The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION COOPERATION

VOLUME XXIV SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1932 NUMBER 40

MANY WITNESSES TELL WHY RATES ARE HIGH ENOUGH

Railroads Insist Farmers Should Come to Their Rescue and Contribute Additional Five Million Dollars

HEARING IN K. C.

Farmers Insist Their Economic Condition is as Bad as Those which Affect the Railroad Companies

The plight of the middle west farmer has been discussed thoroughly this past week at the freight rate hearing which has been in progress at Kansas City. The hearing has been conducted by examiners for the Interstate Commerce Commission and is in the nature of a squabble between farmer interests on one side and the railroads on the other.

The railroads are fighting not only to retain the present rates on hauling grain, but for an additional increase in grain freight rates. They contend that they cannot exist and do business on the revenue they are receiving under present freight rate schedules. They are asking Kansas farmers for more financial support than they are receiving at present from them; or, rather, they are asking the Interstate Commerce Commission for the privilege of charging the Kansas farmers more than they are now charging them for hauling their grain from the farming communities to the markets.

The farmers, on the other hand, contend that there is such a thing as possible loss on operation costs of farming. They are saying that with present prices received for what they produce, they are "going in the hole." They are contending that their economic condition is as bad as that of the railroads, if not worse. They object to being forced, by paying increased freight rates, to place another class of industry on its feet financially, while agriculture continues to sink deeper into the mire of the debt.

One significant fact which has been brought out repeatedly by testimony at the hearing is the fact that the farmers as a class, or as individuals, are not unfriendly to the railroads. In fact, the evidence and testimony emphasize the farmers' realization of the value of the railroads to them in carrying on agricultural pursuits. Several witnesses went so far as to say that they did not want railroad rates increased, because that action would drive business away from the railroads and the trucks would get it. These witnesses declared that in that event, they feared the railroad now serving them would have to cease operating.

Considerable evidence along this line was presented at the Kansas City hearing. Witnesses were placed on the stand, who testified that in certain localities a large share of the hauling is buting done by trucks. Most of the hauling which has been diverted, in recent years, from the railroads to the trucks, has affected course grains, merchandise, produce and livestock. General hauling of wheat by trucks does not seem to have developed to any large extent in Kansas.

The attorneys for the railroads objected to all this testimony, but the examiners ruled to admit it.

The present hearing now going on at Kansas City is a continuation of a Chicago hearing, at which the railroads presented their testimony. It all follows action taken last Februray by the United States Supreme Court, in which that body reversed the Commission's former ruling in favor of the former or shipper of grain, and which reduced the rates on hauling grain by the railroads. This reduction, which became effective last August, saved Kansas Farmers around two million dollars. The Farmers Union, Grange, Farm Bureau and other farm organizations in Kansas have been leading the fight to reduce the rates and to keep them down.

The Supreme Court remanded the case back for further hearing on the plea of the railroads that economic conditions affecting them had changed since the rates were reduced last year. The railroads, following their apparent advantage, then asked for a further increase, which, in all, would mean extra revenue from Kansas farmers this next wheat marketing season, amounting to approximately $5,000,000.

Governor Clyde M. Reed, who has been leading the fight in the interests of the farmers and farm organizations, is presenting evidence to prove that economic changes have affected the farmers just as adversely as the railroads have been affected.

Among the witnesses who have testified at the Kansas City hearing are Homer Terpening, farmer at Wakeeney, Kansas; E. G. Tharpe, Hutchinson, Kansas, farmer and president of the Farmers Cooperative Commission Co. at Hutchinson; L. E. Webb, Kansas Cooperative Grain Dealers' Assn.; John Vesecky, Kansas Wheat Pool; Floyd H. Lynn, secretary Kansas Farmers Uniin; Harry Hartshorn, farmer, Syracuse, Kansas; Dr. J. T. Sanders, head of department of agricultural economics, Oklahoma A. and M. College; Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of department of agricultural economics, Kansas Agricultural college; Dr. Alva H. Benton, holding a similar position in the North Dakota Agricultural college; M. R. Taylor, transportation inspector for the Kansas public service commission; E. M. Lane, Kassas City rate expert, and several others.

STAGE IS SET FOR MANAGERS' MEETING

Important Meeting of Farmers Union Managers of Kansas to Begin Wednesday Afternoon at 1 o'clock

As this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer goes to press, plans are all set for the meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union Managerial Association to be held in Salina on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The sessions of the meeting will be held in the Eagles' hall, a block north of the Farmers Union building on Seventh street, Salina.

The first session will be called to order by President C. B. Thowe on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Reading of the minutes by secretary T. C. Belden will be the first thing on the program. The afternoon program will include talks by the following: C. B. Thowe, Alma, president; Judge E. A. Crall, Erie, Kansas; E. G. Tharp, president Farmers Cooperative Commission Co., Hutchinson; H E. Witham, manager Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City; H. A. Cowden, president Union Oil Co., North Kansas City; "Doc" Stoelberg, chemist, Union Oil Co., and A. C. Servis, Winfield.

At 6:30 Wednesday evening the meeting will adjourn to the Rorabaugh Tea Room for a banquet and entertainment.

On Thursday morning, May 26, the meeting will again assemble in the Eagles' Hall, and will be called to order at 9 o'clock. After a report of committees, the following men will address the meeting: R. H. Montgomery, vice prseident Larabee Flour Mills, Kansas City; Leonard Morris, Success Mills, Inc., Kansas City; Floyd H. Lynn, secretary Kansas Farmers Union; Thos. B. Dunn, secretary-manager Farmers Union Auditing Association; R. J. Fittell, Beloit Milling Co., Beloit; and George O. Brophy, representative of Union Pacific System.

The ball game, which is the last scheduled event, will be called at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. This will be a great sporting event which every one should see. One team will be made up of store managers and the opposing players will be the best baseball talent to be found among the elevator managers.

Warm weather speeds up the growth of those enemies of poultry, lice and mites. Flocks that were free of these pests a couple of months ago may be seriously infested by this time.

COMMISSIONS ON LIVE STOCK ARE LOWERED AT K. C.

Substantial Reductions in Commissions on Buying and Selling Live Stock are Result of 1930 Hearing

TO SAVE $250,000

Farmers Union Live Stock Firm has been Marketing Live Stock for Cooperators at Cost for Years

Live stock shippers who patronize the Kansas City market will be handed a yearly savings of approximately $260,000 per year, as a result of the lower commission rates which will go into effect in less than thirty days. The new order prescribing the reduced rates for buying and selling live stock on commission at the Kansas City stock yards was issued on May 18 by the acting secretary of agriculture, to become effective in thirty days from that date.

Shippers who have patronized the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City, and who were stockholders in that farmer-owned cooperative concern, already have been getting their live stock marketed at cost, since all net profits have been refunded to them at the end of each year.

The order reducing commission rates results from a hearing ordered by the Secretary, which ran from December, 1930, to the early part of February, 1931, to inquire into the reasonableness and lawfulness of the rates charged by the commission men operating on the Kansas City market. The proceeding—which is known as Bureau of Animal Industry Docket No. 311, the Secretary of Agriculture vs. L. B. Andrews and others—analyzes in detail the operating conditions at the Kansas City market during the year 1929, the last full calendar year preceding the hearing which was taken as the fair test year.

The rates prescribed in the order are lower, on the whole, than those in force in 1929. Some of the principal reductions are on shipments of cattle by rail on which the new rates are $13 minimum and $15.50 maximum as compared to a minimum of $15 and a maximum of $19 in the existing schedule; on sheep by rail, on which the present single-deck flat rate of $14 is reduced to a minimum rate of $10 and a maximum rate of $12, and the double-deck rate is reduced from $20 to $17; and on hogs by rail on which the new rates on single-decks are $10 minimum and $12 maximum as compared to the old rates of $12 and $14 respectively. On truck-in consignments the per head rate on cattle is reduced from 75c to 70c, on hogs from 30c to 25c, and on sheep from 25c to 20c.

The schedule of rates prescribed in

(continued on page 4)

TIMELY DISCUSSION

Two intelligent discussions of the Goldborough Bill and related matters of legislation are printed in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. Beginning on the first page is an article by Congressman W. P. Lambertson, and on the editorial page is a copy of the speech delivered recently in the House of Representatives by Congressman James G. Strong.

Both these Kansas congressmen are working for what they think is right and what they think is best for the great mass of common people such as most Kansans are. Their discussions are illuminating and will be read with a great deal of interest by readers of this paper. Incidentally, both Congressmen are Farmers Union members. Mr. Lambertson is vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union. Mr. Strong has been an active member for a number of years.

20TH KANSAS FEEDERS' DAY PROGRAM IS READY

Those in Charge Hoping for Large Attendance of Kansas Farmers in Manhattan on Saturday

The program of the Twentieth Kansas Feeders' Day, to be observed at the Kansas State College, Manhattan, on Saturday, May 28, has been made public. It is hoped a large number of Kansas farmers will be able to attend this program and meeting, for it is one of considerable importance to all who are interested in feeding live stock. The program is scheduled as follows:

8-10 a. m.—Inspecting K. S. C. feed lots.

10-12 a. m.—Forenoon Program—
Presiding—F. W. Atkinson, Burdick, Kansas, President, Kansas Livestock Association.
Welcome—F. D. Farrell, Manhattan, Kansas, President, Kansas State Farm Bureau.
"Digging Out"—Ralph Snyder, Manhattan, Kansas, President, Kansas State Farm Bureau.
C. C. Cogswell, Pretty Prairie, Kansas, Master, Kan. St. Grange
Floyd H. Lynn, Salina, Kansas, Secretary, Kansas Farmers Union.
J. H. Mercer, Topeka, Kansas, Secretary, Kansas Livestock Assn.

12-1 p. m.—Luncheon, served by the Block & Bridle Club, an animal Husbandry student organization.

1-4 p. m.—Livestock as a Means of Utilizing Land—W. A. Cochel, Kansas City, Mo., Editor, Weekly Kansas City Star.
Report on cattle feeding experiments at K. S. C.—1931-1932.
(a) Utilizing grass in fattening yearlings for market—C. W. McCampbell, K. S. C.
(b) Wheat as a cattle fattening feed—A. D. Weber, K. S. C.
(c) The influence of grass on the color of beef—D. L. Mackintosh.
Question Box—C. W. McCampbell,

REPORT MARKETING BILL OF THE FARM GROUPS FAVORABLY

Bill Introduced by Senator McNary, Drafted by Farm Organization Leaders, Recommended by Senate Agricultural Committee

PASSAGE IS LIKELY

Calls for Equalization Fee, Debentures and Domestic Allotment, or Combination of Three Plans if Considered Necessary

The three-fold agricultural marketing plan of the major farm organizations calling for the equalization fee, export debentures and a domestic allotment plan of distribution, has been reported favorably by the Senate agricultural committee.

The committee made only minor changes in the wording of the measure as presented by the National Grange, the national Farmers Union and the American Farm Bureau Federation which agreed upon and drafted it. The measure makes it mandatory for the farm board to put into effect any one or combinations of the three plans when considered necessary to assist agriculture. Assurance of production costs of the portion of crops domestically consumed is the basic aim of the bill.

The equalization fee provision provides for marketing agreements with cooperatives to permit withholding of commodities from markets on payment to those organizations of the cost of impounding. After charges to be paid under these agreements, the board would fix the equalization fee which would be collected as prescribed by the board either on processing, sale or transportation of the commodities.

In the export debentures plan debentures would be issued by the treasury to farmers, cooperative or other producers on shipments abroad and would be one-half the duty on imports, except on the following, which the bill fixes: Corn, 7 1-2 cents a bu; rice 1-2 c a pound; wheat, 21 cents a bu; cotton, 2 cents a pound; tobacco, 2 cents a pound. To prevent increasing the production of debenturable commodities the board could reduce debenture rates. These reductions, fixed in the bill, range from a decrease of 20 per cent if the production increased between 20 and 30 per cent, to 99 per cent if production increased 50 per cent or more.

Under the allotment distribution plan, sponsored by the Farmers Union, the farm board would estimate the amount of a commodity needed for domestic consumption. This portion could not be sold in the domestic market for less than the production costs, with the remainder to be held, or exported, at the discretion of the board. The portion the individual farmer could sell in the domestic market would be determined by the ratio his entire production bore to the national production. The farm board would be empowered to limit or place an embargo upon imports when they interferred with carrying out this plan. If necessary the board would be empowered to license dealers in agricultural products.

The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator McNary, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee. Fulmer of South Carolina introduced it in the House. John A. Simpson, president of the national Farmers Union, recently said: "It looks like this bill would pass the House and Senate. Write your senators and congressmen, at once, asking them to support the measure."

The Bill was reported favorably by the Senate committee on May 20. President Simpson of the Farmers Union, who has been at his home in Oklahoma City for a short time, departed for Washington again on May 21, in order to be present and in a position to further the interests of organized farmers and agriculture in general. Just before he left he sent out this parting shot: "Keep hammering your senators and congressmen not to adjourn until they have passed the Frazier Bill and the McNary Marketing Bill which is the same as the Swank-Thomas Bill."

SIMPSON PREPARES A QUESTIONNAIRE

Suggests Members Submit Questions to Canditaes for Congress and Senate and for Presidency

A questionnaire has been prepared by the national president of the Farmers Union, John A. Simpson, which the Kansas Union Farmer publishes below. This questionnaire was prepared at the request of a group of Illinois Farmers Union members. National secretary, E. E. Kennedy, of Kankakee, Ill., forwarded the questionnaire to this paper, along with the following paragraphs:

"It is felt that if Farmers Union members in all the Farmers Union states will take a firm stand and decide to cast their votes only for men, who are for the Farmers Union program, men, who have replied in the affirmative to these 6 questions, there is a good chance that the next Congress will be keenly alive to the interests of Agriculture.

"Will you print this 'Official Farmers Union Questionnaire,' also in the next issue of your paper, in order that there will be time to submit it to each and every candidate for office in the United States Congress and Senate and to the candidates for the Presidency?

"Let the Farmers Union once again take the lead and demand that the representatives who receive their support, are pledged to work in THEIR INTEREST and NOT in the interest of the forces who are responsible for the misery and heartaches of the one hundred and twenty million common people in this country."

Readers may preserve this copy, clip it out or copy it, and submit it to candidates. The questionnaire follows:

1. Are you in favor of refinancing farm loans along the lines proposed in the Frazier Bill, S. 1197?

This bill provides that the government furnish farmers the money to pay off the present indebtedness on their farms in a sum not greater than the present cash value of the farm, at a rate of 1½ per cent interest and 1½ per cent each year on the principal.

ANSWER:

2. Are you in favor of the Remonetization of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1?

This is the Wheeler Bill S. 2487.

ANSWER:

3. Are you in favor of the government regulating the marketing of transportation, under which regulation the government should see that farmers get Cost of Production for that part of their crops used in this country?

This regulation is provided for in the Thomas Bill S. 3133.

ANSWER:

4. Are you in favor of a tax policy that makes the citizens of the country

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KANSAS TAXPAYERS SHOWING INEREST IN LESSON SERIES

Almost Two Thousand Sent Out to Kansas Counties and Cities Outside This State

NEW CLUBS FORMED

First Income Tax Established in 1634 by Pilgrim Fathers; Lesson Deals in History

The interest displayed by Kansas taxpayers in the series of lessons on taxation, as taken up by the numerous tax study clubs, is increasing. New clubs are being formed, and attendance at the clubs already existing is good. The tax study clubs are sponsored by the Kansas Chamber of Commerce, the state university, state agricultural college, and the various leading cooperative farm organizations, including the Farmers Union.

The latest information available is to the effect that 1,933 sets of tax lessons have been sent out, going to 83 Kansas counties and to 26 cities outside Kansas.

Relative to lesson number seven, which treats of the history of the income tax, the Kansas Chamber of Commerce sends out the following story for publication:

It was a dour Yankee who remarked that it was "better not to know so much than to know so much that isn't so." Arguments pro and con anent income taxes, as indulged by many a citizen, tend to illustrate this old saw. It is the more appropriate in that it appears that income taxes were a Yankee invention.

The Pilgrims arrived in Massachusetts in 1620. The Puritans arrived a few years later. In 1634 Massachusetts had an income tax. It was working all right when property, as the chief source of income, and more easily traceable, superseded it. It is not on record that anybody protested. Other provinces and later some states, had income taxes; that in North Carolina dating from 1850; but they amounted to little.

But the idea was dormant, and the financial needs during the Civil War for a time revived this source of governmental income. Lush incomes from property taxes again gave them quietus.

Wisconsin, that rather successful leader in tax modernization, started the modern income tax furore, in 1911. The federal income tax law was passed in 1913. Oklahoma in 1913, Virginia in 1916, revived old laws. Connecticut passed a new one in 1915. In 1917 four states adopted income tax laws. Today tax payers in 22 states make out two income tax returns, one federal and one state.

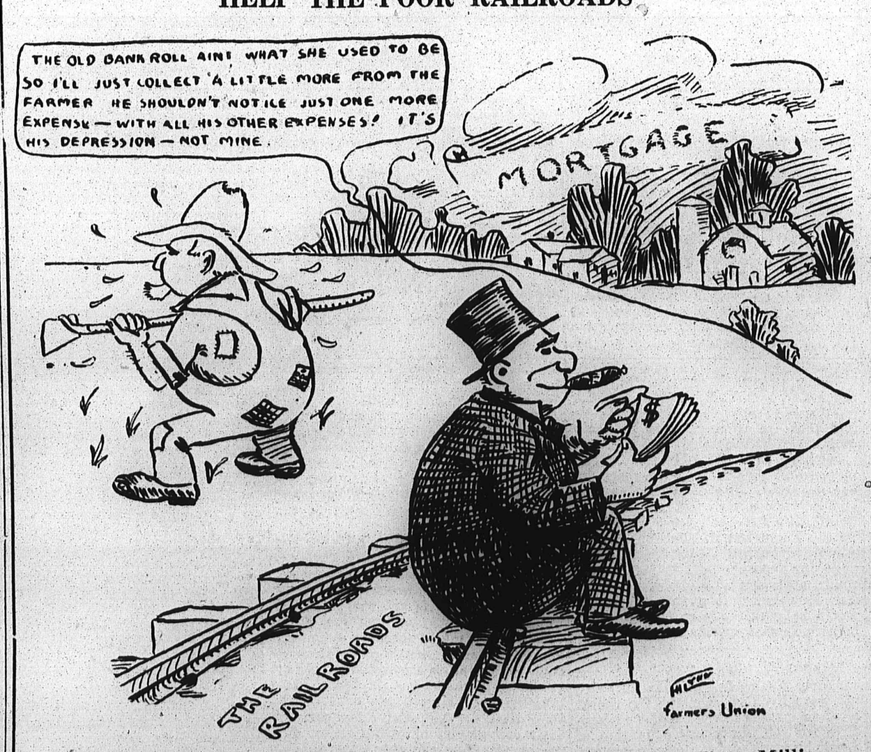
Agricultural states, on the whole, have failed to follow this trend; Kansas, Colorado, South Dakota, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas and New Mexico have no state income tax. Nor have Minnesota and Iowa.

The reasons for this, and much other interesting information on this much discussed topic, are treated in Lesson 7 of the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce series of Tax Study Club lessons, written by Professors Jensen and Howe of the economic departments of Kansas University and Kansas State College. This lesson is the first of two on the subject of Income Taxes. The second of the series will discuss the pros and cons of income tax. Lesson 7 gives the history.

It appears that one of the notable things about income taxes is their collectibility. This has been achieved through a type of administration initiated by Wisconsin, elaborated by the Federal Government and benefiting much from the fact that the collection is done by the State authorities, mostly under civil service appointees.

The cost of collection runs from three tenths of one per cent in Connecticut to six per cent in Virginia. The average cost is about two and a half per cent.

HELP THE POOR RAILROADS



Won't the Kind Hearted Farmer Please Hand the Railroads Five Million Dollars Extra? They Need Extra Money for Dividends

Money and Commodity Prices

Readers of this paper will appreciate the following discussion of money and commodity values, which was written by Congressman W. P. Lambertson:

Economists and government officials of various countries of Europe and of this country have given serious consideration to the money question. The scarcity of gold is generally held to be one of the main causes for low prices. When gold is the standard value prices are merely the ratio of commodities to gold. An unusual demand for gold increases its value. It then requires more commodities to equal the value of a given amount of gold, hence low prices for commodities.

About half of the world uses silver as the standard of value. Many hold that the present situation would be improved if silver prices were stabilized. Most of Asia uses silver. The low silver prices started when in 1925 India switched from the silver to the gold standard. The threat of dumping by India of large amounts of silver on the markets of the world greatly depressed silver and enhanced the value of gold. There consequently was a great shrink in the standard of value used by half of the world and a tremendous expansion in the standard of value of the other half.

The changing standards led to uncertainties in prices. An international effort is now under way to establish uniform money standards. It is to be recalled that the standard of measurement, the yard, used to be the girth of the king. If the king was fat the yard was long. If he was slim the yard was short. A foot was the length of the king's foot. It varied in size with the king's feet. Modern civilization would not tolerate such varying standards of measurement of length, but it clings to that kind of a standard of value. The gold king right now is too fat.

In this country with gold as a base, the medium of circulation is supplemented by paper currency and bank credit. It can be expanded and contracted according to policies of the Federal Reserve banks and influenced by the confidence that the public has in the future course of prices. The expansion of credit and currency has a tendency to decrease the value of gold in terms of commodities, for an increase of the amount of money in corculation increases proces.

Many people do not realize that there is a great conflict of interest in the country at the present ime. Some of it is partisan, but in the main, it is economic. The conflict that has prevented unity of action is that which exists between the debtor and the creditor. On account of the tremendous decline of prices, a dollar of interest now buys approximately $1.50 worth of commodities as compared with the purchasing power of a dollar of interest in 1926. Many creditors, therefore, are in a better position with prices at a low level. The debtor, on

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LIVE STOCK ON RADIO

A representative of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City will be the speaker over radio station WIBW, Topeka, on Friday evening of this week. The Farmers Union half-hour period is scheduled to begin at 7:30 o'clock. Thousands of Kansas farmers are intensely interested in this cooperative live stock marketing firm, and all are invited to tune in and hear the program.

TAX ON CREAM CHECKS INJUSTICE TO PRODUCER

Two-Cent Tax on Checks for Small Amounts Would Mean Loss of One Or Two Per Cent of Most Cream Checks

If a two cent tax should be imposed on all checks written for $2 or more, the average producer of butterfat would have to pay a tax equal to one or two per cent of his income

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SIMPSON TO BROADCAST

Readers of this paper will be glad to tune in on the National Broadcasting Co. program on Saturday noon this week, to hear national president John A. Simpson of the Farmers Union, who will speak during the National Farm and Home hour. Mr. Simpson always has an interesting message, and thousands look forward to the last Saturday of each month when his voice is heard over this nation-wide hookup.

Welcomes an Investigation

Continued malicious and false charges against Farmers National Grain Corporation and other activities conducted under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, credited almost daily in the press to persons presumed to be responsible, make it highly important that the proposed investigation of these activities and the operations of the private grain trade by the United States Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be made without further delay, C. E. Huff, president of the corporation, said in a letter to Senator Charles L. McNary, chairman of the committee, made public today.

Enclosing resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the corporation at a recent meeting, Mr. Huff pointed out that one of the latest of these attacks, on the Federal Farm Board, Farmers National Grain Corporation and The Grain Stabilization Corporation, had come from William H. Dietrick, congressman-at-large from Illinois.

"Choosing as the occasion for his tirade the meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association at Danville, Ill., on May 11, Mr. Dietrick, according to the Chicgao Tribune of May 12, made the direct charge that officials of the stabilization and grain corporations 'have operated the government-regulated corporations for individual profit'," Mr. Huff wrote. "This is a direct charge that officials of these corporations have been guilty of graft and such charge can not be permitted to go unchallenged. This and further charges of Mr. Dietrick them."

indicate that he is either completely ignorant of the facts or has deliberately distorted them. In either case we believe he should be called before the senate committee and asked to give proof of these allegations or publicly to retract them."

Resolutions adopted by the board of directors of Farmers National Grain Corporation and sent to Senator McNary, were as follows:

"WHEREAS, malicious and false charges against Farmers National Grain Corporation, The Grain Stabilization Corporation and the Federal Farm Board appear almost daily in the press, credited to persons presumed to be responsible, and

"WHEREAS, these statements reflect upon the integrity of the officials of these institutions and are designed to retard the development of the cooperative movement as contemplated under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, now, therefore,

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the board of directors of Farmers National Grain Corporation deems it highly important that the proposed Senate investigation of the Federal Farm Board, the activities developed thereunder, and the operations of the private grain trade, be conducted without further delay, and believes that the persons, presumed to be responsible, who make these charges should be called before the Senate committee and asked to give proof of their allegations or publicly to retract

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1932

IS IT THE DAWN?

We have been told so many times that "prosperity is just around the corner" and that "the dawn of a brighter day is at hand" that we have ceased to attach much importance to any such utterances. Not one of us, however, has ever given up the comforting thought that some day this depression will pass, and that normal conditions will again be with us.

When normalcy does return, and its arrival is announced, we will not believe it. We will all be "from Missouri" and will insist on being shown. We will believe it is just another nut announcing something akin to the prophesy that "prosperity is just around the corner."

We all believe conditions will again become normal—that a normal relationship will exist between commodities and the purchasing power of money. Just what will take place before this condition becomes a fact again is a matter of much speculation. Some think the "bad times" will just wear out, and that normal conditions will replace the present conditions without any serious break in the orderly procedure of things. Others predict still greater political and economic chaos than we are now experiencing, and some go so far as to say there may be bloodshed before affairs settle down to an even keel.

At any rate, normal conditions will not get here until the right solution has been reached and recognized—and accepted.

One of the most encouraging signs on the horizon right now, forecasting that dawn of a brighter day, is the fact that people are pretty generally beginning to recognize the fact that we need a stable measure of value—an honest dollar. Most people are coming to believe and to realize that no amount of legislation will do any good which does not recognize that the basis of our wealth should be measured by commodities and natural wealth, including labor of our people. This cannot be brought about when the dollar has the elastic qualities it now possesses. This cannot be brought about when farm commodities may be worth a certain amount—in money—one year, and in a few years be worth only a third of that amount. It is not the actual value of the commodities which fluctuates; it is the value of the money that these commodities will buy, which fluctuates.

With the money powers in control, and in a position to thumb their noses at the United States Congress—which originally was supposed to control the value of money—we, the great mass of common folks, are going to be holding the dirty end of the stick. Now however, there are before Congress certain bills which will go a long way toward correcting these evils mentioned, and which will be at least a step toward government control of the value of money.

This may be that dawn of a better day, which we spoke of. Certainly, if these Bills bring about a more equitable relationship between commodity values and money values, tending to bring commodity prices up and money prices down, so we can get money with which to pay our debts at the level on which they were contracted, then the depression will do a fade-out. Farmers will receive a fair price for their products, and the millions who walk the streets looking for employment will again receive pay checks and will have money with which to buy more products. The wheels of industry will again turn—and we will have normal conditions. We are saying this in full knowledge of the fact xthat most predicions for better times have turned out to be nothing but "hot air."

We are just as rich in natural resources, in products, in potential labor and productiveness, as we ever were—perhaps more so. We are poor only in money value of our products—because money has been tampered with. Trade, whether we like it or not, is dependent on the freedom with which money changes hands. Money, which virtually changes over night in commodity purchasing value, has not the confidence of the people, therefore it does not change hands freely—cannot pass freely from one person or class to another.

So now, with our leaders awake to the importance of a stabilized dollar, and with enough pressure apparently being brought to bear from the common people to cause our leaders and law makers to do what they should, we may, after all, get a money system which is normal and honest.

With these facts in mind, the reader is urged to read with great care the articles on this page and on page one of this issue, prepared by two of our congressmen.

* * * * * *

MEMBERS MOST IMPORTANT

Members, not the commodity, must receive the most consideration in building cooperatives, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College. Those in the ranks of a cooperative organization must select able men as directors, and see that they are elected. If the organization is not fully successful, it is because the members have not assumed their responsibilities as owners of the business.

The Federal Trade Commission (May 2, 1938) states that, "Cooperative marketing associations have established a better record for success than any other form of business enterprise. Cooperative associations now in existence are becoming more efficient due to a larger understanding of cooperative principles."

The communities that are taking all of these principles into consideration are looking ahead in their farm marketing program to where "grades" and "grading" will be effective, and there will be a good spread between "quality products" and "poor quality products."

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By John Frost

Blue Rapids, Kansas

No. 36

THE CATASTROPHE OF REDUCING TAXES

The opponents of the constitutional amendment limiting total tax levies to 1½ percent in the country and to 2 percent in the cities are now parading before the voters of Kansas the specter of a catistrophe that will result from the adoption of the amendment. "Should the amendment be adopted," they say, "government functions would have to be curtailed, some services abandoned, and some schools closed."

Well, that's what has already happened to home and business. Taxpayers everywhere have had to curtail expenses and abandon frills and fads and cut out extravagances. Schools are endowed by the taxpayers. The taxpayers are now in a desperate financial condition, and they must retrench. Is government too sacred to reduce expenses when the taxpayers can no longer pay the bills? Is the creature greater than its creator? What is the fundamental principle of taxation that should govern the levying of taxes? It is that taxes should be levied in accordance with the ability of the taxpayers to pay. Will the tax boosters never come down to earth and reason?

The catastrophe prophesied by the tax boosters is not in the future. It is here now, caused, not by the tax limiting amendment, but partly by the lack of it—by the unlimited boosting of taxes during a period of falling prices. In the 12 years of the depression in the U. S. since 1920, few, if any, high schools have closed their doors. But over 9,000 banks have failed, tens of thousands of business houses have gone bankrupt, and over a million farm families have lost their homes—365,000 farms having been sold for delinquent taxes. But none of these things move the tax boosters. With a pretentious display of patriotism tax levies in cities and in city school districts must not be limited by constitutional amendment. Higher than war time salaries must be maintained, extravagances of a war time and fictitious prosperity must be continued, warn the tax boosters, or our schools and cities will be wrecked.

The tragedy of homes lost and business bankrupted by high taxes is the real catastrophe. The reduction of big salaries, padded expenses, high profits, extravagant improvements, unessential functions, and unnecessary officials, will not wreck our schools nor our cities. The taxpayers who have paid the taxes and made all the sacrifices for schools and roads and government insist that government must be administered economically and with revenues reduced to the ability of the taxpayers to pay. THE RIGHT OF TAXPAYERS TO RELIEF IS PARAMOUNT TO THE RIGHT OF TAX RECEIVERS TO COLLECT.

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PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

By Congressman W. P. Lambertson
May 21, 1932

Secretary Wilbur says our depression is temporary, like hives. The two cases of measles at our home this week are temporary, too, but they demand careful attention.

There is no serious disposition here to recess for the conventions nor to adjourn until the tax, appropriation the economy bills are passed.

Every group here realizes that there has been considerable done for big banking interests and business and that we would like to help the under-dog before we adjourn, do something that will aid the unemployed and give us a better price for our products. The equalization fee and debenture may yet receive the President's approval, for optional use by the Farm Board. Perhaps Governor Woodring will be vindicated in his urge for federal loans to states for roads, although all eight of us from Kansas opposed it at the time. It would be great to pass that comprehensive farm loan, the Frazier Bill.

If all bills intended to inflate the currency finally fail to pass they will not have lived in vain, for the threat of their passage is no doubt responsible for the temporary expansion of credit by the Federal Reserve system. All admitted in the Muscle Shoals debate that unless the Government threatened operation at the end of eighteen months there never would be any leasing by private corporations, and the gigantic plant would remain idle.

You will hear a lot of condemnation of the Senate now, because they have all important bills on their side of the Capitol. They have received practically all of them since April 1, the Army appropriation bill just this week. They have as much right to have hearings on them and debate them thoroughly as we had, and yet we have had them for the better part of five months. And we would like to adjourn in three weeks! Let's be fair to the Senate.

Plan to Stabilize Dollar

The Kansas Union Farmer is glad to devote these columns this week to the speech delivered by Hon. James G. Strong, Kansas Congressman, before the house of representatives on Monday, May 2. This speech is taken from the Congressional Record, where it appeared under the title, "The Need and the Plan to Stabilize the Purchasing Power of the American Dollar." This is a subject which is in the minds of all of us at present, and most of us are glad that we have Congressmen from Kansas, who are working to bring the commodity level of values even with the value level of the dollar. Representative Strong's speech follows:

Mr. Strong's Speech

Mr. Strong of Kansas: Mr. Speaker, the stabilization of the purchasing power of money is favored by those who use it as a measure of value, and opposed by those who use the fluctuating purchasing power of money for profit.

When a Government establishes a monetary system its first duty should be to stabilize the monetary unit of value of that system.

The fathers who established our Government attempted to do this when they provided in the Constitution that "Congress shaill coin money—and regulate the value thereof."

Congress provided for the coinage of money and as our Government grew and our financial system developed it sought to regulate the value of our money by declaring that 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, should constitute a dollar, or unit of value, accepting the universal theory that the stability of the price of gold would stabilize the dollar's value. But the price of gold has not remained stable, and consequently the purchasing power of our money fluctuated.

In what is termed "good times" commodity prices rise as money becomes plentiful and cheap. Speculation follows and we have inflated prices, always to be followed by deflation, or falling prices, and we have "hard times," as the purchasing power of the dollar rises.

These periods of inflation or deflation, meaning rising commodity prices, when money is plentiful and cheap, or deflation when money becomes scarce and costly, result in great financial losses to the people of the Nation.

The black Friday of 1873 was the high mark of a disastrous inflation when banks crashed, business men failed, manufacturering plants closed, millions of men were thrown out of work, and farmers had no market for their products. My own father, with thousands of others, lost his all during this crisis and went west to establish a new home, and I became a citizen of Kansas. Coming to Congress in 1919 I became a member of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House and watched the inflation of prices as the result of an abundance of cheap money until the peak was reached in May, 1920. Then followed the deflation of the prices of commodities. The purchasing power of the dollar rose and commodity prices fell until the low point was reached in 1921.

Dr. Wilford King, professor of economics of New York University and a recognized authority on the wealth of the Nation and national incomes, estimated that this inflation and deflation brought about a confiscation of wealth from its rightful owners amounting to $40,000,000,000 or an amount equal to that expended by the Nation during the World War.

The present deflation of commodity prices, as the purchasing power of the dollar again rose, reached its lowest point this year, and it has been estimated that the confiscation of wealth has resulted in the loss of over $100,000,000,000.

But the loss of wealth is not all. The suicides, the wreckage of homes, the destruction of happiness, and the general discontent and unrest created disaster to the Nation that can not be estimated.

Powers of Federal Reserve

Between these two latter deflations we had a fairly stable value of money and commodities between 1921 and 1929, which did not come about by accident. There was a master mind in the Federal reserve system. The late Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City, had influenced the use of the powers of the Federal reserve system for stabilizing the purchasing power of the dollar, or the commodity price level, which are one and the same. He realized that when the Federal reserve system was created Congress gave to it the powers to regulate the volume of money of the Nation and to greatly influence the cost of the same.

What are these powers? Under the Federal reserve act of 1913 that established our Federal reserve system, 12 great Federal reserve banks were established, and all of the national banks of the Nation, and the State banks that might become members of the Federal reserve system, were required to create a great reservoir of credit by depositing with these Federal reserve banks 3 per cent of all their time deposits and 7 per cent of their commercial or open-account deposits, amounting to over three thousand millions of dollars; and under the law these funds could be invested in Government securities which the banks had the right to buy and sell. The Federal reserve system was also given the right to regulate the rate of discount that should be charged the member banks for discounting their eligible paper. Thus when they took the money from their vaults to purchase Government securities they increased the volume of money that could be used as a basis for credit, and when they sold Government securities, which returned the money to their valuts, they decreased the volume of money that could be so used.

Governor Benjamin Strong successfully used these powers for stabilization. When the commodity price level started to fall and the dollar to rise he, as chairman of the board for the purchase and sale of Government securities, purchased bonds and influenced the reduction of the discount rate, thus increasing the volume of money and reducing its cost. When prices started to rise and the purchasing power of the dollar to fall he sold bonds and influenced the increasing of the discount rate, thus reducing the volume of money and increasing its cost.

A simple process of regulating the "supply and demand" and cost of money, to the end that the value of money, as measured by what money will buy, would be stable in its purchasing value. Governor Strong was so engaged in trying to develop and improve the Federal reserve system, to which he sacrificed his life, and realizing the jealousies among the principal officers of the Federal reserve system, that while he used its powers for stabilization he made practically no announcement of such policy.

During the sessions of Congress of 1922 Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, the author of The Money Illusion and many other valuable books on the money question, advocated the stabilization of the purchasing power of money through regulating the quantity theory of money stabilization. Congressman T. Alan Goldborough introduced a bill in Congress in 1922 having this theory as a basis and hearings were held upon the same by the Banking and Courrency Committee.

In 1926 George H. Shibley, an economist of Washington, D. C., learning that I was studying a remedy for the disaster of inflation and deflation, directed my attention to the fact that in the original draft of the Federal reserve act the powers of the Federal reserve system were directed to be used for promoting stability in the price level and urged me to introduce a bill for this purpose. While I was unable to agree with him as to the form of the bill I did introduce H. R. 7895 in the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress, a bill in which I used the words, "all the powers of the Federal reserve system shall be used for promoting stability in the price level." Hearings were held upon this bill by the Banking and Currency Committee at which some of the most prominent economists in the United States appeared and discussed the question.

Some Groups Oppose

Finding that groups who profit by the fluctuating price of money were opposing the same by the use of the untrue statement that I was seeking to regulate prices, I changed the form of the bill in the next Congress to a direction that all the powers of the Federal reserve system should be used for stabilization the purchasing power of money.

Among the witnesses appearing before our committee was Gov. Benjamin Strong, who admitted that he had been using the powers of the Federal reserve system with success in stabilizing the purchasing power of the dollar, but took the position that Congress ought not by law to so direct the Federal reserve system, because he feared that if in administering the law the officers of the Federal reserve system should fail to secure all that the people might require and demand, that it would bring complaint, criticism, and injury to the Federal reserve system. I made it plain to him that I was a firm believer in and friend of the Federal reserve system, but was convinced that Congress, who had given these great powers to the Federal reserve system should direct their use in the stabilization of the purchasing power of the dollar, and urged him to lend his great ability to the preparation of such a bill.

Dr. J. R. Commons, professor of economics in the University of Wisconsin, whose great interest in the stabilization of the purchasing power of money had led him to generously employ his leave of absence to visit Washington and assist me in the study of this question, was also witness in these hearings. Finally Governor Strong agreed that while because of his position as governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, he did not want to be known as taking an active part in the preparation of such a bill, yet in the interest of having such a bill drawn that would not injure the Federal reserve system, that he was willing to lend such assistance. Dr. J. R. Commons and I then visited New York and had an all-day conference with Governor Strong, with the result that it was agreed a temporary draft of a bill might be prepared by W. R. Burgess, then assistant Federal reserve agent of the New York bank, and Doctor Commons, to be then submitted to Governor Strong and myself for agreement.

This resulted in my introduction on March 6, 1928, of House bill 11806, which after directing that "the Federal reserve system shall use all the powers and authority now or hereafter possessed by it to maintain a stable gold standard; to promote the stability of commerce, industry, agriculture and employment; and a more stable purchasing power of the dollar, so far as such purposes may be accomplished by monetary and credit policy," directed that the Federal Reserve Board and Federal reserve banks were authorized and directed to make and to continue investigation and study for the guidance of the system's policies with regard to the purposes of the bill. Extensive hearings were also held upon this bill in March, April and May, 1928.

Measuring Values

I set forth these facts that it may be known that while Gov. Benjamin Strong refrained for the reasons I have stated in openly taking any part in having Congress direct the Federal reserve system in the use of the powers it gave to the same, felt and nevertheless believed in the use of such powers for the stabilization of the purchasing power of the dollar, and even went so far as to arrange a meeting between the Federal Reserve Board and myself, at which he was present on March 17, 1928, in the hope that they might be induced to take a more sympathetic attitude toward such a policy.

Those who have not studied this subject may raise the question as to what measure of value shall be used in determining when the purchasing power of money increases or lessens with regard to the prices of commodities. The statistical bureau of the Department of Labor issues weekly what is called an Index Number of Commodity Prices, obtained by taking the average wholesale prices of over 700 commodities. When this average of commodities for which money is exchanged sinks week after week, the purchasing power of money rises, and when this index of commodities prices rises the purchasing power of money sinks. So by using the Index of Commodity Prices, as published by the Department of Labor of our Government, the purchasing power of the dollar may be adequately measured.

1926 Price Level

Realizing that the failure of the use of the powers to regulate the supply and demand of money and the regulation of the discount rate for the stabilization of the purchasing power of our dollar had so depressed prices, at the opening of this session of Congress I introduced House bill 49, carrying in addition to provisions of my former bills the direction that the wholesale commodity price level of 1926 should be regained and maintained.

The present bill, recently reported out of the Banking and Currency Committee by Congressman Goldborough, who was chairman of the subcommittee that prepared the same, contains the same principles of my original bill and those that I have introduced since. It simply directs that the powers of the Federal reserve system, which the Government has given to it, be used to stabilize the purchasing power of money. When the commodity prices steadily decrease in value, as they have from July, 1929 to the present time, as shown by the price-index level issued by the Department of Labor, the officers of the Federal reserve system and the Secretary of the Treasury are directed to purchase Government securities and reduce the rate of discount, thus increasing the volume of money and reducing the cost of the same vice versa.

Because the greater part of the present indebtedness of the people of this Government was created from 1921 to 1929, we directed that this policy of increasing the volume of money and reducing the discount rate shall be restored to the average of such purchasing power as existed from 1921 to 1929, which will be that of 1926 and to be there maintained.

This is the only hope that the Nation has of restoring prices of commodities to where they may be exchanged for money at the average level of prices that existed when the greater amount of debts of the people were created. It is the only hope for a return to the prosperity that existed from 1921 to 1929. It is not inflation; it is reflation or deflation of the present high value of money. The principal officers of the Federal reserve system have stated before our committee that they are using the powers of the Federal reserve system to this purpose now. The bill our committee is asking you to pass simply directs that they shall so continue until the purchasing power of the dollar shall be established at its purchasing power from 1921 to 1929. Had the bills that I introduced in 1926, 1827, and 1928 been passed the present depression would not exist. The officers of the Federal reserve system then said. "We are pursuing the policy you urge, but should not be directed by Congress to do so." Then the dollar was on speaking terms with all of us and could be secured at a fair price in exchange for our labor, the fruits of our labor, and the property we own. And as the need for the passage of this bill did not then seem so great, the people could not be aroused to demand its passage. Now that the value of the dollar has reached so high a price that it takes long hours and more days to earn the same dollar and two or three times the amount of the products produced in the factory and on the farm to secure the same, people are aroused and are demanding that the purchasing power of the dollar be reduced, which can only happen by advancing the prices of labor and commodities and property that the dollar will buy, and this can only result from increasing the supply of money and reducing its cost, which the powers we have given to the Federal reserve system make possible.

It is just a question of whether we are big enough to say to the board that we have created, "You shall use these powers we have given you for the benefit of all the people of the United States and not for those who deal and profit in the fluctuating purchasing power of our dollar."

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a list of representative sales of live stock handled during the week of May 16 to May 20 by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City.

	Weight	Price
Herb Heath, Geary Co., Kans., 21 steers	1052	$6.50
McCloud Bros., Johnson Co., Mo., 14 steers and heifers	885	6.00
E Shively, Osage Co., Kans., 18 steers	1328	5.75
M. J. Watson, Clay Co., Kans., 24 steers	1114	5.60
S. I. McWilliams, Ellis Co., Kans., 10 yearlings	710	5.50
J. G. Graham, Marshall Co., Kans., 19 steers	973	5.60
Ames, S. A., Cloud Co., Kans., 10 yearlings	941	5.50
Carroll Bros., Lyon Co., Kans., 42 steers	1210	5.40
J. C. Cook & Son, Phillips Co., Kans., 22 steers and heifers	725	5.35
Ames S. A., Cloud Co., Kans., 9 heifers	780	5.35
R. L. Jennings, Lafayette Co., Mo., 13 steers	1100	5.35
G. Hofaker & Son, Phillips Co., Kans., 22 steers and heifers	822	5.25
R .H. Gepford, Bates Co., Mo., 8 yearlings	940	5.25
M. E. Forth, Osage Co., Kans., 9 heifers	724	5.25
S. I. McWilliams, Ellis Co., Kans., 14 heifers	665	5.10
Cass Breeden, Ellis Co., Kans., 13 steers	864	5.00
Bernard Becker, Phillips Co., Kans., 14 steers and heifers	726	5.00
C. W. Angell, Osborne Co., Kans., 12 steers	1040	5.00
Chas. Heil, Carroll Co., Mo., 32 heifers	727	5.00
M. J. Weverka, Custer Co., Nebr., 9 heifers	634	5.00
Chas. Heil, Carroll Co., Mo., 28 heifers	726	4.85
M. J. Weverka, Custer Co., Nebr., 12 yearlings	674	4.85
Bernard Becker, Phillips Co., Kans., 12 steers and heifers	701	4.75
Jack Ruddy, Franklin Co., Kans., 11 calves	500	4.00
Harvey Bros., Riley Co., Kans., 21 hogs	251	3.20
Otis Decker, Jefferson Co., Kans., 25 hogs	176	3.20
H. Schoepflin, Osage Co., Kans., 59 hogs	227	3.20
Albert Martinson, Crawford Co., Kans., 17 hogs	195	3.20
H. C. Terry, Linn Co., Kans., 34 hogs	160	3.20
A. G. Schneider, Rooks Co., Kans., 51 hogs	247	3.20
J. S. Barnes, Cass Co., Mo., 24 hogs	262	3.15
R. S. Maag, Osage Co., Kans., 28 hogs	207	3.15
Geo. Lockwood, Neosho Co., Kans., 85 hogs	190	3.15
A. B. Duncan, Osage Co., Kans., 21 hogs	240	3.15
Geo. Fishburn, Osage Co., Kans., 20 hogs	207	3.15
Don E. Page, Grundy Co., Mo., 33 hogs	222	3.15
Farmers U. S. A., Nuckolls Co., Nebr., 69 hogs	227	3.15
F. U. Elev. Co., Jefferson Co., Nebr., 71 hogs	212	3.15
E. B. Benne, Washington Co., Kans., 37 hogs	235	3.15
E. V. Roberts, Norton Co., Kans., 39 hogs	262	3.10
G. M. Warner, Furnas Co., Nebr., 59 hogs	290	3.10
Homer Browning, Grundy Co., Mo., 30 hogs	224	3.10
Logan Farmers Union, Phillips Co., Kans., 55 hogs	214	3.10
B. E. Flory, Douglass Co., Kans., 29 hogs	246	3.10
Everett Fields, Miami Co., Kans., 21 hogs	208	3.10
Farmers Union Co-op., Marshall Co., Kans., 48 hogs	230	3.10
Jake Slingsby, Clay Co., Kans., 60 hogs	217	3.10
M. C. Imbusch, Crawford Co., Kans., 40 hogs	207	3.10
Osgood S. A., Sullivan Co., Mo., 91 hogs	204	3.10
Farmers Co-op. S. A., Thayer Co., Nebr., 56 hogs	225	3.10
J. H. Downing, Henry Co., Mo., 71 hogs	194	3.10
Wm. Young, Washington Co., Kans., 55 hogs	182	3.10
Downs-Cawker S. A., Osborne Co., Kans., 43 hogs	240	3.05
H. H. Hoeppner, Lafayette Co., Mo., 36 hogs	271	3.05
McCloud Bros., Lafayette Co., Mo., 19 hogs	260	3.05
J. A. Williamson, Riley Co., Kans., 48 hogs	290	3.00
Frank Holsapple, Osage Co., Kans., 20 hogs	279	3.00
James Vittetoe, Clay Co., Kans., 27 hogs	282	3.00
Dan Younkin, Clay Co., Kans., 24 hogs	330	2.90
John Whearty, Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 14 hogs	140	2.90
Glen Palmer, Coffey Co., Kans., 18 lambs	81	6.60
Clarence Doll, Henry Co., Mo., 12 lambs	67	6.60
E. R. Schultz, Greenwood Co., Kans., 16 lambs	67	6.50
Henry Dyer, Lafayette Co., Mo., 16 lambs	67	6.50
Amos Wyncoop, Green Co., Mo., 13 lambs	65	6.50
Albert Clausen, Crawford Co., Kans., 14 lambs	66	6.50
Geo. Lockwood, Neosho Co., Kans., 84 lambs	70	6.35
Barton Bros., Coffey Co., Kans., 14 lambs	66	6.35
W. J. Pemberton, Johnson Co., Mo., 12 lambs	84	6.35
Geo. Bates, Franklin Co., Kans., 15 lambs	75	6.15
J. F. Hickman, Franklin Co., Kans., 15 lambs	73	6.15
W. D. Johnson, Jackson Co., Mo., 40 lambs	67	6.25
A. D. Fry, Greenwood Co., Kans., 16 lambs	60	6.00
M. S. Russell, Coffey Co., Kans., 14 lambs	70	5.50
August Kniehouse, Barton Co., Mo., 13 lambs	68	5.65
M. L. Cook, Douglass Co., Kans., 28 lambs	61	5.65
A. O. Turner, Henry Co., Mo., 15 lambs	64	5.65



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, he must signify his intentions to study the lessons and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send their lessons. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Junior Cooperators:

Because of lack of space, and because I'm going to try to "catch up" with my mail—I'm going to answer each one of your letters personally, this time. I'll try to answer as many of the questions asked as I can.

First of all—I want to welcome each of the new members who have joined our Club this week. And I'm sure that all of our "old" members feel just as I do—we are glad to have you with us and we hope you'll like being a Junior Cooperator. I want to remind each new comer that joining the Club means, not just receiving a pretty pin and a book—but it means an obligation to study and send in the lessons which are printed on the Junior page in the paper, and whatever other club work which may be given. And, don't forget that each member must write his or her own letter personally—your request to join cannot be included in some other member's letter.

When you read the letters, you'll notice that we hear from a number of our members this week, from whom we've not hard for a long time—and how glad I was to get these letters! I hope that you'll all write again soon.

The matter of "twins" seems to be bothering some of us still. In order to be a "real" twin, birthday dates and ages should be the same, but in cases where we simply cannot find anyone whose birthday date and age tallies exactly with ours—it's a good idea to choose someone whose age and, perhaps, birthday month, does.

And—don't forget that our members will all appreciate receiving letters from other Juniors, so, write to them; all of you who possibly can.

I'd like to congratulate those of you who have won "stars" this time, and those of you who haven't, should redouble their efforts as we're going to print the membership roll at a very early date. And you're all going to be surprised at the number of our new members—but here I am, using up much of our precious space. So, I'll say goodbye for this week—with the wish that I'll hear soon from those of you who have been neglecting—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Hays, Kans., Aprl. 6, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am O. K. yet and hope you are the same. I wrote my essay about George Washington quite a while ago and I wish to win a prize. When are you going to put the essays in the paper? Our school is just about out; just a few more weeks. Well, Aunt Patience, I think nearly all of the Juniors asked you to put your picture in the paper, so will ask you too. I didn't find my "twin" yet. I think it is well to write our birthdays in every letter we write. My birthday is June 20, and I am 11 years old. Well, I think I have to quit to leave some space for the other Juniors who want to join.

Your Junior,
Mary Esther Schmidt.
Care of Roy A. Schmidt.

—o—

La Harpe, Kans., April 4, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I will write to you and thank you for that pin and book. I thought that they were pretty. I put the pin on my coat and wear it wherever I take my coat along.

How is the weather out there? The wind sure does blow out there and is warm here, too. I found my twin. His name is Wilbert Herman. I think that we hit each other pretty good about finding our twins. He wrote me a letter and I answered it this evening too. I told you that I had two cats and now I have three little jackrabbits. I wish you could see them. I sure don't like school this year. I bet you think that I am a poor writer. How many are there in the club? I suppose there are a lot of members.

Yours truly,
Miss Minnie Mae Gerdsen.
Route No. 2, box No. 27.

—o—

McPherson, Kans., April 8, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 10 years old. My teacher's name is Miss Ruth Prather. I am in the fourth grade. For pets I have a cat named Jean and a dog named Peggie. My daddy belongs to Local 1200.

I would like to become a member of your club. I will try to get my lesson. I would like to have a pin and book.

My birthday is June 19. I will try to find my twin.

Yours truly,
Miss June Maurine Hanson.
Route 4, Box 50.

—o—

Ellis, Kans., Apr. 5, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

Well, how are you by this time? Fine, I hope. We have 100 barred rock chicks, also we have about 60 turkey eggs.

Did the Easter rabbit treat you good?

Will you please send the Farmers Union paper to Ellis, Kansas, instead of Palco, Kansas?

We moved and I didn't get time to send any letter or my lessons so am late now to send them in but hope they are O. K.

Yours truly,
Mattie Dietrich.
Route 3.

P. S. I am sending you a poem to read about Washington. I think it is very nice so I wanted you to read it, since we were writing a Washington essay.

—o—

Ellsworth, Kans., Apr. 5, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am sending in my essay of George Washington. How are you? I am O. K. There sure are a lot of Juniors joining. I am so busy I haven't hardly time to write. I wrote you a letter February and it wasn't printed in the paper. I hope you had a happy Easter. I did. We went to Wilson, I sure had a good time. I am still writing to Emma Wildeman. She answers me right along. I have three weeks to go to school, the 16 and 23rd of April we will take county examinations. I hope that time never comes. I have to have exams in ten subjects.

I want to pass real bad. Are we going to have our next lesson in May? I must close for I have nothing more to say. Good bye.

Your niece,
Bernadine Svoboda.

P. S. Do you want us to put our age and address in the papers we send in?

My address is Bernadine Svoboda, Star Route, Ellsworth, Kansas. My age is 14.

—o—

Blue Mound, Kans., Apr. 6, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I enjoy reading the letters in the paper and would like to join your club. I am 14 years old and in the 9th grade. Please send me book and pin.

Yours truly,
Junior Townsley.

—o—

Morland, Kans., Apr. 7, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am O. K. Am going to St. Anthony school. I am in the second grade and was 6 years old Aug. 5. I would like to become a member of the Junior club. Please send me a book and a pin. My father is a member of the Farmers Union for 8 years. So good by.

Your Junior,
Lydia Knoll,
Care of Adam J. P. Knoll.

—o—

Antonio, Kans., April 6, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club too. I always read the paper and see your members' letters so I thought I would join too. My Cousin Martine Sauer asked me if I would like to join your club, and I said I would so I am going to join your club. I am 12 years of age and in the 7th grade. My birthday is May 11. So I guess I must cose. Have I a twin?

Your club member,
Adelaide Rupp.
Care of Alex J. Rupp.

—o—

Blue Mound, Kans., Apr. 5, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I heard about your club and would like to join. My friends told me about you and your members. I am in the seventh grade and thirteen years old. I will try to keep up my lessons. Please tell me where to take my lessons when through. Please send me the note book and pin.

I have two sisters and two brothers. One of my sisters is married. I have one dog which we call Pooch. He weighs over 50 pounds and is five months old. We have nine kittens and four cats.

Yours truly,
Dennis Garrison.
R. R. 1.



7554. Girls' Dress.

Designed in Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 if made as in the large view requires 1⅞ yard of 29 inch material. With long sleeves 2¼ yards. Tie belt of ribbon require 1¾ yard, and the neck bow ⅝ yard. Price 15c.

7180. Ladies' Morning Frock.

Designed in Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure A Medium size requires 3⅝ yards of 35 inch material. For contrasting material ⅝ yard 35 inches wide is required. To finish with bias binding requires 7 yards 1½ inch wide. Price 15c.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS, SUMMER 1932.

Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

—o—

Vassar, Kans., Apr. 7, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:

This is my first letter to you. I would like to join your club. I am 9 years old. My birthday is April 18. Have I a twin? I am in the fourth grade. I go to Farmersville school, Dist. No. 89. My teacher is Miss Alice McCain. I like her very much. I am sending in my George Washington essay. I hope it is long enough. Please tell me if it is all right. I will try to get my lessons. Please send me a book and pin. My father is a member of the Farmers Union.

Your niece,
Edith Irene Wendland.

—o—

Bison, Kans., Apr. 7, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am well yet and hope you are the same. I am 12 years old and in the fifth grade. I have three brothers and three sisters. I want to join your club. Please help me find my fin. Please send me my book and pin. I will close for today.

From your niece,
Leond Stegman.
Route 1, Box 36.
Care of John J. Stegman.

—o—

La Cygne, Kans., Apr. 8, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I'd like to join your club. I have been reading the Junior Cooperators page in the Farmers Union paper for a long time. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. Have I a twin? My birthday is September 1. My school is out April 19. My father has been secretary and treasurer of the Farmers Union Local No. 1807 ever since it was organized from 1919 to 1932, then my brother, De Witt, took the office. Please send me my book and pin. I will send in the lessons regularly.

Yours truly,
Gene Cline.

—o—

Bison, Kans., Apr. 7, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. I am nine years old. I am in the fourth grade. I will be ten years old August 3. I would like to find my twin. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. Please send me my book and pin soon. I remain,

Your niece,
Lydia Stegman.
Care of John J. Stegman.

—o—

Robinson, Kans., Apr. 10, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I haven't written to you for some time. I will try to write a few lines as I send in my essay. I am rather late in sending it in but I have had the flu. How are you? I think we all want your picture in the paper. I think it would be a good thing to have the number of members names to be in the paper at the end of the year I saw both my letters in the paper and several of my school mates. I am going to write to my twin one of these days. I wish some of the members would write to me. School will soon be out. Our school is out April 22. Well, I will close, hoping I win a prize on my essay.

Your niece,
Edith Louise Moore.

—o—

Jewell, Kans., Apr. 8, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine and hope you are the same. How is the weather there in Salina? It is fine here.

I am sending in my essay. My essay has 399 words in it.

I am eleven years old and my birthday is November 16th. I have not found a twin any closer than Geraldine Ames. I answered Geraldine's letter but she did not answer mine.

Our school and four other schools had a picnic this afternoon and we had lots of fun. There were over 70 to the picnic.

I guess I will have to close.

Your niece,
Lucile Butts.

—o—

Antonio, Kans., Apr. 9, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am glad to join your club. I am going to school and its name is "Our Lady of Help" school. I am 13 years old. My birthday is June 11, 1932. Please send me a book and pin. Have I a twin? I remain,

Adelaide Dechant.

My address is Adelaide Dechant, Antonio, Kans., care of Joe Dechant.

—o—

St. Peter, Kans., Mar. 8, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am in the fourth grade and my birthday is March 4. So please send me a book and pin.

Yours truly,
Alvin Billinger.
Care of Joe Billinger.

—o—

St. Peter, Kans., Mar. 8, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am in th efifth grade. My birthday is August 17, 1932. So please send me a book and pin.

Yours truly,
Helen Billinger.
Care of Joe Billinger.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Apr. 11, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience

How are you? I am fine and dandy. I want to join your club. I am 10 years old and in the 4th grade. I like school very much. My teacher's name is Ester Marie. There are 32 pupils in my grade.

My daddy is a Farmers Union member for 13 years already.

My two brothers also want to join your club. Alvin is 6 years old, in the 1st grade, and Bensdct is 16 years old and is second year of high school.

Please send me and my brothers the books and pins. We will study our lessons and send them in. So please send our pins and books to our daddy, Mr. Mike Wasinger, Collyer, Kansas.

Alvin na dBenedict will write to you when we get our books and pins.

Well I think this is all for this time. Will try and find our twins.

I am your little friend,
Clara Wasinger.
Care of Mr. Mike Wasinger.

—o—

St. Peter, Kans., Apr. 12, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I like to go to school. I am 8 years old. My birthday is June 12. I have two brothers and three sisters. My daddy is a farmer. We like it very much. Have I a twin?

Johnnie Knoll.
Care of John J. Knoll.

—o—

St. Peter, Kans., Apr. 12, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I like to go to school. I am 6 years old. My birthday is April 24. I have three sisters and two brothers. My daddy is a farmer and we like it very much. Have I a twin?

Yours truly,
Albina Knoll.
Care of John J. Knoll.

—o—

St. Peter, Kans., Apr. 7, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I like to go to school. I am 7 26, and I like it in school very much. years old. My birthday is August I have three brothers and two sisters. One brother is in the second grade, and another is in the first grade and one sister is in the second grade. Have I a twin?

Yours truly,
Sidwina Knoll.
Care of John J. Knoll.

—o—

St. Peter, Kans.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I like to go to school. I am 12 years old. My birthday is August 2. I like to go to school very much. My daddy is a farmer and we like to work on the farm very much. I have 3 sisters and 3 brothers.

Have I a twin?

Miss Mary Preidell.
Care of John J. Knoll.

—o—

Arkansas City, Kans., Apr. 8, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How do you like the weather? How are you? I am all right. I received a letter from Dora Marie Vandervort. I wrote a letter to Doris Mae Nemec. When do we have another lesson? Our school had a picnic today. We also had a weiner roast.

Yours truly,
Anna Marie Bossi.

P. S. My birthday is Jan. 21. I am 11 years old.

—o—

McCracken, Kans., Mar. 24, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

Please send me a book and a pin. I am in the sixth grade and I am thirteen years old. My birthday is on September 29. I like it very much in school. My teacher's name is Fred E. Bieker. So that is all for this time.

Yours truly,
Clarence Bieker.

—o—

Ramona, Kans., Apr. 11, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am sending in my January lesson. Do you want us to keep a lesson with us. My birthday is Dec. 11. I am 11 years old. I have not found my twin yet. We have thirteen in school. There are three in my class. Their names are George Bell, Mary Alice Nelson and myself. For pets I have a cat. His name is Malty. School is about out. I have nine more days till school is out. Our school had a picnic Friday, April 8. I have not much to tell you so I will close.

Love,
Mary Catherine Johnston.

—o—

Windom, Kans., Apr. 11, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

It has been such a long time since I have written that I'm afraid you'll think I'm awful. I am sending in a George Washington essay. We just have two more weeks of school and then a long vacation. We will have the same teacher next year as we did this year. I take the final examinations this year. They are this Saturday. This will be all for this time.

Truly yours,
Geraldine Spohn.

—o—

Madison, Kans., Apr. 13, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. I am 12 years old and my birthday is August 27.

Please send me a book and pin. Also help me find my twin.

Your friend,
Floyd Culver.

—o—

Rydal, Kans., Apr. 14, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am sending my essay on the "Life of Washington." I thought I'd never get it done. I've been very busy preparing for 8th grade finals on the 16th and 23rd. Mine isn't very good, but there is one consolation in that. It won't be printed! I think the sunflower would be a nice club flower. I believe it would be better to have the age limit eighteen.

I am so glad spring is here. I thought it woud never come.

I wonder if I have any other twins, really twins, whose birthdays are on the 18th of June.

School will be out soon and it does not seem possible. We are going to have a dinner on the last day but are not going to have a program on account of examinations.

I had better close or I'll take too much space.

Your niece,
Eva Lash.

P. S. I think it would be just as well not to answer the letters personally and answer all questions in a letter.

Your niece,
Eva Lash.

—o—

Morland, Kans., Mar. 8, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I read in the newspaper the letters. So I thought I would write a letter too. My father is a member of the Farmers Union so I thought I would join your club too. I am in the eighth grade and will be 14 years old March 11, 1932. Have I a birthday twin? Please send me a book and pin.

Your nephew,
Rudy Rome.
Care of P. M. Rome.

—o—

Morland, Kans., Mar. 8, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to be a member of your club. And I would like to have a pin and book. I'll be watching the questions every month and gladly send in my lessons.

My birthday is Dec. 7. I am 15 years old and in the 8th grade. I had a birthday cake every year since I can recall.

Your niece,
Teresina Rome.
Care of Ben M. Rome.

—o—

St. Peter, Kans., Mar. 7, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Sr. Esther Marie. My pet is a cat and her name is Pussy. I also have a cow pet. Her name is Long Leg. I have four brothers and four sisters. The girls' names are Josephine, Genevieve, Adlin and Cyrilla. My brothers' names are Gregory, Edward, Clarence and Eugene. Have I a twin. My birthday is May 9. I will be 11 years old on May 9th, 1932. Please send me a book and a pin.

Your friend,
Edwin Knoll.
Care of A. J. Knoll, Morland, Kans.

—o—

St. Peter, Kans., Mar. 7, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am in the seventh grade and I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Sr. M. Christopher. She is a good teacher. I have 4 brothers and 4 sisters. The name of my cow pet is Jake. I am 7 years old. I will be 8 years old on March 13. Please send me a book and pin. I saw some of your nice books and so I would like to have one. Have I got a twin? Please write me a letter and tell me if I have one.

Your frined,
Edward Knoll.
Care of A. J. Knoll.

—o—

St. Peter, Kans., Mar. 6, 1032

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am in the fourth grade and I am 9 years old. I am going to school and have to walk one third mile every morning and evening. And that gives me a good exercise. My pet is my dog. His name is Teddy. Please send me a book and a pin. I sam some of your nice books and pins so I would like to have one too. Please try to find my twin. My birthday is July 7. I will be ten years old. So good bye, from your

Chum,
Gregory Knoll.

—o—

Beeler, Kans., Mar. 31, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I saw my letter in the paper tonight. Does the writing count any thing on the essay? If it does, I can't get anything. I read your letter and it reminded me I hadn't sent mine in. I wish someone would write to me. I have to take the county examinations the 16th of April. I am 11. Tomorrow will be April fools day.

Good Bye,
Harriet Webb.

—o—

McCracken, Kans., Mar. 30, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

Here is a new member. My birthday is Sept. 6. Will you help me find my twin? I hope I will get my book and pin soon. Aunt Patience, I would like to ask two questions. Here they are: Where do you put the pledge and lessons? I have been wanting to write for a long time, but have been quite busy. My teacher was sick so much that we don't get out until May 6. My teacher's name is Miss Grace E. Coffman. I have a nephew who will be three July 9. I will be eleven Sept. 6. His name is Donald Greenway. He sure is cute.

Please send me my book and pin soon. And hope you will accept me as a member. Well, my letter is getting long.

Your little friend,
Betty Oelkers.

P. S. I am in the fifth grade and go to Hampton school.

—o—

Penokee, Kans., Mar. 30, 1932

The Kansas Farmers Union,
Salina, Kans.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am ten years old and am in the fourth grade and like school fine. We only have three more weeks of school. I like my teacher fine. My birthday is January 4. Our teacher's name is Eva Forgy.

Yours truly,
Lo Ree Moore.
Care of Ralph Moore.

—o—

Penokee, Kans., Mar. 29, 1932

Kansas Farmers Union,
Salina, Kans.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine. I like school fine and I love to play out doors. I am eleven years of age. My birthday is September 3. I have 3 pets, one dog named Ted and two cats named Flossie and Flimming. We walk two miles to school. I have one sister named Lokee, one brother Ralph. There are twenty-two in our school. My teacher's name is Eva Forgy. We like her fine. I love the children's page very much.

Yours sincerely,
Yvonne Moore
Care of Ralph Moore.

—o—

Conway, Kans., Apr. 1, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union and takes the paper. My birthday is on November 13. I am 13 years old. I go to Castle Hill school. I am joining through Junior Alger so he can get a star.

I hope I will get my pin and book soon. I will try and keep up with all my lessons. Have I a twin?

I am sending you an essay about George Washington.

I will try to find some one else to join your club.

Yours truly,
Addison Ellwood.

—o—

Liebenthal, Kans., Mar. 29, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I have found my twin now. Her name is Minnie Mae Gerdson. I didn't write for nearly 2 months and I didn't send my lessons in yet. I never got hold of the paper. They burned it right away. But I will send in my essay with this letter. I read in the paper about the flower. I would like the sunflower the best because it's particularly appropriate for Kansas. Do you think I will make pretty good in my essay? I did my best to make and get something out of it. Well I will close because our other juniors want space too, for their letters.

Yours truly,
Wilbert E. Herrman

P. S. My birthday is Oct. 5.

—o—

Penokee, Kans., Mar. 30, 1932

The Kansas Farmer Union,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I like school fine.
I like to read.
I am seven years old.
I like for my sisters to read your page to me.

Yours,
Oscar Heisel, Jr.
Care of Oscar Heisel.

—o—

Penokee, Kans., Mar. 31, 1932

The Kansas Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.

Dera Aunt Patience:

I am fourteen years old and in the eighth grade. I like school very much but we only have three more weeks of school. I have four sisters and three brothers. I go to Leland school. There are twenty-two in our school.

Our teacher is Eva Forgy. We like hre fine. We walk to school every morning.

I enjoy your page very much.

I have three pets. They are a dog named Shep, and two kittens, Tom and Toots.

I am getting ready to write on the county examinations. My birthday is August 29.

I have dark brown hair and brown eyes. I like reading the best of all my subjects.

Yours truly,
Ramona M. Heisel.
Care of Oscar E. Heisel.

—o—

Penokee, Kans., Mar. 30, 1932

The Kansas Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am a little girl eight years old and am in the fourth grade. I have brown eyes and hair. I like spelling best of all my subjects.

Yours truly,
Marjorie E. Heisel.
Care of Oscar E. Heisel.

—o—

Hays, Kans., Apr. 1, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:

While I had my essay ready to send in I thought I would also send you a letter.

How are you getting along yet? I am fine. We are having nice weather right now and I hope it keeps up like that.

When will the grades be in the paper? I'm anxious to see how good I did. I worked out every lesson we had ever since I joined, and when are you going to print the membership? My, there must be a lot already.

Aunt Patience, what is your pet? I don't think I can guess it. I sure liked to work out the essay. It was easy. I'm kind of late with it, but it took me long to figure it out, but I hope it is good. I sure like to be a member, most of all to work out the lessons.

I hope you'll have our essays judged soon. When will we have our next lesson? I hope soon.

Well, I guess I'll close because I don't know any more and I want to leave some space for the other juniors. Well, good bye.

Yours truly,
Ida V. Pfeifer.
R. R. No. 2, Box 14.

—o—

Penokee, Kans., Mar. 30, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am six years old. I like your page.

Yours, good bye,
Calvin Heisel.
Care of Oscar Heisel.

We Have Moved—

In line with our policy of best serving the cooperative producers in Kansas, we have moved the original Plant No. 1 from Kansas City, to Colony, Kansas. The new plant is modern, and is convenient to the producers. The same is true of Plant No. 2 at Wakeeney.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas — Wakeeney, Kansas

Price List of Local Supplies

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

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

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NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

FRANKLIN CO. MEETING WAS MOST INTERESTING

We had our county Union meeting with the Hawkins Local Tuesday evening, May 17. We did not have as many present as usual but it's a busy time and no doubt that was the reason.

Mr. Don Beck, Mr. T. G. Ramsey and Mr. I. M. Fisher were appointed as a committee to see if the other farm organizations of the county wanted to combine our picnics as we did last year.

Pres. A. R. Carpenter made the announcement that their local was forming a tax study club and several from the Hawkins Local are planning on joining with them for the lessons. Perhaps when the lessons are finished we will decide if we are satisfied with the way our hard earned dollars are being spent. I am sure there are other subjects we shoud study on and perhaps take a look in the mirror, as Mr. Lynn spoke of although it is rather a trying ordeal to meet the reflection these trying times and perhaps we could help a little more in some way. If we had no farm organizations, who would hoe our end of the row, as in the freight rate case? They would fix the rates and if we didn't like it, we could carry the grain to market in a basket.

Mr. T. G. Ramsey gave a brief report on the progress of the filling station and garage that Cooperative Oil company obtained a short time ago. Now when you get to Tecumseh and Main street is Ottawa and the old Ford or Pierce-Arrow goes to acting queer, it's likely it sees the Union Certified sign and wants to stop and get supplied with gas, oil, tires, tubes, batteries, or just air. They will be glad to serve you.

Zerbe's orchestra had lots of good music for us and Frederick brothers also gave several nice musical numbers. Mrs. Don Beck led the group singing with Mrs. Henry Wherry at the piano. Other numbers were, recitation, "Wait a Minute," by Wayne Morgan; reading, "Entertaining Sister's Beau," by Virginia Thayer; jokes by Elson Thayer; recitation, "Little Seamstress," by Edith Nesbit; a vaudeville act, "Wait a Minute," by A. R. and Glenn Carpenter. This was the meeting of two Jewish friends. Ikey didn't have much time to visit as he was on his way to get his insurance renewed. It ran out at noon and his fire wasn't until after dinner. Don't suppose he had a Farmers Union policy; if he did, we hope he missed it.

The program was all very good and those that missed it will surely be rested by Friday evening, June 3rd, when we are to meet with the Rock Creek local at the Mud Creek club house. Refreshments are to be a sack luncheon.

The next meeting of the Hawkins Local will be Tuesday evening, June 14, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Perkins. We are going to have home made ice cream and cake and if you never hear from us again it will be another case of too much surplus.

Mrs. Harry Morgan, Secy.

—o—

NOTICE OF MARSHALL CO. FARMERS UNION MEETING

The second quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held at Beattie, Tuesday, June 7. The meeting will be called at 11:00 o'clock. A basket dinner will be served at noon.—O. W. Dam, Co. Secy.

RESOLUTIONS FAVORING FRAZIER, WHEELER BILLS

Highland Local Farmers Union, No. 717, near Rydal, Kansas, recently met and drafted a resolution favoring the Frazier Bill and the Wheeler Bill. Copies of this resolution were sent to Congressman Sparks and Senator Capper. The resolutions were signed by the officers of the local and by twenty-seven of the members. The resolutions follow:

We, the members of Highland Local No. 717 of the Farmers Union, having read our national president Simpson's analysis of the Frazier and Wheeler Bills, now before Congress, do heartily endorse the provisions of these two Bills.

We respectfully request that you give them your most earnest support.

Marvin Kimmel, Local Secy.
Chas. A. Lash, Local Pres.
George N. Ames, Local V. P.

—o—

CRAWFORD COUNTY TO MEET

Girard, Kans., May 20, 1932

Mr. Floyd H. Lynn,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Secretary:

The Crawford County Farmers Union will hold its second quarterly meeting in the Strickler Hall on Tuesday, May 31, beginning at 1:30 p. m. A good attendance is desired at this meeting, as it is one of the important meetings of the year. Every Farmers Union member in the county is urged to be present. It will be well worth while, and every member is needed.

George Hamm, president,
G. W. Thompson, secretary.

—o—

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, God in His infinite love has removed from our midst the sister of our brothers, Gus and Fred Hartman, be it resolved that we as members of Local 2166 at Big Springs, unite in extending our sincere sympathy and commend these brothers for consolation to the Great Ruler, who in mysterious ways does all things for the best. Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be placed on the records, a copy sent to the brothers, and a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer.

Mrs. G. W. Cashman
Mrs Harvey Wulfkuhle
Mrs. Carrie Cree

—o—

STONE LOCAL NO 792

Stone Local No. 792, near Zurick, met May 12, 1932, at the Stone school house. After the regular meeting the president read some literature on the Farm Marketing Act after which the young folks rendered a short program.

The Lambert Brothers sang and played several selections, which were appreciated by all.

The next meeting will be held the 12th of June at the same school house and we will have a program at that time.—M. E. Thomas, Cor. Sec'y.

Careful tests have proved time and again that seed corn grown and developed in a community and improved by careful selection, is the highest yielding for that community. For this reason, imported corn should never be planted if home grown seed can be obtained.

Colorado's 35 cooperative marketing associations did a gross business of more than $22,000,000 and showed a combined increase in membership of more than thirty per cent during the past year, according to a report by the state director of markets. The list of products handled includes grain, beans, sugar beets, vegetables, turkeys, milk, creamery products, onions, potatoes, wool, seed potatoes, melons, fruit, livestock, and poultry.

What Congress Is Doing

By Representative James G. Strong.
May 14, 1932

The present need is for economy in Government, so that every dollar the nation has to spend may be used to restore wages to the unemployed that they may buy the products of the farmers and the goods of the merchants.

The so-called Tariff Bill, that made no change in rates and proposed an international conference by which foreign nations should have a voice in our tariffs and provided for a $10,000 lawyer to represent the consumers only before the Tariff Commission, was vetoed by the President as it deserved. All seven members of the Kansas delegation, elected as Republicans, voted to sustain the President's veto. We are getting close to the Presidential election.

The last of the Appropriation Bills, the one for the support of the Army, is being considered by the House. The Committee's proposal for the retirement of 2000 Army officers was sustained on the first test vote after an amendment had been accepted providing that such removals shall be made solely on the basis of comparative ability, efficiency, and physical fitness. The Budget had cut the bill Thirty-three and a Half Million Dollars under the cost of the present year, and the House in the Committee of the Whole made a further cut of Twenty-four Millions. So the cut for this year will be about Fifty-Million Dollars, if the House sustains the Committee.

The crop loans to farmers, provided by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, closed on April 30th. Over Four Hundred Thousand Dollars had been loaned to over 2000 Kansas farmers. The counties of the First District secured 240 loans amounting to about Fifty Thousand Dollars, of which Doniphan County secured the larger and Marshall County the smaller amount.

The bill for the guaranty of bank deposits, reported out of my Committee on Banking and Currency, has been given a Rule which will make possible its early consideration.

THE UNCHANGING HUMAN MIND

Archeologists dig up some odd things in their excavations in the Nile Valley. Bank ledgers and grocers' charge accounts dating back five or six thousand years are common. And they read much the same as the records of today.

A recently discovered broadside written on papyrus and dated in Memphis, Egypt, in 3068 B. C., reveals an economic situation so much like our own present condition that it is worth quoting:

"A few lawless men are depriving the land of sovereignty. The laws are defied, and men treat them under feet. The law-breaker is the possessor of wealth, while the rich man has lost everything.

"There is a scarcity of gold. The skilled craftsman is without work. The man who reaps the harvest gets nothing for it, and he who did the plowing does not get the profit. The land is depleted. There are more rulers than ever. I show you a land turned upside down."

This broadside is supplemented by volumes of other records indicating that the human race was subject to about the same conditions five thousand years ago as it is today.

We reach heights of great prosperity and because we lack balance or because we do not learn by experience we are plunged into depressions which seem to strike us in almost identical cycles of time. The depression of today will pass. We will again enjoy the opulence of wealth and plenty but again we will forget and again suffer for forgetting.

TAX ON CREAM CHECKS INJUSTICE TO PRODUCER

(continued from page one)

from that source, says A. W. Seamans, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery. Such action is being considered by Congress in its effort to "balance the budget."

Most of the cream checks paid to farmers by cooperative creameries, says Mr. Seamans, would be subject to the tax, which, of course, would be a rank injustice to the cream producer. At the low prices being paid for farm products, the injustice is all the more noticeable.

A concerted effort is being made to have the limit or exemption raised from $2 to $5 or $10. A letter to your senators and representatives in Congress will do much to raise this exemption. Let them know of this injustice.

MONEY AND COMMODITY PRICES

(Continued from page one)

the other hand, who must meet his debts by the sale of commodities, is interested in increased prices. The agricultural indebtedness is estimated to be between nine and nine and one-half billion dollars. The farmer must supply between two and three times the amount of farm commodities to pay his interest and retire his indebtedness as he did in 1926. He started the drive upon Congress to supply him with an "Honest Dollar".

Early this year, the Congress passed the Glass-Steagall Bill giving the Federal Reserve Board broad powers for expanding the currency and credit of the nation. The Federal Reserve Board, however, continued to "sit tight". Prices remained low. The House then passed the Goldsborough Bill, known by the farmers as the "Honest Dollar Bill." It specifically instructs the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Reserve banks, and the Secretary of the Treasury to use powers granted them to stabilize prices at approximately the 1926 level. That bill was in the interest of the debtor. The measure was denounced as unsound by many of the large metropolitan newspapers, and the House was ridiculed for the action it took. The measure, however, had the support of many of the leading economists of the nation who have studied the price problem for a number of years. Professor Irving Fisher, one of the leading economists of this country and a specialist on our monetary system, stated before the Senate Committee that, "This bill should be passed, and when the price level is stabilized we should pass another resolution never to have another inflation or deflation. I do not regard this bill as sufficient, but we cannot get anywhere until we get a declaration of policy."

A year ago, a number of Members of Congress urged the Federal Reserve Board to expand the currency by the purchase of five hundred million dollars worth of government securities on the open market. Last week, the Federal Reserve Board announced that during the past five weeks that had been done. It has helped. It is unfortunate that the Board hesitated so long before acting. We are now on practically a double gold standard with more than twice as much gold back of Federal Reserve notes as is required by law. Our gold king has been idle. Back of the Goldborough Bill is a determination to work gold to the limit to restore prices.—W. P. Lambertson.

COMMISSIONS ON LIVE STOCK ARE LOWERED AT K. C.

(Continued from page one)

the order is somewhat simpler in structure than the tariff now in effect and the rates apply substantially alike to all patrons of the market, including traders who heretofore have paid one-half of the regular rates for having their livestock sold on a commission basis.

The proceeding resulting in this order is one of a series in which the Secretary of Agriculture is determining the reasonableness and lawfulness of stockyard and commission rates at a number of the larger public livestock markets.

Reduced at St. Joseph

The Secretary of Agriculture has accepted for filing tariffs, effective May 18, 1932, submitted by the members of the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange and by the two cooperatives operating on the South St. Joseph market, which it is estimated will save the shippers who market their livestock at that market approximately $100,000 a year, the department announced today. The rates in these new tariffs are uniform and are materially lower than those previously in effect. On rail shipments of cattle the schedule has been $15 minimum and $19 maximum a car. In the new schedule this is reduced to $13 and $15.50 respectively. The rate on double-deck sheep by rail is reduced from $20 to $17. The rate per head on driven-in cattle is reduced from 75 to 70 cents and on calves from 40 to 35 cents. The new rates on hogs are also substantially lower than the old ones.

Cooperative shippers who have patronized the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at South St. Joseph, have had the advantage over non-cooperative shippers, for during several years past, they have received a large precentage of their commissions back in the form of refunds.

SIMPSON PREPARES A QUESTIONNAIRE

(Continued from page one)

pay taxes in proportion to their ability to pay, which is their annual net income, instead of policy of taxation that taxes on a consumption basis?

ANSWER:

5. Are you in favor of limiting appropriations for war preparations to the minimum?

ANSWER:

6. Are you in favor of the government furnishing employment to the laborers of this country when they can not secure employment other places, on a basis of putting them to work on public improvements and paying for such labor and material with non-interest bearing bonds that are made legal tender for all debts, public and private?

ANSWER:

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