and John A. Simpson, national president of the Farmers Union will deliver an address. There will also be a ball game between a team representing the east half of the county and one from the west half. O. W. Dam, Co. Secy.

## HAD A FINE MEETING

IN MIAMI CO. JULY 15  
Those of the Union who missed our quarterly meeting July 15 missed one of the best meetings held in some time. About 80 faced the chair when the meeting opened. In the absence of the president and vice president, C. H. Shively, president of Indianapolis local, presided.

It was voted to try to secure John Simpson, national president, for a date this month. Osage Valley asked that our August meeting be held at their local, date to be determined later.

The following locals were represented: Osage Valley, Union Valley, Fontana, Black Oak Grove, and Indianapolis. After the usual routine business the president called Mrs. Harve Vedier, chairman of the entertainment committee, and it was an entertainment worth while and every member was the best. The Indianapolis quartet gave some fine songs. This quartet is composed of Mr. and Mrs. Lash, Mrs. Lowe sang "Little Gray Home in the West," Mrs. Shively played the accompaniment. The Scheifbusch sisters gave an instrumental number which was fine. A vocal trio by Mrs. Clarence Shively, Margaret Shively and Miss Courtner, which was excellent. Donald Lash gave a recitation which was of the best, and well delivered. No meeting with entertainment is complete without the Shively family on the musical program and everybody enjoyed their numbers. They are the best musical talents in the West.

Mr. A. W. Seaman was called on and gave a brief history of our creamery business, giving figures of our increasing business. His address was very interesting and was attentively listened to. After this address the committee took charge and sandwiches, cake, ice tea and fruit were served and a social time was enjoyed by all till after 12 o'clock. We hope to have these meetings regularly from now on so do not miss the next one at Osage Valley.—W. J. Prescott.

## MR. EBBERT APPROVES

The Kansas Union Farmer takes pleasure in publishing this kind letter written by a real cooperater. Mr. Ebbert is a member of the board of directors of the Union Oil Co. (Co-operative).

Mr. A. W. Ebbert, Kans., July 14, 1932  
Salina, Kansas.

My Dear Mr. Lynn: When the weather gets so hot that a fellow's nerve is strained to the breaking place and we are caused to get hotter still because the welfare of the producer and consumer is being betrayed, it is a great satisfaction to have our interests rightly represented by you as you have done in the last issue of the Farmers Union paper. (In answer to Shirley). You have placed the facts as they belong and it is time to assert ourselves and show that some responsibility is up to the old line trade. Stay on the job and let them know we are understanding their propaganda. We must use our abilities and outwit them—and our dollars which are fighting us now in their hand. Sincerely,  
S. S. Ebbert.

## BOGGS' PLATFORM UNIQUE

Mr. J. V. Boggs, an enthusiastic active Union member living near Lebanon, Kansas, is in the race as an independent candidate for Congress in the Sixth district. He was in the office of the Kansas Union Farmer recently, explaining his platform. His platform, he says, has the sanction of national Farmers Union president, John A. Simpson, according to a letter which Mr. Boggs has received from Mr. Simpson.

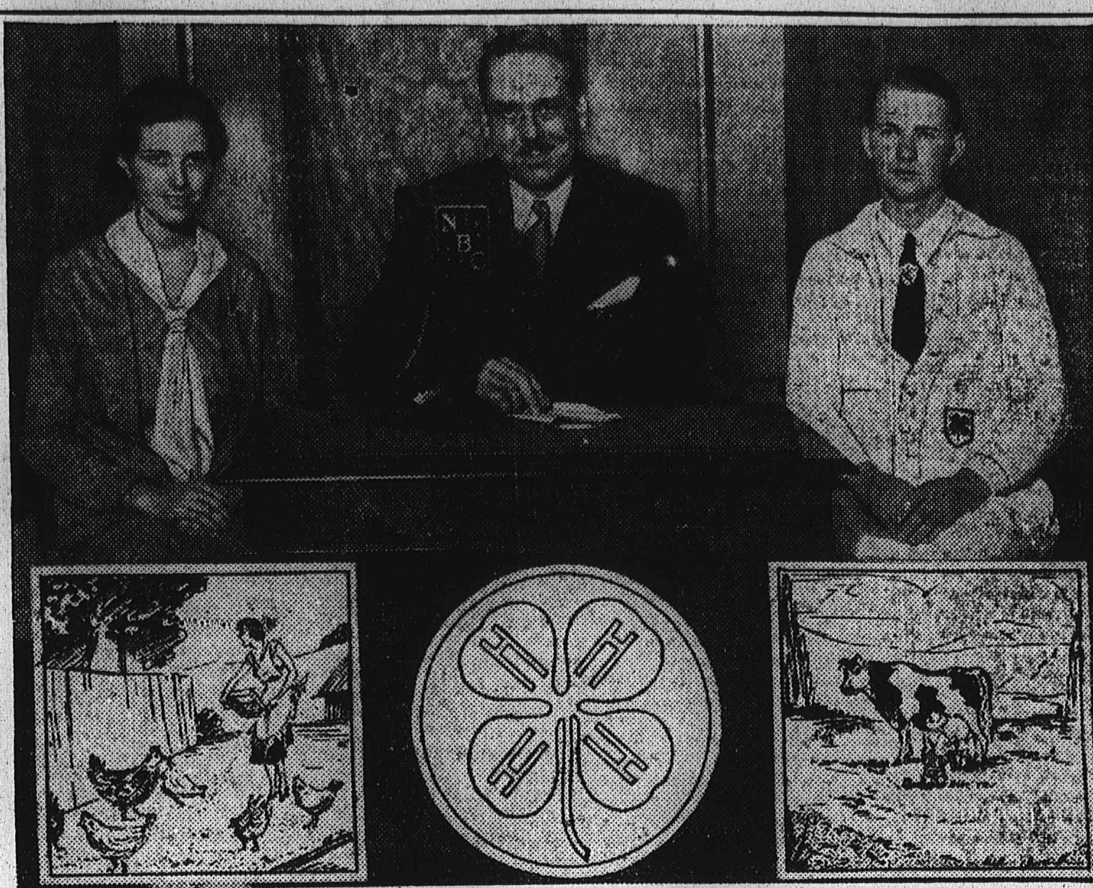
Among the things advocated by Mr. Boggs is the issuance of its own money by the government "and quit selling interest bearing bonds." "Let Congress carry out the cooperative program now before it." "Do away with all unnecessary bureaus. Cut all high officials to a reasonable salary, and raise all low salaries to a living wage." He also advocates eliminating the spoils system, and does not believe in "allowing the President all the money he can spend, lavishly." He advocates payment "in full to the veterans, who need it, with treasury notes." Another plank in his platform is, "Congress immediately to set farm prices which will stabilize the farm dollar." "Forgive all public debts, for all are unjust," he says.

Mr. Boggs could have the government furnish credit to any man who wishes to make a home on a farm, give him a long time to pay the debt, never to be closed out, "thereby relieving the cities of their unnecessary population." Mr. Boggs also includes in his platform the recommendation that all corporations should be forced by law to "not allow their officials such large salaries." Several other planks of similar nature appear in Mr. Boggs' platform. Mr. Boggs has lived in the sixth district 47 years.

## GRANTHAM GIVES INFORMATION ON FEEDING LAMBS

With prospects of a good corn crop and an abundance of forage many of our customers are beginning to inquire about the prospect on feeding lambs this season. Our lamb prices throughout the summer months have held up better than prices on other live stock and we have every reason to believe that good prices will be

## Alabama Girl, Connecticut Boy Win 4-H Honors



EDNA Earl Smart, of Troy, Alabama, and George Kingsbury of Coventry, Connecticut, shown with Judge Gordon, national food authority and radio broadcaster, at the recent Sixth National Camp of 4-H Clubs in Washington, D. C. One hundred and the 4-H Club Camp over the NBC "Our Daily Food" program to the thousands of young members of 4-H throughout the United States.

maintained throughout the winter. Feeding lambs from Texas and a few from Idaho are arriving but these are only a forerunner of the bulk of lambs which will come to market in October. Texas feeding lambs are about the only kind that we would be able to get on the market in any number in the near future. These are selling around \$3 to \$3.50, averaging around 50 to 60 pounds. Also Texas yearlings are arriving which are bringing \$2.50 to \$2.75 for feeders and \$4 to \$4.25 for the fat end. Each year we buy a great number of feeders for our customers and are in a position to give you the best of service in the purchase of your stockers and feeders.—Fred Gautham Farmers Union sheep salesman, in The Co-Operator.

trade has been caught red-handed in its attempt to deceive the public, does it not seem probable that much of the propaganda they put out against the Farm Board and the Marketing Act is equally spurious?

They have proven that they will go to great lengths to defeat the cooperatives. Cooperative marketing, if allowed to develop to its full extent, will give the farmer as much power over his own industry as the private dealers and speculators have been enjoying over the farmers. The private trade, which has taken millions and

millions of dollars from the pockets of the farmers, will lose at least part of this fat income. Indeed they, the gamblers, are already losing it. They are making a wild scramble to regain possession of all the marketing machinery. They have tried in every possible way to discredit cooperative marketing, the attack on cooperative legislation—the Marketing Act—being only one of their activities. When they resort to untruths to accomplish their purpose, they relinquish any claims they may have made to the effect that they feel they are in the right.

## A. Q. MILLER

Publisher of the Belleville Telescope

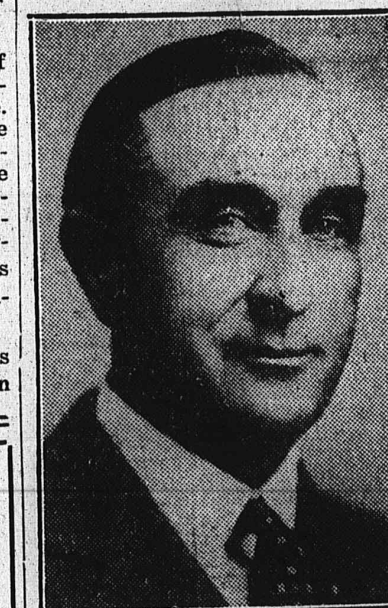
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

## STATE PRINTER

Promises a Business Administration  
Of the State Printing Plant

A Native Kansan. Never before a  
Candidate for an Elective Office

Favors Fewer Changes in Text Books  
and Economy in State Printing  
Plant



35 Years Experience in the Printing Business

## MONEY

Money is a demand order for the good things of life—the yardstick or bushel basket by which we measure the value of services and commodities and transfer their ownership from one person to another.

You want money to wipe out the mortgage—to give the good things of life to your loved ones. You can do this through a low cost Farmers Union Policy.

For rates and free booklet write to  
REX LEAR, Salina, Kansas.  
Farmers Union Mutual  
Life Insurance Co.  
"Farmer Insurance  
at Farmer Cost"

## Price List of Local Supplies

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

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

## The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS

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

WATCH THIS AD FOR THE NAMES OF YOUR HOME AGENTS

This is a partial list of our agents by counties

Another list will be published next week.

## COFFEY

Wesley Keever, Burlington  
J. H. Engle, Burlington  
J. E. Parney, Waverly  
C. L. Barton, LeRoy  
Clyde Ritchey, Burlington

## WOODSON

L. L. Byfield, Neosho Falls  
Geo. E. Ludlam, Toronto  
J. C. Graves, Neal

## F. W. Smith, Vernon

M. N. Bradley, Neosho Falls  
W. J. Massoth, Piqua  
R. R. Rose, Yates Center  
F. M. Edwards, Yates Center  
W. L. Habiger, Piqua  
Robert Sample, Toronto

## MONTGOMERY

J. R. Adams, Elk City

## WASHINGTON

T. J. Hogan, Greenleaf

## P. J. Kriensack, Hanover

Antone Petersen, Greenleaf

J. T. Poland, Barnes

## CLAY

James Livengood, Longford

J. H. Meenen, Clifton

W. G. Ross, Clifton

John R. Thurlow, Wakefield

A. J. Anderson, Green

Everett Alquist, Clay Center

John Slingsby, Clay Center.

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