

# The Kansas Union Farmer



VOLUME XXIV

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1932

# Senator Schall Answers Marketing Act Foes

A Message to Kansas Farmers

## TELL LAWMAKERS TO BE GUIDED BY RESPONSIBLE FARM GROUPS

**ORGANIZATION** 

Talbott Appeals to Kansas Farmers to be Loyal to the Marketing Act—Demand Must be Strengthened and Not "Butchered"

Washington, D. C.—Having spent three months in Washington, keeping in close touch with farm legislative matters, I feel I would like to acquaint my Kansas friends with a few facts as I have found them. The commodity gamblers of this country are making a desperate attempt to destroy the

Through newspapers, trade magazines, books and periodicals, many of which are subsidized by the private commodity dealers, the public mind has been filled with misinformation and poisoned against the cooperative movement.

Private dealers, who will profit by the destruction of the Marketing Act, and those not in sympathy with the cooperative movement have been pouring

the poison into their representatives in Congress. What you must do is to let the

members of the Congress know what you want. The first move of the enemy was to ask for an investigation of the Federal Farm Board and the

cooperatives. When the cooperatives welcomed the investigation, provided that it included the private exchanges and private dealers also, then these private dealers ducked. They don't want an investigation if the spotlight is going to be thrown on THEM.

Now they have another program—a sniping program. Here

Many amendments to make the Marketing Act ineffective have been introduced by certain members of Congress who were misled by this false propaganda.

Some of the amendments which must be stopped if the farmer is to get a fair deal are the following:

Impounding wheat, as provided in the Gore amendment. means that millions of dollars in profits will be guaranteed by this government to the private grain traders who are the owners of elevators in which this grain is stored. It also means that the private trader with his elevator filled will not go into the market and bid for grain.

**Urges a Protest** I urge you to protest against all such measures. The year 1932 so far as wheat is concerned is just the opposite of the year 1931. In 1931 there was at this time of the year (approximately May 1st) promise of a heavy wheat crop. It turned out to be a record crop. There is no such promise this year, but just the reverse. The southwest crop is already injured by drouth and winds to such an extent that recovery is impossible.

The soft wheat crop in the Ohio valley and the Allegheny regions promises to be only normal or less. In the northwest we have to reckon with scanty subsoil moisture and the spring hatching of the eggs of last year's scourge of grass-

With such a wheat crop outlook, to impound the stabilization wheat, so that the Farmers National Grain Corporation could not dispose of any of the surplus stock for domestic needs would not only be foolish but criminal.

The disposal of the stabilization wheat should be left subject to direction of the Farmers National Grain Corporation which is directed by thirty-two regional cooperative marketing associations representing every wheat growing state in the Union. We also have a wheat Advisory Committee composed of farmers and cooperative marketing officials.

I submit to your common sense, that these practical farmers and cooperative marketing officials know more about wheat marketing and the wheat situation than members of Congress who have no practical knowledge of the grain

It is entirely possible that we may need not only every bushel of wheat produced in the United States this year, but also the surplus stocks from the 1931 crop held by the Stabilization Corporation.

What to do with this wheat, how and when to sell it, is a matter which should be decided by the farmers and their marketing officials who are in a position to dispose of it in such a way and at such times that the market will not be

The restrictions which some of these amendments seek to place on the cooperative organizations would prevent them from meeting the competition of the private agricultural trades. Such proposed laws would make it utterly impossible for the cooperatives to procure the charter and quality of service needed to assure the success of cooperative marketing.

Limiting the Farm Board's appropriations will cripple their activities in aiding the cooperatives to organize more farmers into the movement. To pass these amendments is a betrayal of agriculture

and will put the farmer and producer in a worse position than before the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act. What you farmers must do is to stop this sniping program and see that no amendments are passed which will make the

Marketing Act ineffective. Should Add Fee and Debenture · The equalization fee and the debenture clause should be made a part of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Congress should rehabilitate the revolving fund of the

(Continued on page four)

Neither the farmers nor the business men of Kansas should be misled by the insidious propaganda that has for the past several months been broadcast over the state, seeking by inuendo and direct assault to lay the blame of low prices on the back of the Agricultural Marketing Act, The

tion or any of the other subsidiaries or cooperatives. It must be remembered that this venture was entered upon at a most inopportune time for the best results or a fair test of the plan; that no plan of marketing could have succeeded in holding the price of farm commodities to a profitable level under the business conditions of the past two years.

Farm Board, The Farmers Naitonal Grain Corporation, The National Live Stock Marketing Associa-

The Agricultural Marketing Act as it was written, was not the child of farm organizations. It did not fully meet our ideas or ideals. We are, however, defending it against vicious attacks of those who, seeking to destroy it, are attempting to hamstring it by whispering campaigns of malicious charges against its officers and employees and by inuendo leaving the impression that in some mysterious way the low prices of farm products and the high prices of supplies and even excessive taxes may be laid at the door of the Farm Board and the Marketing Act.

We are urging that the farmers, business and professional men of Kansas, whose future welfare depends so largely upon the farmers' prosperity, give careful, unbiased and unprejudiced thought to this matter before reaching illogical conclusions based on clever propaganda coming from a source that in itself should at least create a suspicion as to its sincerity.

county organizations thousands of

Why pay more for your bonds

dollars during that time.

Pres., Kansas Farm Bureau.

C. A. WARD, Pres., Kansas Farmers Union. C. C. COGSWELL, Master of the State Grange

### WARD DECIDES NOT KANSAS FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION SALINA, KANSAS Your Auditing Association has heen writing Fidelity Bonds cover-ing cooperative employees (other than oil companies) for the nine years at a cheaper rate than can be procured elsewhere, and has thereby saved our state and Determines to Remain as Head of

Kansas Farmers Union Instead of Getting Into Kansas **Political Contest** 

### HAD GOOD CHANCE

Mr. Ward has been urged by large had perhaps more than a fifty-fifty chance to be nominated and elected. class, and with his ability and leaderat Alton, Kansas, on Thursday, April ship, to represent the state in Wash-

Many of the same friends who urged him to run for the Senate nomination and election, had formerly sought to have Mr. Ward enter the through the Farmers Union Commisrace for nomination and election to sion Co.-Drovers Telegram, April the governorship of Kansas. He 24.

the matter of offering himself as a candidate for the United States Sentor. He was also the secretary of the Alton Local Farmers Union, No. the matter, with all best interests in mind. He has kept in mind the fact addition to the \$2.75 annual dues. All The Kansas Union Farmer extends that he was selected by the memberts sympathy, as well as that of all ship of the Kansas Farmers Union to

a heavy load. This is a crucial time for organized agriculture, and to have to change leaders—as was pointed out to him—might prove a set-back to the organization.

Mr. Ward ir not a wealthy man. He could ill afford the cost of a campaign such as he would have had to make. His campaign would have been a vigorous one, and, as his doc-tors reminded him, his health might

have been impaired.

After weighing the problem, giving due consideration to every angle of the situation, Mr. Ward made his final decision. Thus the Farmers Union is for

tunate in retaining Mr. Ward as its proud to have had him in the United States Senate. He will continue to perform in his customary forceful manner, and will lead the Farmers Union on toward its goal of service

Mr. Ward is at present confined to doubt will soon be back at his desl or out over the state working for the

### F. U. FIRM AGAIN GETS TOP

J. T. Rhone, stockman of Dawson county, Neb., had two loads of good quality heifers on the market here yesterday which topped in that divis on of the cattle market at \$6. In the shipment were 49 head of heifers av eraging 730 lbs. The sale was made

### YOUR COOPERATION NEEDED

Agriculture cannot be completely organized without YOU. Your membership is needed. For new member an initiation fee of \$2 is required, in members receive this paper. See your local secretary or write to the Kansas Farmers Union Secretary, Salina, Kansas.

# MAKES SMASHING ATTACK ON ENEMIES OF CO-OPS

Delivers Address on Floor of Senate and Shows Up Hypocricy of the "Snipers" Who Are Working In Behalf of Private Grain, Cotton and Produce Trade, and Are Trying to "Hamstring" the Marketing Act

Mr. President, I desire to make a speech today of some length, because tomorrow 32 farm cooperatives are holding in this city their convention. It seems to me it would be a friendly act to summarize the arguments that appear to me in behalf of the Farm Board and the cooperatives, as well as

to air some of the malicious and unjust charges being circulated by organized propaganda against them, to both of which their attention should be called.

Mr. President, the farmers are not able to meet their bills; they do not receive enough from the sale of their products to pay interest and taxes; they are unable to buy the manufacturers' products and output, and the factories of this country are closed because the buying power of the American farmer and producer has vanished.

When the farmer borrowed his money and mortgaged his farm in 1920, wheat was selling at \$3 a bushel, and it would take only 1,000 bushels of wheat to pay off a \$3,000 mortgage. Similar conditions confronted the cotton grower, the farmer who sold live-Minnesota's blind Senator-blind his dairy products. When they

in eyes, but not in mind borrowed on their farms in 1920 they were able to sell their products and livestock and their cotton for anywhere from four to six times as much as they receive for these same products now. Today, with wheat selling at 50 cents a bushel, with cotton prices demoralized, with dairy products and livestock selling for a song, it will take six times the amount of the farmer's products to liquidate his debt.

TOM SCHALL

### The Deflated Farmers

One of the chief causes of the destruction of the credit of the American farmer and producer was brought about by the Federal Reserve Bank and its operations in deflating the American farmer. The Federal Reserve Bank is the financial agency of this Government, but in the enactment of the Federal reserve law and in its practice and operation no provision has been made for the proper financing of the farmer and producer.

The American farmer and producer constitutes approximately 35 per cent of the buying power of this Nation, and that buying power has ceased to operate. Such a condition can not and must not endure. You can burn down your cities, but if the farm is left intact they will spring up over night; but if the farm is not paying, the cities will rot and grass grow in the streets, a thing which has happened.

When the manufacturers, the banking interests, or the insurance interests have asked for legislation in their behalf. it has been freely and willingly granted by Congress, but when we pass a law to reestablish agriculture, which is the basic industry of this Nation and upon which the prosperity of American labor depends, we find that those who have the privilege of making millions from the toil and the effort of the American farmer seek to poison the minds of the public and the members of Congress against this law.

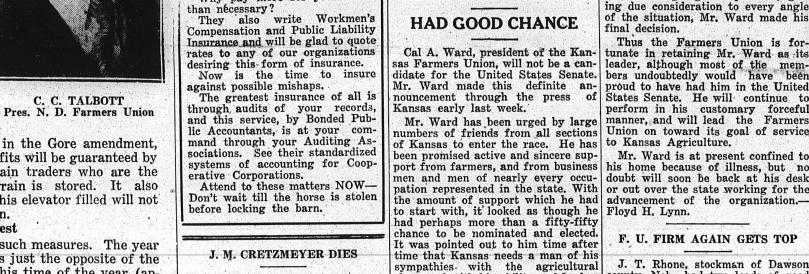
During all this time the traders in the farmers' commodities have been in control of the marketing system, they have fought every effort to give to the farmer and producer the cost of production or the right to own and control his own marketing system. The manufacturers, the industrial and financial magnates have gone along paying little heed to the demands or conditions of the agricultural interests of this

For years everything seemed rosy-mills and factories were running, labor was well employed, and no one was willing to listen to the cry of the American farmer and producer. Today our mills and factories are closed and millions of men and women are tramping the streets. When 60,000,000 people have lost their buying power, when there are between six and ten million men and women walking the streets of our country looking for work, it is time that the financial giants and the industrial leaders of our country give some attention to the problems of the farmer.

The only people who are not in a position to fix the price of their labor—the compensation for what they raise—are the American farmers. Unless the agricultural marketing act is upheld and strengthened, the farmer will be powerless to bargain collectively for the sale of his products. No marketing system should have the right arbitrarily to fix the price that the farmer and producer should receive for their products. Why should we expect to eat the food or wear the clothes obtained from the products of the farmer for less than cost?

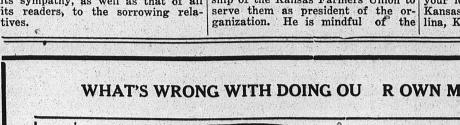
Fulfill Our Pledges In 1928 both major political parties admitted the need of legislative remedy. The Republican platform contained this

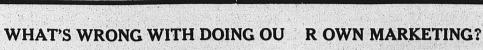
We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the mar-(Continued on page two)



J. M. Cretzmeyer died at his home curred on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

In Mr. Cretzmeyer's death, the community lost a valuable leader. His death is a distinct loss to the Farmers Union, for Mr. Cretzmeyer was active in its affairs. He has been president of the Osborn Farmers Union. Ward has carefully considered on Business Association, and president of the Alton cooperative eleva-







Outsiders have speculated in farmers' products long enough

### THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1982



mate-sunshiny and friendly.

A WORD FROM THE EDITOR

This issue of the Kansas Union Farmer is a departure from our regular form. A large portion of our tics in the northwest, and this is natspace this week is devoted to matters ural perhaps because we are about to concerning the Agricultural Market- usher in a national election which will ing Act and supporting legislation, be full of thrills.

ing Act and supporting legislation, and it is our sincere hope that the entire issue will be thoroughly read by all into whose hands it may fall. This seems an opportunity to place reliable and authentic information in the hands of our readers relative to a subject that is discussed as largely as any other subject before America today.

Many Kansas farmers who are not Farmers Union members, or who have not received this newspaper before, are in possession of this particular number. In fact, we are attempting to reach as many farmers as possible with this issue of the paper. We suggest that you preserve this copy with this issue of the paper. We suggest that you preserve this copy for future reference, and show it to your neighbors. Discuss it. It is your opportunity to get at facts which are not generally published.

In the woods are full of politicians and candidates. If the 160,000 farmers of Kansas were organized they could make any Senator or Representative from this state vote right in Washington, whether the office holder were Republican or Democrat. which are not generally published.

which are not generally published.

It is well to remmeber that the Kansas Farmers Union and the national organization of the Farmers Union, in their respective conventions last fall, endorsed the Marketing Actory of the convention of the Farmers Union, in their respective conventions last fall, endorsed the Marketing Actory of the convention of the farmer of the second of the by going on record as favoring its re-tention, with provisions for its amend-ment by friends of cooperation. The

Northwest Politics ment by friends of cooperation. The national president, John Simpson, in collaboration with the national heads of the Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange, in theri "Six Point Program," further went on record as favoring the retention of the Act, with favorable amendments and improvements.—F. H. L.

SOME STRAY THOUGHTS OF A TRAVELER

By A. W. Ricker, Editor Farmers Union Herald, St. Paul, Minnesota.

It is always a pleasure to me to come to Kansas where I have many warm friends. I find here a genial atmosphere. The people are like the cli-

Mining and Quarrying Manufacturing

Transportation and Public Utilities ..

Service—Professional, Hotels, Amusements, etc..... Finance—Banking, Insurance, Holding Companies,

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By JOHN FROST, Blue Rapids, Kansas

Number 32

WOULD AN INCOME TAX BE SHIFTED ONTO FARMERS?

It is charged by some opponents of the income tax that indirectly in a farming state, like Kansas, farmers would have to pay the bulk of an income tax, as other industries would pass their income tax on to the farmers. Below are official figures to refute this argument.

U. S. Corporation Income Tax in Kansas—1928

itself, I of course would vote for the abolishing of the board, But there is about as much blame on the United States Senate itself as there is on the board. And there is perhaps more blame still on the executive department of the Government.

Mr. President, if all the blame

for the failures of the Farm

Board could be put on the Board

In the beginning, the law was inadequate. The law did not meet the situation in the way of providing means for the handling of the farm problem. In that portion of the blame, which is a big portion, the Senate must carry its share.

We created the Farm Board and under the law it was not only to organize cooperatives for marketing the domestic production, but it was also to handle the exportable surplus which amounts to about \$2,000,000,000 a year, and yet for the handling of that amount of exportable surplus we provided in the law but \$500,-000,000. That means, to begin with, that if the board scattered out and attempted to handle any more than wheat and cotton or attempted to use money to organize cooperatives or stabilizing organizations, it would fail because of insufficient financial support. and for that part of the situation Congress itself must share the

Did Not Solve the Problem We did not size up the proposition as business men should have done. Instead of that, we created this inadequate corporation with

those inadequate funds. It was a different story once before the Congress in 1919. The President of the United States had promised the farmers \$2.26 for their wheat crop if they sowed it in the fall of 1918. They sowed 18,000,000 acres more upon that promise. Then the armistice was signed, and it looked like we might not need all of that surplus wheat. The crop went into the winter good. They were predicting a 1,200,000,000-bushel crop, 800,000,000 bushels being the ordinary crop. Then Mr. Hooporation through Mr. Julius H. Barnes, now chairman of the executive committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, got scared about their ability to finance that surplus on the allotment which Congress had given them, towit, \$150,000,000. So they came back to Congress and asked for more. That is what the Farm Board should have done in 1930. They should have sized up the situation and come to Congress as Barnes and Hoover did in

Hoover Given a Billion Dollars Barnes and Hoover came on the 5th day of February, 1919 and asked for \$1,000,000,000 to handle the surplus wheat alone, and they got every dollar of it. It was voted by the Senate and House without a moment's hesitation. They said, "We must have funds enough so there can be no question about the ability of the Government to finance and handle this exportable surplus of wheat." They said, "We must have authority to borrow more if that is not enough," and that authority was voted to them. They were given embargo authority. They were given control of the exchanges. They were given power to condemn terminal elevators. They were given control of licen-

Income Tax \$ 1,090,475

9,749,861

371,514 74,536,596

8,651,896

sing all the dealers and control of the business from one end of the land to the other.

In Marketing Act

Prices Can Be Fixed This talk that we can not fix prices in the United States where 90 per cent of our product is consumed at home, is mere idle talk. It can be done; it can be control-

It takes a little different set up to remove the farmer's surplus and enable him to get the protection of his tariff rates which break down entirely because his surplus must first be sold in the domestic market and is not separated from the domestic market. That floods the market, breaks down the tariff rates and the commodities of the farmer go into the free-trade markets of the world where they are sold in competition with all the world and the price is fixed by that sale. It is cabled back in just a few minutes to the board of trade, the cotton exchange, and the produce exchange, and thus the price of his entire product follows the world price less the freight and expense of reaching the foreign markets. Cost of Production

Mr. President, assume that we set up a Government organization with sufficient funds and sufficient authority to remove this surplus entirely from the domestic market; then we can give the farmers of the country the costof-production price of their products with a reasonable profit at the same time. It can not be done, however, until the surplus shall be financed and removed in that way. As I have said, if these were our farms and we were looking upon the proposition as one directly affecting us, we would agree on such a measure this afternoon; it would not take us two hours to settle the question. That is what industry is doing right now with its surplus. Industry is financed, and when it has a surplus it segregates it from the domestic market, finds the best world market it can, and sells the surplus for the best price it can get, and usually charges less than it charges the people of the United States, Such a course, however, is not possible under the Farm Board law, with the meager sum at its disposal in comparison with the immensity of the

problem. Demand Equalization Fee Tax In the McNary-Haugen bill the farmers themselves said, "We will tax ourselves to pay that loss." That is what the equalization fee meant. It ought have been called a tax. The name "equalization fee" is a camouflage; it was a tax upon the farmers. Yet they were denied the opportunity of taxing themselves to pay the losses that might ensue upon this exportable surplus and its final disposition.

Mr. President, I believe that the debenture ought to go ahead

The Debenture

of the equalization fee. I believe the United States Treasury owes it to agriculture to pay all of that loss, perhaps so long as we will have a surplus. The tariff system of the United States creates a higher level of prices in the home market, a level four or five billion dollars higher than elsewhere. The farmers have probably paid a billion dollars of that higher price level each year throughout all the years. That has been a tax upon them, but they have received no benefit from this higher price level, because their own prices were fixed by the sale of their surplus in the free-trade markets of the world. I say that is enough tax for them to pay, and the Treasury, in order to equalize that condition, ought to have paid the losses, if any, upon the exportable surplus.

Profits and Losses Mr. Hoover and Mr. Barnes had no loss on wheat in 1917, 1918, and 1919; they had a profit; they turned \$59,000,000 of profit into the Treasury of the United States. Operating according to the same methods we would, in the case of some of these products, during some years again have profits to be turned into the United States Treasury, But if we had losses, I say that the Treasury ought to pay them.

A Billion Dollars Needed Mr. President, I should like to see enacted a bill providing an additional billion dollars for the Farm Board x x x Along with that, I should like to see the law prescribe a policy; I should like to see it tell the Farm Board what it should do in this matter; that it should fix the cost of production for the staple products exactly as the Wilson board did in 1917, 1918, and 1919, and then bid that price for all the products that are offered. I should like them to have embargo power, so that they could shut out the imports of these products and thus protect the cost-of-production price. As soon as that bid would be made, the price would rise to that level for all the farmers in the United States.

A Definite Policy Needed Then I should like to lay down a policy for the board in the law so that they would hold this surplus for a world demand and then sell it on the best world demand. If they had a loss, I would start with a debenture equal to the full tariff rate-because half of the tariff rate now, at these low prices of farm products, will hot protect a cost-of-production price for agriculture-and I would pay the loss on that debenture back to the Farm Board, and keep this revolving fund intact, there would be no diminution of

Agriculture went down in 1920, stricken down by the deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board. It never had such a panic in farm prices in all its history. It has stayed down ever since, until its buying power is reduced. It can not even pay its interest and its taxes, and its credit is entirely destroyed.

Billions for Big Business-But Little for Agriculture

At present, whom have we helped? Nobody but the money lenders. We have tapped the Treasury for \$2,000,000,000 for the railroads and for banks. Agricurtural prices are going lower; commodity prices are going lower all along the line; and there is still no relief in sight from these measures, because we have not tackled this poblem from the bottom, as it ought to have been tackled.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above statement is taken from the Congressional Record and contains only a part of the remarks of Senator Brookhart, made recently when the Senate had under consideration the conformation of the appointment of three members of the Farm

of Russia, Canada, the Argentine and Australia, in the open markets of the world. Russia scraped up every bushel she could spare for export because she was buying machinery to produce more wheat, and had to part with wheat at any price she could get in order to pay her machinery bills. So here we are with a piled up surplus of wheat, in elevators and out on the farms.

971,004
28,994
8,908,338
742,375
61,162
296,307
890
099,545
099,545
But, the farmers of the Ohio Valley, is seven Maryland, Pannsylva Ohio Valley, is seven 

cent may be necessary to take no more than enough of each growers wheat to supply domestic needs.

In other words if we produce eight hundred milions of bushels of wheat and our domestic needs are only six hundred milions of bushels, the local elevator or mill would be restricted to buying seventy-five per cent of the wheat grown by each individual farmer. The price paid would be the world price plus the tariff, or an average cost of production price.

The farmer could sell seventy-five per cent of his crop under this plan at a cost of production price. The other twenty-five per cent the farmer would have to keep on his farm, feed it to the chickens, the birds, or home store it against future crop failures, or such time as there is export demand for the surplus. The same plan and the same law would apply to cotton. You may think this plan a fantastic one and difficult of execution, but try and see if you can think of a better one.

The best place to keep a surplus is at

Brookhart Blames Congress for Defects MAKES SMASHING ATTACK ON THE ENEMIES OF CO-OPS.

> (Continued from page one) diversification is needed, Government financial assistance during the period of transition.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industries to insure its prosperity and success. The Democratic platform promised:

Farm relief must rest on the basis of an economic equality of agriculture with other industries. To give this equality a remedy must be found which will include, among other things:

(a) Credit aid by loans to cooperatives on at least as favorable a basis as the Government aid to the merchant marine. (b) Creation of a Federal Farm Board to assist the farmer

and stock raiser in the marketing of their products, as the Federal Reserve Board has done for the banker and business man. We pledge the party to foster and develop cooperative marketing associations through appropriate Government aid.

**Private Commodity Gamblers Control Credit** 

Those promises have only been partially fulfilled. During a period of 75 years prior to the enactment of the agricultural marketing act there had grown up a monopoly of commodity exchanges. For the last three decades the farmers have tried, through the cooperative movement, to have something to say about the fixing of the prices of their commodities.

The hearings before the Federal Trade Commission are filled with a record of intrigue, of corruption, of the spreading of false rumors against cooperative organizations, which have resulted in destroying these cooperative agencies. Hundreds of millions of dollars are made by private dealers belonging to these exchanges in the handling of the farmer's products in practically every grain, livestock, or dairy center of distributions. These same members of the commodity exchanges are often the stockholders and directors in banks, trust companies, and insurance companies, and because of this they control credit. Private elevator companies and commission merchants have for years loaned to the farmer, at excessive rates of interest, the money so necessary to enable him to move his crops or to sell his stock or products to meet the seasonal demands. When cooperative organizations desired money to assist in moving the farmer's crops, the banks, which were controlled by these same gamblers in the farmer's commodities, refused credit and discriminated against

The private gambler in the farmers' commodities finds a ready wlecome into the banks and financial institutions and can obtain the finance and credit which goes to the very heart of this fight. Let the cooperative organizations start for the same bank or financial institution, and stealthy feet stick out to trip him on his way and he is suavely told that he can not receive credit and the result is that the cooperatives can not finance the farmers in the marketing of their crops. This is not the "survival of the fittest," but of cunning and conniving greed.

THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT GIVES TO THE COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS THE EQUALITY THAT IS NECESSARY FOR A FAIR FIGHT FOR THE

"SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST." **Unfair Practices** An investigation by the Federal Trade Commission, made at the request of the Equality Cooperative Exchange, showed

cars of grain shipped by the farmers to private dealers who are members of the Grain Exchange of Minneapolis were handled as many as 11 times by different commission firms, and that commissions or profits were charged against the farmers' grain every time it was handled. This cost the farmer from 12 to 15 cents a bushel. This law was passed to allow the cooperatives to keep control of the grain from the time it leaves the farmers' hands until it reaches the mill, to put an end to the looting of the farmer. Before its passage the American price for the farmers' grain was from 16 to 17 cents below the Liverpool market.

During the time the Farm Board was stabilizing grain prices our farmers received from 14 to 22 cents above the Liverpool price.

(Continued on page three)

### The Farmers Exchange Where Farmers Buy and Sell

RATES FOR ADVERTISING IN TRADE 450 A. well improved stock THIS CLASSIFIED SECTION EACH INSERTION PER

WORD 3c

Terms cash in a vance and where theck accompanies order for four or more insertions the rate will be 21/20 per word per insertion. Number of Insertions Number of words 2

.60 1.20 1.30 1.17 1.26 1.60 1.70 1.80 2.00 1.44 1.53 1.62 1.08 1.14 2,38 1.71 2.50 .90 1.80 2.70 3.00 3.75

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vator. Experienced.—Address Manager. Care Kansas F. U.—4-21p.

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Nebr. 2.25 2.50 3.18 KENTUCKY NATURAL LEAF TO-BACCO—Chewing, Smoking, 7 lbs. \$1.00, mild, medium, strong. Guaranteed. Special offer. Flavoring, pipe free. Brotherhood Tobacco Growers, Box 140K, Mayfield, Ky. 5-12p

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ALFALFA \$5.00; Red Clover \$3.00; Alsyke to rons, and see if you can think of a better one my our own granary, and by force of law so that every farmer will have to see the private grain trade and then turn and see in the concerned that at a profit and have 25 bushels left at home as a surplus than to sell that at a profit and have 25 bushels left at home as a surplus than to sell to many of Kansas, it is the profount more to everything else so far as who can think straight and think sensitive to many the everything else so far as an aramount to everything else so far as who can think straight and think sensitive to many expedients for vote-catching temporary expedients for

#### MAKES SMASHING ATTACK ON THE ENEMIES OF CO-OPS.

(continued from page 2) Attitude of Enemies Prove Value of Marketing Act The farmers have not forgotten that the traders in wheat, cotton, livestock, and dairy products grudingly gave their assent to the passage of the agricultural marketing act because they thought thereby to defeat the equalization fee and figured they could control the Farm Board and hang onto the monopoly which they had of handling the farmers' products.

When President Hoover's appointees began to function, to the utter consternation of the traders, they made an honest effort to help the farmer and really to assist in the development and growth of the cooperative movement. This was not at all what the gamblers expected, and immediately a flood of malicious, subtle, false, and destructive propaganda is turned loose upon Congress and the public.

Section 5 of the agricultural marketing act specifically provides certain powers and duties of the Farm Board which are of the highest importance to every farmer and producer:

Sec. 5. The board is authorized and directed (1) to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing of agricultural commodities and food products thereof. (2) To encourage the organization, improvement in methods,

and development of effective cooperative associations. Only by this method can the farmers and producers become independent of the gamblers in the farmer's commodities, and he has a right to expect that protection.

Chairman Stone, of the Federal Farm Board, correctly stated the purpose of the agricultural marketing act when he

A marketing system operating to their interest (i. e., the interest of the farmer and producer) and adjustment of production to the probable consumer demand are perhaps the most basic needs of American farmers.

Mr. Stone further said:

The agricultural marketing act offers aid to farmers, through organized effort, to make the necessary adjustments. It commits the Government definitely to the support of cooperative marketing. The Farm Board's main job is to assist in the development of the national cooperative movement.

One of the first conclusions reached by the board was that the sales activities of cooperatives handling a particular commodity, such as grain or livestock, should be centralized in a single agency if the interests of the grower were to be served best in merchandising his product. \* \* \*

Local cooperative associations, whose members are the people on the farm, constitute the foundation of all the central marketing organizations, which mean the latter are built from the farmer up. In every instance the plan of organization was developed by a majority of the cooperatives handling the commodity and without dictation from the Farm Board. These central associations are farmer owned and controlled, great care being taken to see that they are set up on a sound financial basis, and that they have competent management. Their services are open to all farmers on an equitable basis.

Stabilization of Prices

In an effort to protect the farmer against a falling market and against a world-wide depression, which have existed during the time these efforts have been carried on by the Farm Board, the price of grain was stabilized. Everyone knows that this action of the Farm Board resulted in upholding to some extent the credit structure necessary to give the farmer a fairer price. As a result of this program hundreds of millions of dollars were saved to the farmers of this country and this money, in these times of world depression, was spent by the farmer with the local merchant and deposited in the local banks, resulting in a distinct, actual benefit, not only to the farmer but to the merchants, to the laboring men, and to the bankers in these communities.

Whatever loss the Government may have sustained as a result of these stabilization operations has inured to the benefit of the farmer, who is certainly entitled to this little recognition, since his Government, under the Democrats in 1920, through the Federal Reserve Banks, started their deflation policy of the farmer. Any loss as a result of the stabilization of grain prices is worth all that it has cost. The money which the farmers received under such a program is all that has enabled those still left on the farms to stay there.

Millions Lost In Helping Railroads During war-time control this Government lost hundreds of millions of dollars in order to protect the railroad isterests of this Nation and to stabilize the prices which they would receive for their services. The farmer renders just as great and important a service as do the railroads or the financial interests of this country. He is entitled to every bit as much consideration in solving his difficulties and in enabling him to get back on his feet as any other interest in the land.

The business of handling and marketing the farmers' crops, of meeting the unfair and dishonest competition of the commodity gamblers, of watching the price and protecting the seller every hour of the day is just as intricate and as involved and important as any other business.

One Central Nation-Wide Cooperative Organization In an effort to utilize the services of the cooperative organizations of this country the Farm Board realized that it would be essential to deal with one central organization which would give all of the cooperatives the opportunity to enter into such a national set-up on a fair and equitable basis.

As Mr. Stone stated before the Senate Agricultural Com-

mittee in the recent hearing: Mr. Stone. The object of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation is to bid a price on grain bought from its members based on the terminal market that is nearest to it, less a sufficient amount to take care of the handling charge of the grain, with a reasonable commission on the transaction. In other words, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation largely operates the same as does a grain merchant on any of the markets, only its objective is entirely different from the objective of the grain merchant. The objective of the grain merchant is to buy grain as cheap as he can and sell it as high as he can to make as much money as he

Senator Wheeler. Isn't that the same plan that we have here? Mr. Stone. No. The objective of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation is to bid a price for the members' grain as high as they can to enable them to get their money back and make a reasonable commission in the transaction. Whatever it makes goes to its stockholders. That, in my opinion, has had a very beneficial influence on the price of grain, even though the price level

Farmers National Grain Corporation Successful This act has been in force a little over two years, and yet the grain cooperative organizations operating under the provision of the agricultural marketing act handled a total of 196,000,000 bushels of grain in 1931, as compared with 67,000,000 bushels handled by all grain cooperatives operating on terminal markets in 1927-28. This grain was handled at, a cost of less than a cent a bushel for handling the grain with the 12 to 15 cents the farmers have been paying for years to the private grain traders for the same service and you must conclude that the farmer is unqualifiedly for the retention of this act. Similar gains and similar growths have been made in all the cooperatives, and similar benefits have accrued to the farmers in the handling of other products. The organizations representing the farmer are unanimous for the

Mr. Louis J. Taber, president of the National Grange of

the United States, representing one of the largest farm organizations of the Nation, unhesitatingly approves the farm marketing act. This great organization, the National Grange, recently adopted, among others, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That-

2. The nation-wide cooperative marketing machinery which has been expanded and developed during the two years under the agricultural marketing act as never before in any equal period of American experience, must be further extended and strengthened.

4. The Federal Farm Board, handicapped by a measure inadequate to meet the needs of a difficult situation, has nevertheless contributed greatly toward developing and strengthening the co-

Showing the reaction of the American farmer, Mr. E. A. O'Neal, the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said:

I want to say for the act that I think, as a farmer—that it is the only interest I have personally, and for my farmers—that the act itself has been very, very helpful to the cooperative organization of the Nation. . . . They have been very much discouraged with the way the surplus was handed, but I say this, that I think frankly the stabilization activities in wheat and cotton by the Farm Board were honest endeavors to do a job for the farmer.

I think the farmer ought to be in charge of his own marketing system, Senator Gore, and anything you can do to help him do it I am in favor of. You have done it for every other group. Why not do it for the farmer?

Mr. John Simpson, president of the Farmers Union of America, representing hundreds of thousands of farmers, also expressed the need when he said:

We believe it is a fair proposition to put to Congress to say that every consumer should be willing to pay the farmer the cost of production for what they use of the American farmers' products.

Another line that is needed for farmers is finance if the farmers are to survive. Fundamental with this also is the fact that agriculture must be vital to the Nation. This Nation can not afford to see agriculture destroyed. It is a vital part of the Nation. That is the reason why you are seeking a way to make agriculture secure. If agriculture is to survive, the farms must be refinanced at much lower rates of interest. The Farmers Union is back of Senator Frazier's bill that, as I understand. when it will be reintroduced, will provide for 11/2 per cent interest rate and 11/2 per cent on the principal-3 per cent a year. We are back of that bill, because this Government is financing Italy at 1.1 per cent and then gave them a moratorium. We feel that farmers ought to have a rate of 11/2 per cent.

There are two major things that we would like to see done. First, refinance the farm mortgages of the country on the basis as outlined in the Frazier bill, and to find some way of building on the marketing act a program of guaranteeing cost of pro-

Mr. Ralph Snyder, chairman of the National Committee of Farm Organizations, representing 31 state Farm Bureaus, Farmers Unions and cooperative organizations, in the recent hearing before the Agricultural Committee of the Senate called their attention to the resolution alopted by these organizations in the following language:

Our faith in the efficacy of the agricultural marketing act remains unshaken. We hereby serve notice on its enemies who are working overtime to accomplish its defeat that this act and its proper and effective administration will receive our unqualified support. We favor any such constructive amendment to it that nay strengthen the measure and express our willingness to to that end with any and all friendly groups.

Let us not forget that Mr. Taber, president of the National Grange, Mr. O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau Federation, Mr. Simpson, president of the Farmers Union of America, and Mr. Snyder, representing 16 nation-wide cooperative organizations, are speaking for practically 3,000,000 farmers and producers in the United States, or more than one-half of the farmers of the Nation. The basic principles of this act are sound and workable and the mistakes which have been made, if any, can be overcome and rectified.

Mistakes May Be Remedied If, in the set-up of the national livestock organization. the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, or the American Cooperative Cotton Association, there have been some mistakes made in the administrative features, this by no means furnishes a justifiable basis for destroying the marketing act or passing amendments that will cripple and hamper its operation. The farmers of America can not be organized in a day or a week. The distribution of agricultural products has been built up by the handlers in grain for their own

It is because of the fear that the efforts that are being made to give the farmers an honest and a fair marketing system may succeed that we find unjustified attacks being made against the Farm Board and the agricultural marketing act. Every opportunity is used by the private grain trade to broadcast unfounded and dishonest charges against the cooperatives. Many of the newspapers of this country are willing allies in this campaign of deception. The cooperatives are semipublic institutions and at all of their meetings they disclose the detailed information of the affairs of their associations and these are given to the public, and rightly so. The mistakes and vicious practices of the private grain trade are seldom known. The privately owned grain institutions keep all of their affairs to themselves, including their intrigues and their manipulations of the mar-

Organized Propoganda

The agricultural marketing act has been under constant attack. These attacks have all originated from the privately owned grain, cotton and produce exchanges and have been given publicity by means of pamphlets-and in the columns of daily newspapers in grain trade centers.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended by private dealers in farm commodities in broadcasting propaganda against the Marketing Act.

Wheat and Politics One J. W. Brinton has written a book entitled, "Wheat and Politics." The members of Congress are undoubtedly familiar with this book-which was published at Minneapolis, Minn., because I am informed that every member of Congress has been supplied with a copy.

Until Mr. Brinton was refused a position with the Farmers' Union Terminal Association he wrote article after article favorable to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, the Farm Board, and the marketing act.

It would be interesting to know what contact the author of this book has made with the private dealers in grain and cotton and what assistance they rendered in its circulation and distribution.

Mr. Brinton applied to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and to the Farmers' Union Terminal Association for a position as a lecturer and speaker as late as July, 1931.

Brinton Sends An Agent to Kansas
Brinton sent his agent, Mr. Hutchinson, to Kansas City, Mo., to sell to the private grain trade and to the members of the grain exchange of that city his book entitled "Wheat and Politics." Mr. Hutchinson, in making a report of his activities in Kansas City, on October 26, 1931, wrote a very enlightening letter to Brinton, in which he says:

While working in Kansas City I promised them that would not have any correspondence with the office. (Meaning Brinton's office at Minneapolis.) Mr. President, the following quotation explains why the

grain trade were so careful to exact such a promise: I never run across anything just like this to sell. Every member of the board would give all his old boots and shoes to see this get to the public, but there were three things that stood in the way:

First was the storage of Government grain, in the terminal elevators. They are afraid if anything was done that the grain would be ordered out, and the only people

(continued on page 4)

SOME STRAY THOUGHTS OF A

(continued from page 2) The people who should think this out and adopt a policy which is sound and permanent are the farmers themselves. If the farmers who produce wheat would decide what they want and then say as one man, here is the solution and here is what we want done, Congress would give you what you ask.

Your lawmakers at Washington are politicians, not economists, and if you would provide them with a solution of your problem, they would be only too happy to give you what you want and go back to their golf games or other favorite amusements.

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Address

#### MAKES SMASHING ATTACK ON THE ENEMIES OF CO-OPS.

(continued from page 3) making any money there are those that have grain for storage; and the president of the board, Mr. Theis, was the heaviest interested, and he blocked the game. Mr. President, the only restraining influence is clearly shown here to be the money they were receiving from the

Government for the storage of grain. Mr. Hutchinson continues:

Second was the liability. Mr. Theis insisted that if the Farm Board did not sue you for libel that they stood convicted of every count on the calendar, and they felt that anyone helping to distribute the book was equally guilty with yourself.

Third, they felt that from your past record that the only reason for writing this book was because you did not get a place with the Farm Board and was merely squawking, and that as you had retained all the evidence that you have in the book and was now making it public that if you were able to secure any evidence of their making purchases that you might use the same in after

In other words, Mr. President, they were willing to deal with him, but they did not want to get caught. They were glad to have the falsehood circulated, but feared responsibility. We have here, Mr. President, from the mouth of Brinton's own agent, a picture of the real character of the author of Wheat and Politics.

Again, from the Hutchinson letter more enlightenment: In this connection I would suggest that you write to Mr. C. E. Thompson, 933 Board of Trade building, Kansas City. I explained things to him quite thoroughly; he is a bright fellow; is acquainted with the members of the trade and I believe can do some business.

I worked the Live Stock Exchange, met with the board of directors, and worked it hard, and I believe that something will come of it.

Further on he writes:

At Salina I found quite a little interest, but the three objections mentioned above cropped out; I however, arranged with the Ted Branson Grain Co. to take over the sale, with the backing of the Board of Trade.

Mr. President, hundreds, if not thousands, of these books have been purchased by members of the grain trade and sent to managers of elevator companies and to leading farmers and grain dealers all over the country. There is more "chaff and poison" in this book than there is "wheat and politics."

This book not only attacks the farm marketing act but seeks to destroy the cooperative movement through false-

hoods concerning its leaders.

Mr. C. E. Huff, now the head of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, to whom he pays his compliments, was for years the president of the Farmers Union of America. For over 25 years he was a leader in the cooperative movement in Kansas, where he still has his own farm. His experience was gained as a practical farmer. In 1927 he was the president of the Kansas Farmers Union, having a membership of approximately 40,000. His work as president of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation has met with the approval of the Farm Board and of the cooperative organizations of the country, who realize that he has handled the business of the farmers honestly and efficiently.

Another "satan" in his romance, Wheat and Politics, is M. W. Thatcher, general manager of the Farmers' Union Terminal Association.

He makes the false charge that Mr. Thatcher was at one time indicted in connection with an auditing report of a closed bank in North Dakota. He never was indicted, as the following letter from the present Governor Shafer, of North Dakota, dated January 16, 1932, will verify:

In this grand-jury session both Lofthus and Thatcher appeared at their own request and testified. The grand jury returned an indictment against Lofthus but none against Thatcher.

I appeared in the hearings above referred to, incuding the grand-jury session, as an assistant attorney general of North Dakota. There was no immunity granted to Mr. Thatcher or to any other witness who testified before the grand jury. The state did not ask the grand jury for an indictment against Mr. Thatcher on the perjury charge. This was not because of any intention on the part of the prosecutor to grant him immunity, but because we did not consider that the evidence was sufficient to support an indictment.

The efforts made by Brinton to injure the cooperative movement by destruction of Mr. Thatcher are as futile as were those of the grain traders in the recent hearing before the Governor of Minnesota.

Every Senator knows the unworthy devices used to destroy the faith of the people in a public servant, as I know the dishonest methods used against me.

For the success of the cooperative movement, the opponents know that the cooperatives need such men as Mr. Huff and Mr. Thatcher and other leaders in the cooperative movement. If they can destroy the faith of the people in such men, they accomplish their purpose to destroy the cooperative movement.

**Excessive Salaries** One of the criticisms leveled at the Farm Board is that they and the cooperative organizations who borrow money from them are paid exorbitant salaries.

In my opinion, the salaries paid to some of the officials of the National Grain Corporation are too large and should be reduced, but in comparison with the salaries paid to executives and managers of competing private grain firms they are not excessive. Many of the technical men employed in the grain trade receive salaries of from \$25,000 to \$40,000 a year. The National Grain Corporation, in order to compete, is completed to procure the best type of grain men obtainable. The individual farmer is not familiar with the technical demands necessary successfully to market his crop. He must have experienced men, and in order to secure them is forced to pay them salaries accordingly.

It would be unfair to handicap a cooperative handling grain and say that they cannot pay salaries substantially in line with what their competitors pay. If we are to do this. then we should limit the salaries which can be paid by the private grain trade to their employees. This we cannot do.

A bill now before the Senate which provides that the Farm Board cannot loan money to any cooperative that pays a salary in excess of \$15,000 to any of its employees except by reason of existing contracts and agreements or of agreements which may be made before this amendment becomes

The Farm Board in making loans to the national cooperative organizations must have the right to investigate and know their ability to pay. It is illogical to say to a privatelyowned commodity organization whether cooperative or otherwise, that they cannot receive a loan from this Government unless they pay salaries which will compel them to obtain inferior men. The cooperative organizations are anxious to reduce their salaries, but they cannot, in their infancy, do so and succeed. If they did, it would mean failure. That is why the private-grain trade is back of such an amendment

and the cooperatives are not. Another amendment is proposed to take away stabilization. This would hamstring the Farm Board. Take away

from the Farm Board the power to finance the cooperatives and we again place them at the mercy of the private trader. Deny to the producer finance and credit, and we destroy the marketing act. The passage of such an amendment means that the political party responsible for its passage is going to say to the farmers that the promises contained in their platforms are not worth the paper on which they are written.

Let us not be misled by insidious propaganda. If the marketing act is to be amended, let it be amended by its friends, not its enemies. If these amendments are successful, every gambler who has "sold short" in an effort to discredit this administration will rejoice. Every interest which wants to destroy the marketing act will be pleased. Every gambler of commodity of the farmer will laugh up his sleeve.

Surely, my Democratic colleagues will not stand for this. Surely, the Republican Party will not destroy its own child. The farmer is well aware that all salaries, whether paid to the farm cooperative or the private-grain trade, come out of his pocket, and that the huge profits of the grain trade were extracted from his commodities, making such salaries

The cooperative organizations cannot compete against years of experience and valuable contacts unless they can hire men who know the business, who have had these same years of experience and already have these same powerful

The private farm commodity gamblers would be glad to have Congress say to a cooperative, 'You are forbidden to hire men with contact, experience, genuis to compete with

When in this world depression it is popular to talk of the cost of government these commodity gamblers have cunningly utilized the slogan of the hour, "Reduction of salaries—curbing of expenses," to put over upon Congress and the farmers their destruction of the agricultural marketing act. It is such genius of knowing how to handle opportunity that demands and gets large salaries.

Why should the cooperative organizations of this country not have the best brains, the best experience, the best connivers that money can buy? Will you tell me why the grain gamblers should want this Congress to give them a law which will enable them to monopolize all of the brains and ability which would make unsuccessful the cooperative movement?

This is a race between commodity gamblers and the farmers. It is a race to see whether or not the farmer shall own and control his marketing system; it is a race toward economic freedom for the farmer; it is a race toward a square deal for the toilers and tillers of the soil. In that kind of a race all that the farmer needs is an even start, and then he will take care of himself. Give him the same kind of mount, equipped with equal lung power, with equal strength, muscles that are built for the race or intrigue; above all else, give him a horse that has been trained for the race and a jockey who knows the other fellow's game.

These connivers know that the repeal of the act is impossible and they are trying by amendments to accomplish the same end. If the principle proposed in the amendment prohibiting the Farm Board from loaning money to a cooperative that pays a salary in excess of \$15,000 a year is a good principle, let us make its application general.

Agriculture More Important Not only are salaries in excess of \$25,000 paid to general managers and expert operators in the grain and commodity exchanges, but it is well known that there is practically not a president of a railroad of any size in the country, or a vice president or general manager, who does not draw an annual salary of not less than \$25,000, and some of them draw salaries as high as \$80,000.

I am informed that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has made a loan of over \$20,000,000 to the Wabash Railroad, whose president, according to reports, receives a salary of \$60,000 a year. This railroad last year did a business of \$60,000,000. The Farmers' National Grain Corporation during the same year handled a business of over \$200,000,000, and the president of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation receives a salary of \$15,000 a year.

If salaries were to be governed by volume of business, the salary to be accorded the president of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, to be consistent with the salary given to the president of the Wabash Railroad Co., would be three times such an amount, or \$180,000, when as a fact he receives one-twelfth of this amount, although he is the head of an organization that handled more than three times as much business as the Wabash Railroad.

Why did we not hear an outcry that the Wabash Railroad president was receiving too large a salary? What the farmers are wondering about is why the Farm Board and the cooperative organizations are singled out.

The president and vice presidents and chairmen of boards of directors of hundreds of national banks in this country, pay their officers salaries ranging all the way from \$25,000 to \$100,000 a year.

The president of the New York Life Insurance Co. in 1928 drew a salary of \$126,000. The vice president drew a salary

The president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in 1928 drew a salary of \$200,000, or almost equal to the total salary paid the President of the United States and his entire Cabinet. One of the vice presidents drew a salary of \$175,-000; another \$135,000; another, \$125,000; and two other vice presidents' salaries ranging from \$25,000 to \$45,000.

Are we doing anything, can we do anything, to stop the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from loaning money to the banks, railroads, or insurance companies who pay salaries in excess of \$15,000 to their officers? Why should the Democratic Party, who promised in their platform "we pledge the party to foster and develop cooperative marketing associations through appropriate Government aid," now single out the cooperatives and say that they cannot borrow money from the United States without limiting all the salaries they pay the men they hire, while at the same time giving free license to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to loan money to the railroads, banks, and insurance companies regardless of

the salaries they pay? Why should the Republican Party, who in their platform in 1928 said, "We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more economical lines and, where diversification is needed, Government financial assistance during the period of transition," in fulfillment of which promise they passed the agricultural marketing act, now say to the farmers that the promise made in

1928 is not good? Why should either the Republican or the Democratic Party stab the farmers in the back, and by indirection deprive them of every opportunity to make a success of the cooperative movement? To adopt such amendments is to say to the American farmer and producer that the Republican as well

as the Democratic Party have no regard for their promises. We passed the agricultural marketing act as an effort to fulfill the promise made in the Republican platform. Our Democratic colleagues assisted in its passage in order to show their willingness to fulfill the promises made in the

Democratic platform. The farmers of this country are taking a leaf from the textbook of the power companies, the railroads, and the big financial institutions, and are recently becoming less conscious of party. They are wondering if we are willing to

continued to give to the farmer the same kind of deal that we have unhesitatingly accorded to the banker and the business man of this country.

To desert the American farmer now would be worse than treason. To take a backward step in this fight for progressive legislation would be rank cowardice. The rights of the farmers, who comprise the basic industry of this Nation, must be safeguarded. We must see to it that the marketing act is not rendered ineffective.

The only program that will reconstruct the commerce of this Nation is that which will give to those who produce the raw materials the cost of production. Will the Government deny one-third of the population of this country the cost of production? The people of this Nation must have food, and are going to have food. It is for the home life of this Nation that I am pleading; for we all realize that no civilization has ever endured unless the tillers of the soil have been protected.

We have arranged for over \$3,000,000,000 of credit for 60 per cent of the Nation. If agriculture were to have its proportion or 40 per cent, it would be entitled to an appropriation of \$2,000,000,000.

I am for America and for American industry and American standards. We shall never have American standards unless we also protect the 40 per cent which represents agriculture. The fight that the producers of this Nation are making for economic justice is a gigantic fight. The opposition to such equality is carried on by powerful, private, selfish interests, and there has been no let-up in the efforts of these interests to destroy the faith of the people in the cooperative movement.

If the United States is to endure, the people of this country must have a free and honest market.

### TELL LAWMAKERS TO BE GUIDED BY RESPONSIBLE FARM GROUPS

(Continued from page one) Farm Board and supply the board with sufficient funds for

administrative purposes. This will enable the Farm Board to carry out the purposes of the Marketing Act, will assist the farmers in strengthening their position and building up their cooperative organizations, and give to all the producers of this country the benefits of a free and open market.

Provision should be made for financing the sale, on long term credit, in markets not now available to American wheat or cotton, of the surplus stock now held by the Stabilization Corporation.

When this is done the American farmer and producer may expect a fair price for his products. Your opponents are on the job at Washington.

Letters count—telegrams register—write or wire your senators and congressmen to support this program. C. C. TALBOTT.

Below is published a list of representative sales of live stock handled during the week of April 18 to April 22 by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., of Kansas City:

R. M. Coller and Son, Wabaunsee

Co. Kansas, 20 steers, 1153 — 7.00

In S. Co. Konselder, Rooks Co., Kansas, 21 togs, 197

1. Steers, 1262

J. T. Schneider, Coffey Co., Kansas, 25, 25 steers, 1202

C. M. Schiller, Phillips Co., Kansas, 21 togs, 197

C. M. Schiller, Phillips Co., Kansas, 21 togs, 114

H. H. Kissler, Ault, Colorado, 62, 25 steers, 1181

H. J. Jones, Norton, Co., Kansas, 22 steers, 1184

H. J. Jones, Norton, Co., Kansas, 23 steers, 1181

H. J. Jones, Norton, Co., Kansas, 24 steers, 1181

C. W. Schneider, Rooks Co., Kansas, 25 steers, 1181

J. E. Fraser, Cloud Co., Kansas, 26, 50

Joseph Hemme, Jefferson Co., Kansas, 20

Lewsneed, 133

J. E. Fraser, Cloud Co., Kansas, 10

Lewsneed, 133

J. E. Fraser, Cloud Co., Kansas, 10

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J. E. Fraser, Cloud Co., Kansas, 10

Lewsneed, 134

Letters and helfers, 617

C. M. Schiller, Phillips Co., Kansas, 10

Lewsneed, 134

Letters, 1181

Letters, 1181

Letters, 1181

Letters, 1181

Letters, 1182

Letters, 1181

Letters, 1182

Letters, 1184

Letters, 1184

Letters, 1187

Letters, 1186

Letters, 1187

Letters, 118 FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES ,17 steers and heifers, 675 \_\_\_\_\_5.25 A. S. Woolery, Anderson Co., Kan-sas, 15 steers, 870 \_\_\_\_\_5.00

M. L. Moore, Ellis Co., Kansas, 15
hogs, 120
Lane Staaldine, Osborne Co., Kansas
36 hogs, 188
Chase Co. Co-op, Chase Co., Kansas
45 hogs, 194
Frankfort F. U., Marshall Co., Kansas, 22 hogs, 205
J. E. Olson, Pottawatomie Co., Kansas, 22 hogs, 193
J. W. Bulmer, Osage Co., Kansas, 33hogs, 217
C. H. Jones, Geary Co., Kansas, 44
hogs, 190
Henry Schneidle, Henry Co., Missouri
23 hogs, 238
Henry Woellhof, Clay Co., Kansas
49 hogs, 223
Henry Woellhof, Clay Co., Kansas
49 hogs, 245
Dennis L. S. S. A., Labette Co. Kansas, 34
hogs, 238
H. H. Beckman, Clay Co., Kansas, 355
Geo. Lockwood, Neosho Co., Kansas, 356
Geo. Lockwood, Neosho Co., Kansas, 357
Rogers Co-op, Chautauqua Co., Kansas, 36
Hays Bros., Franklin Co., Kansas 22
hogs, 240
Farmers Co-op Mar. Al Neosho Co.,
Kansas, 26 hogs, 245
R. O. Albert, Phillips Co., Kansas, 356
R. O. Albert, Phillips Co., Kansas, 356
R. O. Albert, Phillips Co., Kansas, 357
Hy Pruitt, Lafayette Co., Missouri, 31 hogs, 122
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N. C. Wulfkuhle, Douglas Co., Kansas, 340
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Nos, 295
Nose, 329
N. C. Wulfkuhle, Douglas Co., Kansas, 340
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Nose, 295
Nose, 329
N. C. Wulfkuhle, Douglas Co., Kansas, 340
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N. C. Wulfkuhle, Douglas Co., Kansas, 360
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Nose, 329
Nose, 295
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M. L. Moore, Ellis Co., Kansas, 15

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Why pay the city man's death rate for your Life Insurance?

Why let them use your premiums to finance railroads and loans to foreign countries?

If you are interested in getting your Life Insurance at lower cost and want your premiums invested in your own industry, write for the plan affered by the.

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### 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

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Wakeeney, Kansas

### IT'S YOUR OWN LIVE STOCK-

You have fed those cattle, hogs or sheep yourself. You've put work and expense on them. No one has contributed anything to you to help you get them ready for market. Therefore, YOUR OWN FIRM should handle your live stock on the market. All surplus earnings come back to you, provided you are a stockholder. One dollar makes you a stockholder.

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Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo.

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