



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

VOLUME XXVI

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1934

NUMBER 48

FATE OF FRAZIER BILL EXPLAINED IN RADIO SPEECH

E. E. Kennedy, National Farmers Union Secretary, Tells Why Bill Was Not Voted on in Congress Which has just Closed

OTHER LEGISLATION

Says Fight is Not Over but that Farmers Union Principles will Go Forward, and will be Adopted after Membership Strong Enough

Last week in these columns was published that part of the radio speech by National Farmers Union secretary, E. E. Kennedy, which dealt with the farm mortgage bill. This week, we take up the balance of his talk, which was delivered over NBC network, Saturday, June 23.

Mr. Kennedy stated that there are just two programs in fact and principle—that of the National Farmers Union and that of the exploiters of the plain people. The National Farmers Union program benefits all people who work, he said. The other program benefits only those who make others work and take all they earn, possibly, but the greater share of what they earn, always. He went on to say:

"The National Farmers Union believes that it is the duty of Government to see that the farmers of the Nation receive a price for their products that is fair to the farmer and to the consumer. The National Farmers Union believes that the Government should adopt a policy toward agriculture that farmers are entitled to cost of production—that laws must be enacted to enable farmers to get the cost of production and that such law should fix the price of agricultural products based on the average fair cost of production. Nothing less is a remedy for the agricultural problem. The Swank-Thomas Cost of Production Marketing bill is the legislative expression of this principle. When this bill is enacted into law, this principle would become the policy of Government toward agriculture."

"The present agricultural program of the Government does not recognize cost of production as the basis of price. The cost of production, or even to raise prices is not the object of the law. The objective and the purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is to reduce the production of agricultural commodities down to domestic under-consumption. Regardless of what the people have been led to believe through elaborate publicity and otherwise, any raise in prices—if prices do go up—is not the purpose or the objective of the AAA but an agreeable adjunct. The present Agricultural Adjustment program constitutes no fundamental change from the program that has in the past taken the farmers' products away from him at less than cost of production prices. The form has changed but the substance of the method has not changed. The farmer is still selling his products for less than it costs him to produce them."

Refinancing the Farmer
"It is the Farmers Union program that the Government should refinance the farmers existing mortgage debt at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent interest, as provided in the Frazier-Lemke bill—net by issuing bonds or by issuing currency. Under the terms of the Frazier-Lemke bill the Government would fix the cost of the money to the farmer the same as they fix the cost of a postage stamp. Under the present method of refinancing the mortgage debt, the money lender fixes the rate of interest the farmers shall pay—therefore the Government has merely arranged for the International bankers to refinance the farmers. In addition the Government of the United States, which includes the farmers, finds it convenient and easy to guarantee to the money changers both the wages of money and the return of the principal. If the Frazier-Lemke Bill had become the law, it would have been (continued on page 3)

ce the farmers existing mortgage debt at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent interest, as provided in the Frazier-Lemke bill—net by issuing bonds or by issuing currency. Under the terms of the Frazier-Lemke bill the Government would fix the cost of the money to the farmer the same as they fix the cost of a postage stamp. Under the present method of refinancing the mortgage debt, the money lender fixes the rate of interest the farmers shall pay—therefore the Government has merely arranged for the International bankers to refinance the farmers. In addition the Government of the United States, which includes the farmers, finds it convenient and easy to guarantee to the money changers both the wages of money and the return of the principal. If the Frazier-Lemke Bill had become the law, it would have been (continued on page 3)

BENEFIT PAYMENTS REACH TOTAL MORE THAN 216 MILLION

\$238,379,500 in Processing Taxes Collected to End of May This Year with \$216,000,000 Paid Out by June 20

KANSAS GETS MUCH

Payments to Wheat Growers Reached \$66,945,373, with \$106,600,000 Collected; Kansas Figures in Cotton Payments, too

More than \$216,000,000 in rental and benefit payments had been sent to farmers in 46 states by June 20, and \$238,379,500 in processing taxes had been collected to the end of May announces the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Payments to the wheat growers of the United States to June 20 totaled \$66,945,373, but this figure did not include administrative costs of cotton production control associations. Corn and hog payments to the same date amounted to \$5,713,563. Tobacco payments to June 20, covering all types of tobacco, amounted to \$11,751,982. Rental and benefit payments on cotton, tobacco and new cotton, were \$131,822,949. Of this sum, \$112,631,125 was on 1933-34 contracts to May 12, and \$19,191,824 on 1934-35 contracts to June 15. In addition to this sum, cotton growers also had been paid \$38,990,928 on cotton options exercised by entering the cotton producers' pool and \$11,785,408 by direct sales of cotton.

Processing tax collections to June 1 by commodities were as follows: Wheat, \$106,602,252; cotton, \$134,635,293; tobacco, \$16,066,600; field corn, \$3,915,388; hogs, \$59,475,786; making a total of \$63,391,174 for corn and hogs. In addition, processing taxes amounting to \$7,684,191 were collected on paper and used for rental and benefit payments.

Processing tax collections on all commodities amounted to \$43,292,450 for May alone. The total of all processing taxes collected to June 1 (continued on page 2)

REGARD FARMING AS BACK BONE OF A GREAT NATION

Dudley Doolittle, General Agent of FCA of Wichita, Tells Business Men Why Investors Have Faith in American Agriculture

INCREASED SERVICE

FCA to Provide Working Capital for Farming, but Does Not Contemplate Junking of Established Methods of Financing

"While it is true that farmers still are going through a trying period, agriculture now, more than ever, is recognized as the backbone of the nation," declared Dudley Doolittle in a recent address delivered to a group of business men. Mr. Doolittle is general agent of the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita. Mr. Doolittle declared his statement was supported by the strong market for the securities of the Farm Credit Administration's lending agencies. People who have money to invest are paying a premium for these securities, based on agricultural ability and the thrift and courage of farmers.

Mr. Doolittle told that at the opening of its financing program, the FCA had to provide immediate new financing to enable farmers to pay off "distressed" mortgage holders. With that need in mind, the FCA is now building a system to provide working capital for agriculture. "However," he said, "the new farm financing system does not contemplate junking of established methods of borrowing and lending, through (continued on page 3)



DUDLEY DOOLITTLE

corporate and private agencies. Rather, the new method is intended to supplement and aid the established agencies." He continued:

Farming a Big Business
"Farming is a big business, representing even on the present deflated basis, perhaps thirty billion dollars in lands and improvements. On this vast property the total Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans, now after 17 years in operation, amount to about \$1,750,000,000, or less than six per cent of a thirty billion dollar valuation. It is conceivable, also, that farming operations, like other big business, may be carried on wholly with borrowed capital, now that machinery is set up to this capital at such interest rates as other industry enjoys. If that develops we may draw a picture of, say, seven and a half million farmers using \$2,000 per farm, to make a demand for fifteen billion dollars of operating credit. Yet today, the total combined capacity for production, facility and operating loans of all the federal Production Credit Associations and Banks for Cooperatives in the United States, is only about one billion dollars—or one-fiftieth of this pictured demand."

To illustrate how real has been the emergency the Farm Credit Administration has had to meet, I need only to refer to the figures on farm mortgage registrations. For the six month period of October, 1933 to March, 1934, inclusive, the farm mortgage registrations of the United States increased 47 1/2 leaps and bounds—27,989 recorded in October; 37,465 in November; 57,095 in December; 70,470 in January; 73,870 in February and 86,870 in March. During five of these strenuous months of loss and threatened loss of farms, private loans agencies were barely able to hold their own, recording mortgages in numbers, as follows: October, 17,790; November, 17,185; December, 17,665; January, 17,657; February, 17,610. The proportion of the load which the Land Banks and Land Bank Commissioners had to carry was; for October, 36 1/2 per cent; November 54; December, 69; January, 74; and February, 76 per cent. The came the turn. For March private loan agencies increased their registrations from around 17,000 to 23,057 and the Farm Credit Administration's proportion of the load dropped to 72.7 per cent. From that time on, not only in real estate financing, but in loans for farm production and for farmers' cooperatives, private agencies are delivering a steadily increasing financing service, in cooperation with the Farm Credit Administration. Bank for Cooperatives

"The Wichita FCA was the last one of the 12 to have its organization completed and our Bank for Cooperatives was the last unit set up, yet this bank, will have made commitments for close to a half million dollars of loans at the close of this, its (continued on page 4)

WARD SPOKE ON WIBW

The Farmers Union period of broadcast over WIBW, Camper Publications radio station in Topeka, was occupied last Thursday evening by Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union. Tune in again this week, Thursday evening, 9:15 o'clock, for another Farmers Union program.

MOHLER PLANNING CAMPAIGN AGAINST FARMER ACCIDENTS

A Hundred Farm People Lose Lives Each Year because of Accidents, Most of Which Could Be Avoided, He Says

DRAIN ON MAN-POWER

The Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Jake Mohler, has made a study of farm accidents and their causes, and finds that many of these accidents are avoidable. In a recent release to this paper, he sets forth his findings, and tells what his department proposes to do about it. Following is Mr. Mohler's letter:

Preventing Farm Accidents

Each year a hundred farm people in Kansas lose their lives from accidents at home. Averaging nearly three and one-half days throughout the year, some member of a Kansas farm family dies as the result of an accident that occurred on the home farm. In addition, the much greater number that are injured and perhaps crippled for life.

There is only one other type of vocation in the state that is more hazardous than farming and that is the extraction of minerals, such as coal mining, rock quarrying or oil drilling, according to a recent survey by the Kansas State Board of Health, and while farm accidents are neither as numerous nor as spectacular as those on the highways, they constitute a direct drain on the man-power of the farm that is all the more serious because many of them are preventable.

The more tragic aspect of this situation lies in the fact that most of the victims are heads of families who are the backbone of the farm and the family of its means of support, or adds a heavy liability in addition to the loss of maintenance where the victim is permanently crippled and made an additional burden to the family for care and support.

The greatest number of fatal accidents on the home farm comes from the use of machinery, followed in number by those caused by live stock, chiefly horses, mules and dairy cattle. These two causes, machinery and live stock, account for about two-thirds of the annual toll of fatal accidents on the home farm, while wounds, burns, scalds, vehicles and all other causes cover the remaining third of the total.

One of the most deplorable features connected with this loss of life from accidents on the home farm is the fact that accidents of the same general character continue year after year with little change in the number. In spite of the fact that most of them are preventable. Not only this, but certain types of accident on the farm show a relative increase in recent years. The number of horses and mules in Kansas has been decreasing in recent years, and the number of fatal accidents from handling these animals is greater, proportionately, than when the animals were more numerous.

Of course no farmer could have foreseen that the adoption of mechanical powers for farm operations would destroy the market for much of his crops that would otherwise have been fed to horses and mules, nor yet could he have foreseen that the tractor would have become the instrument of his own death, more deadly than any other, yet these are very present facts and there remains only the danger from accidents that he can hope to change or greatly modify.

Kansas cannot afford this drain upon the man-power of its most important industry, especially as most of these accidents are preventable. Trained men are needed to carry on under existing conditions, men of large knowledge gained from experience to contest the adversities of weather and markets, and none can do this so well as those now actively engaged in the fields and feedlots of the state. Any decrease in the man-power of Kansas farms under the present circumstances means a distinct loss in the ability to return to normal in the state's vital activity of maintaining prosperity.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture has under way a safety campaign to present farm accidents, or greatly reduce their number, the details of which are now being worked out. This campaign will be based on the proposition that accidents don't happen—they are committed. It is so planned as to warn against accidents that are most likely to occur and against conditions likely to result in accidents, with program of action to meet emergencies.

This campaign will meet the farmers with a reminder that when an accident has occurred someone was careless, someone did not think, or someone was willing to take a chance and will be intended to drive home the great truth that it is better to be careful all the time than dead once.

UNION FIRM IS FIRST IN TRUCK RECEIPTS IN K. C.

Records Disclose Continued Increase in Number of Heavily Loaded Arriving by Truck at Kansas City Stock Yards

EFFICIENT SERVICE

Farmers Union Firm Gives Time and Attention to Consignments Regardless of Mode of Arrival or Number in Shipment

An inspection of receipts of all species of live stock arriving at the Kansas City market discloses the fact that trucks in receipts for the first five months of 1934 are showing an increase over a like period in 1933, says the current issue of The Co-Operator.

According to the figures compiled by the Kansas City Stockyards Company, the absolutely the number of head of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep arriving by truck is 88,195 head, or 13.2 per cent.

Then, turning to the Farmers Union records, says The Co-Operator, we find that it has kept pace with the increase in truck receipts experienced on the yards as a whole. The increase in number of head handled by this firm during 1934 is 5887, which represents an increase of 9 per cent over 1933, and 67 per cent of the year increase. The percentage of total truck receipts handled by your firm figures 8.8 per cent.

During the past year many new facilities have been added to the Kansas City Stock Yards Company for handling truck business. A new chute was completed which accommodates forty trucks at a time, and allows both cattle and hogs to be unloaded at the same chute. Pens have been reconstructed so that smaller bunches of live stock may be yarded separately, and more employees have been assigned to the truck chutes in order that there will be no unavoidable delay in moving live stock from trucks to the chute pens.

In the matter of additional service the Farmers Union has also kept pace with the Yard Company, and attributes its continued success in truck receipts to the high type of service rendered its patrons. Farmers Union employees are on duty at the truck chutes twenty-four hours a day, and live stock is driven from truck yards to the chute pens as quickly as possible. All live stock handled by the Farmers Union from the truck chutes is marked plainly so that there can be no question of ownership when it arrives at the pens. Our employees are instructed to handle all consignments in a careful manner so as to avoid crippling and other accidents. They are also careful with animals which arrive in a crippled or partially crippled condition, and make every effort to rest the animal sufficiently so that it may be driven to the pens and offered for sale, rather than have it hauled.

Trucks in live stock receipts receive the same consideration and attention after arriving at the pens. Farmers Union alleys are equipped with a large number of small pens, thereby permitting a great number of individual consignments to be yarded separately. We retain sufficient help to see that the stock is properly fed and watered, and moved to the scales and weighed as quickly as possible.

Many customers accompany their truck consignments to market, now and are able to receive their account of sales and checks before returning home. However, those who do not come in are assured of prompt returns from the Farmers Union, for all sales and checks are mailed out the date of the sale.

It is the desire of the Farmers Union to be of service to all of its customers, and stresses the fact that market quotations and other services are available to all, whether they have one head or a thousand to send to market.

The Farmers Union is ranking third in total receipts on the Kansas City yards, and second in Wichita. Our salesmen give their wholehearted attention to the work, and put forth every possible effort to get every dollar the market affords, regardless of whether the consignments are large or small, and regardless of whether it arrives by rail or truck. We are proud of our volume of business, and offer the above facts to those who are skeptical, as proof that we are rendering satisfaction.

Your firm urges you to accompany some of your consignments to market. Follow it through the yards and office, and be convinced of the type of service you are receiving from the Farmers Union. We will be more than glad to have you come in and get acquainted with the force and with our method of operation.

BELDEN SOLICITS COAL BOOKINGS

Ted Belden, manager of the merchandising department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, is in the field booking orders for future and immediate delivery on southern Kansas deep shaft coal. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association handles a large volume of coal business during the year, and their contracts are with the companies which deliver a good brand of coal in either lump or nut size. Recently there has been much said in the papers with reference to strikes in the southern Kansas deep shaft coal fields, but the Farmers Union has found it possible to make immediate delivery during this period of unrest. Mr. Belden is booking orders for delivery at any specified time at market prices prevailing at date of delivery.—The Co-Operator.

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

A. M. Kinney, fieldman representing the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City, has addressed over three hundred meetings during the past sixteen months, says The Co-Operator, a trade magazine published jointly by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, both in Kansas City.

The attendance at these meetings has ranged from twenty to four hundred persons. During this period he has been responsible for the organization of several new shipping associations, and he has been instrumental in re-organizing many others. Mr. Kinney's work in the field has been of an educational nature, inasmuch as



A. M. KINNEY

he has made a thorough study of all facts pertaining to direct marketing. He has used this subject as a main topic in most of his addresses, and has convinced thousands of farmers that direct selling is absolutely contrary to the goal they are trying to reach—that of controlling their end of the meat industry.

Mr. Kinney is also well posted with reference to cooperative organizations, and is thoroughly familiar with current legislation which will affect agriculture. His services are very much in demand, and it is not unusual to have the same group of farmers request his presence at their meetings again and again. This is just another phase of Farmers Union service which is extended to all of its customers, and is one which we feel is accomplishing much good, because of the fact that we are able through this medium to give the farmers first hand information regarding present conditions pertaining to the live stock industry.

DIRECT BUYING DECREASES

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that direct buying of hogs in the United States during January and February this year dropped to 41.73 per cent and 42.32 per cent, respectively, compared with 50.17 per cent and 47.22 per cent, for those two months last year.

YOUR BUSINESS

Remember, when you patronize a Farmers Union institution, statewide or local, you are developing your business. No one else will do it for you.

ROOSEVELT SIGNS FIVE-YEAR FARM MORATORIUM BILL

President Declares Has Faith in Farmers' Honesty, and Has No Fears that Mortgagees will Suffer Severely through Evasion

IS BROAD MEASURE

Roosevelt Says Reasons for Signing Outweigh Arguments Offered Against Bill; Signs Railroad Men's Pension Bill

The Frazier-Lemke farm moratorium bill became a law of the land June 28, Thursday, when President Roosevelt approved it and signed the bill, which had been passed by Congress in its last session of the recently closed session. The President did not announce his action until the last day of June, having delayed announcement until he could prepare a statement explaining his action. His announcement ended a period of a great deal of speculation and doubt as to what his final action would be.

The act, one of the broadest ever yet enacted for the relief of any class of debtors, allows debt-burdened farmers a five-year moratorium if they are unable to reach a satisfactory agreement with their creditors.

Faith in Farmers

President Roosevelt in his statement issued after he signed the bill, said the law was somewhat loosely worded, and would not doubt require some amendments at the next session of Congress. "Nevertheless, the reasons for signing it far outweigh the arguments on the other side," said Mr. Roosevelt.

"There has been a serious lack of understanding," continued the President, "of its provisions, and it has been alleged that insurance companies and other mortgagees will suffer severely through the use of this law by farmers to evade the payments of debts within their capacity to meet."

"I do not subscribe to these fears. I have sufficient faith in the honesty of the overwhelming majority of farmers to believe that they will not evade the payment of just debts."

He added that "Contrary to the belief of many uninformed persons, that this is not a general or wholesale moratorium privilege."

The bill, first advanced by Representative McKim of Oklahoma, would enable farmers who try to reach a debt settlement through court conciliation commissions to ask federal courts that be adjudged bankrupt. The conciliation commissions were authorized during the Hoover administration but advocates of additional farm debt relief declared they have helped the producers very little. After the farmer begins bankruptcy proceedings, the court is to appoint appraisers to arrive at the "fair value" of his land and chattels, if liens are held against them.

If that appraisal is satisfactory to the lien-holders, the farmers may pay off the indebtedness over a six year period at rates of interest which (continued on page 4)

Text Of Moratorium Act

Following is the text of the Frazier-Lemke farm moratorium act as finally passed by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt:

That section 75 of the Act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," as amended, is amended as follows:

In section 75, entitled "Agricultural Compositions and Extensions," after subsection (c) add a new subsection (d), to read as follows:

"(d) Any farmer failing to obtain the acceptance of a majority in number and amount of all creditors whose claims are affected by his position or extension proposal, or if he feels aggrieved by the composition or extension, may amend his petition or answer, asking to be adjudged a bankrupt. Such farmer may, at the time of the first hearing, petition the court that all of his property, whether pledged, encumbered, or unencumbered, by liens or otherwise, be appraised, and that his exemptions as prescribed by the state law, subject to any liens thereon, be set aside and that he be allowed to retain possession of any part or parcel or all of the remainder of his property and pay for same under the terms and conditions set forth in this subsection (d)."

"(1) Upon such a request being made in the petition or answer, at the time of the first hearing, appraisers shall be designated and appointed. Such appraisers shall appraise all the property of the debtor at its then fair and reasonable value, not necessarily the market value at the time of such appraisal. The appraisals shall be made in all other respects, with right of objections, exceptions, and appeal, in accordance with this Act: Provided, That in case of real estate either party may file objections, exceptions and appeals within one year from date of order approving the appraisal.

Possession Remains in Debtor.

"(2) After the value of the debtor's property shall have been fixed by appraisal as herein provided the referee shall issue an order setting aside to such debtor his exemptions as prescribed by the state law, sub-

ject to any existing mortgages or liens upon any such exceptions to an amount equal to the value, as fixed by the appraisal, of the value of such exempted property as is covered by any mortgage or lien, and shall further order that the possession under the control of the court, of any part or parcel or all of the remainder of the debtor's property, shall remain in the debtor subject to a general lien, as security for the payment of the value thereof to the trustee of the creditors, if a trustee is appointed, such a lien shall be subject to the payment of the claims of the secured creditors holding such prior liens, pledges, or encumbrances shall remain in full force and effect, and property covered by such prior liens, pledges, or encumbrances shall be subject to the payment of the claims of the secured creditors holding such prior liens, pledges, or encumbrances up to the actual value of such property as fixed by the appraisal provided for herein. All liens herein provided for shall cover all increase, and all liens on real property shall cover all rental received or crops grown thereon by the debtor as security for the payment of any sum that may be due or past due under the terms and provisions of the next paragraph, until the full value of any such particular property has been paid.

"(3) Upon request of the debtor, and with the consent of the lien holder or lien holders, the trustee, after the order is made setting aside to the debtor his exemptions, shall agree to the value of any part, parcel, or all of the remainder of the debtor's property at the appraised value upon the following terms and conditions, and upon such other conditions as in the judgment of the trustee shall be fair and equitable:

"a. Payment of 1 per centum interest upon the appraised price within one year from the date of said agreement.

"b. Payment of 2 1/2 per centum of the appraised price within two years from the date of said agreement.

"c. Payment of an additional 2 1/2 per centum of the appraised price (continued on page 2)

Jobbing Association Is in Highly Competitive Business

From "The Co-Operator"

The merchandising department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association is engaged in a highly competitive field of business. Practically every article which is handled by the Association is offered for sale by numerous other concerns. It is true that in some instances the quality and price of competitive merchandise is lower than those offered by the Farmers Union, while in other cases competitive products will compare favorably in quality and price. The officials of the Jobbing Association fully realize that the merchandising department is engaged in a business where competition is keen, and for that reason have always established contacts and made contracts with companies offering the highest quality product at prices which are in line with those offered by their competitors. Naturally the Jobbing House looks to its member elevators and stores who own stock in the association for the bulk of their business, and also depends largely upon the demand from Kansas Farmers Union members for Jobbing Association products to increase their volume of business. In order to thoroughly familiarize Kansas Farmers Union members with their products the Association has adopted the policy of distributing its products under the Kansas Farmers Union brand wherever it is possible. Such articles as flour, salt, twine, oyster shell, and various others bear the brand name.

There has never been any question about the quality of the merchandise distributed by the Jobbing Association, and constant users will verify the fact that they have found these products to compare favorably with those handled by other manufacturers or merchandising concerns in the same price field. Because of this fact, and also because of the fact that when buying these products from your local store or elevator, you are constantly strengthening your cooperative organization as well as the state organization and its business agencies, every member of the Farmers Union will find it more profitable to demand Farmers Union products.

The warehouse which has been in existence for a short time has transacted a fair volume of business, and has added materially in permitting dealers to secure needed articles on short notice and in any desired quantity. This warehouse was established as a result of a demand for a distributing point which would make it possible for trucks coming in to the Kansas City stockyards to make back hauls consisting of merchandise, to member stores and elevators. Numerous dealers have been stressing the importance of just such a branch and it is now up to them to make its existence profitable. The warehouse is conveniently located, has plenty of floor space and dock room, and will have on hand a wide range of articles which may be obtained by dealers in any required quantity.

Through cooperative buying farmers are able to realize a saving. This is true because of the fact that regardless of the articles to be purchased the volume which can be handled in one order has a substantial bearing upon the price. Of course, it is true that in some commodities such as feeds, coal, and others, market quotations govern the price, and very little can be saved in volume purchasing. We must also realize that the Jobbing Association can not go out and accomplish the impossible—that of obtaining merchandise at prices considerably under those which must be paid by its competitors. It is also true that no organization can continue to exist without realizing some profit on its operations. This is not only true of the merchandising department, but is also true of the local stores and elevators. It is far better for all concerned, including the stockholders in the stores and elevators, if they realize a fair profit on their business transactions and continue to exist, rather than trying to operate on an extremely narrow margin of profit, which in the end would prove disastrous. If you have not been in the habit of buying Farmers Union Jobbing Association products start today. We assure you that you will be well pleased with the result.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 8, 1872

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

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

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

NATIONAL OFFICERS

E. H. Everson, President.....Yankton, South Dakota
C. N. Rogers, vice president.....Indianola, Indiana
E. E. Kennedy, Secretary.....Kankakee, Ill.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Joe Plummer.....Akron, Colorado
J. M. Graves.....Perkins, Oklahoma
Fritz Schulteis.....Prairie Farm, Wisconsin
Harry Parmenter.....Yutan, Nebraska
John Erp.....Canby, Minnesota

KANSAS OFFICIALS

C. A. Ward, President.....Salina, Kansas
A. M. Kinney, Vice President.....Huron, Kansas
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer.....Salina, Kansas
John Tommer, Conductor.....Waterville, Kansas
John Scheel, Doorkeeper.....Emporia, Kansas

DIRECTORS

Rosa Palenske.....Alma, Kansas
B. E. Winchester.....Stafford, Kansas
Henry Jamison.....Quinter, Kansas
John Fengel.....Lincolnville, Kansas
F. C. Gerstenberger.....Blue Mound, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—354 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kans.; H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas, O. W. Schell, Mgr.; Wakeeney, Kansas, T. M. Turman, Mgr.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kans. W. J. Spencer, President-Manager.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 205, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 208 Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 215, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1934

NEW INDEPENDENCE DAY

Independence Day will be celebrated this year by a lot of people who do not have the independence which is supposed to be enjoyed by the citizens of the United States. Independence Day—the "Glorious Fourth"—is celebrated in commemoration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, by which the thirteen original colonies declared they were free of domination by the mother country.

Independence was obtained, after a bloody struggle. It was something to celebrate. Custom has caused that day to be set aside each year as a day to celebrate our national independence.

We as a nation of people are still free of domination from England. We are accepted as a strong nation in our own right, and have made much social, economic and political progress. We are on the friendliest of terms with the country from whom our forefathers wrested our independence.

We enjoy a great sense of security in our national independence. We are a strong nation, and fear no conquest on the part of any other nation.

Blind to Domination

Yet, apparently, we as a nation of common people, are blind to another form of domination. We seem to be blind to the fact that our real independence is gone. We accept with apparent calmness the domination of a force which is far more vicious than the arrogant rulers of old England ever were.

We, as a nation of common people, have been apparently willing to allow a little handful of men—who call themselves Americans—virtually to own and control us. We have apparently surrendered our economic independence to this piratical gang.

The international bankers, including the financiers of Wall Street and the gamblers and speculators in farm and labor products, represent only a very small part of our population; yet they own and control eighty per cent of the wealth of the United States. Ninety to ninety-five people out of every hundred in this country find themselves in the class which has to bow and scrape before this mighty handful of men.

That does not look like independence of the masses.

Declaration Needs Signers

That new Declaration of Independence has, in fact, been made. However, it needs the signatures of several million men and women, before it can be entirely effective. A fight is being made to make it effective, and it is a long, hard-fought war that is going on as a result.

The new Declaration of Independence is found in the Farmers Union

declaration of purposes, and is reflected all through the present policies or program of the Farmers Union. As various provisions of our Farmers Union program are put into effect, mainly through legislation, we make progress toward final victory.

Those who have read their Farmers Union "manual" know that one of the purposes of this great militant organization of and for farmers is "to secure equity, establish justice and apply the Golden Rule." We know, too, that through the Farmers Union we seek to discourage the credit and mortgage system which now makes it possible for a few to dictate the money and credit system of the United States to the disadvantage of the producing masses. Our "declaration of independence" proposes to systematize methods of production and distribution; to eliminate gambling in farm products by those who seek to make expensive livings off the efforts of those who produce, and to bring farming up to the standard of other industries and business enterprises.

When this basic program of the Farmers Union is achieved—and it can be achieved—we will have eliminated the domination which comes from the enemies of farmers and of organized agriculture. We will have achieved our economical independence. When that day comes, it should be set aside as a day to celebrate our real independence. It should be an "independence day."

Need to Work Together

Independence from a domineering mother country was achieved by our forefathers because they all acted together. They organized. The movement had the support of virtually every person affected. It could not have been brought about in any other manner.

Our new independence day will be delayed just as long as our farmers, making up the great majority of the common masses, fail to join together in the pursuit of the one great common purpose.

In other words, farmers must band themselves together in their great organization which exists for the purpose of furthering the farmers' cause. They must support their organization, the Farmers Union, completely.

It is well to remember that this support comes from individuals, organized into units. That means that each farmer must join his own Farmers Union Local, for that action builds up the organization. Further, that does NOT mean that the OTHER farmers must band together and support the one organization which fights for farmers' rights; but that YOU AND I must do it.

Let us hasten the day of our actual independence.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

THE PROGRAM IS WORKING

The manner in which the Agricultural Department is attempting to restore purchasing power to our farmers is a very controversial subject. Much of the vicious attack on the AAA program is not based upon fact. It is too bad that partisan politics is permitted to play its part in any of our great economic problems. The party out of power always criticizes and many times attempts to obstruct the party in power. It is high time that all farm leaders should raise their voices against these self-centered obstructionists.

The welfare of the whole country is at stake, and if we find a way out it will be based upon a true solution of our economic problems regardless of partisan politics.

So far as our agricultural program is concerned no one can question but what we have made some substantial progress under the AAA setup. Different from the most of the administration's recovery program, the money required to recapture purchasing power to the farmer is raised as we go along. It is true that all classes of our society help pay the processors tax. This tax is raised for the purpose of rewarding the cooperating farmer to the point that he may receive a parity price comparable to that which he enjoyed during the pre-war years of 1909-1914.

Farmer Deserves Fair Price

If the consumer is willing that the farmer should have a fair price for his commodity it should make little or no difference whether he pays this fair price based upon the average current market or whether, in addition to the regular market, he pays a little more for the finished product to give the farmer a fair price. There has been no wholesale opposition to the processors tax on the part of the consumer. Some farmers themselves have been the most severe critics.

Recently in the Senatorial contest in Pennsylvania, U. S. Senator David A. Reed defeated Governor Gifford Pinchot on the grounds that it was unfair for the Pennsylvania people to assist in raising processors tax to reimburse the farmers of the middle west. He won the nomination in the Pennsylvania primary.

The farmers of the south and middle west have been the recipients to date of \$227,000,000.00 according to Chester Davis, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Very soon the government will be paying more than \$300,000,000.00 on the corn and hog program, and the balance of the 1933 wheat allotment payment, including 1934 wheat payments, will be coming out to our wheat farmers throughout the summer and fall. These incomes are being returned to more than three million farmers.

According to Chester Davis, the benefit payments to cooperating farmers from processing taxes account for 80 per cent of the total income (farm sales price plus benefit payments) such farmers receive on their allotments. Because of drought conditions and the government reduction program, farm sales prices for wheat averaged 79c a bushel on June 15, 1934, as against 34½c in March, 1933. However, the 79c average of June 1934 does not include benefit payment of 29c a bushel which cooperating farmers received. A cooperating wheat farmer June 15 accordingly received \$1.08 a bushel for the domestically-consumed part of his crop of which an average of 79c is paid him at the elevator and 29c additional, minus administrative expense, is paid later on. Therefore, for that part of the crop consumed in this country, the total real price averaged \$1.08 per bushel as against 34½c in March 1933. The increase of 72.1-2c per bushel on the domestically-consumed part of the crop is due to an increase of 44½c in average sales price, plus 29c in benefit payments.

Including drought control reduction and changing valuation of the dollar, sales price of farm commodities has increased from 50 per cent of parity in March 1933 to 70 per cent of parity in June 1934, or a 50c increase. Meanwhile prices paid by farmers have increased 22 per cent, hence the changed value of our farm products shows an increase of 26 per cent from March, 1933, to June, 1934. For the seven basic commodities, including benefit payments, the increase is about 70 per cent.

Both of the Adjustment Act's two methods of price advancement worked out in practice. The first method is adjustment of supply and demand. Experience proves that a reduction of 10 per cent in hog supply, for example, resulted in a price increase of approximately 50 per cent. In 1933 including benefit payments on wheat, farmers received about \$200,000,000.00 more for 200,000,000 million bushels less wheat than they produced in 1932.

A A A Pays Own Way

Thus, to the careful observer, it will be noticed that farmers are grad-

ually recapturing purchasing power by higher prices for their commodities. The Agricultural Adjustment program could not be charged with the fact that we are piling up future debts on our tax payers. It is paying its own way and should have the constructive support of our farmers until a more practical program which will bring us cost of production can be secured.

TEXT OF MORATORIUM ACT

(continued from page 1)
within three years from the date of said agreement.

"d. Payment of an additional 5 per centum of the appraised price within four years from the date of said agreement.

"e. Payment of an additional 5 per centum of the appraised price within five years from the date of said agreement.

"f. Payment of the remaining unpaid balance of the appraised price within six years from the date of said agreement.

"Interest shall be paid on the appraised price and unpaid balances of the appraised price yearly as it accrues at the rate of 1 per centum per annum and all taxes shall be paid by the debtor.

"The proceeds of such payments on the appraised price and interest shall be paid to the lien holder as their interests may appear, and to the trustee of the unsecured creditors, as their interests may appear, if a trustee is appointed.

May Consume Or Sell Property

"(4) An agreement having been reached as provided in subsection (3), the debtor may consume or dispose of any part or parcel or all of said property whether covered by the general lien to the trustee, if a trustee is appointed, or subject to pledges or prior liens encumbrances held by secured creditors, provided he pays the appraised value of such part or parcel or all, as the case may be, to the secured creditors, as their interests may appear, and the trustee of the unsecured creditors, as his interests may appear, if a trustee is appointed, or he may put up a bond approved by the referee in bankruptcy that he will make payments as provided herein, of any property so consumed or disposed of.

"(5) In case the debtor fails to make any payments, as herein provided, to any or all of the secured creditors, or to the trustee of the unsecured creditors, then such secured creditors or the trustee may proceed to enforce their pledge, lien, or encumbrances in accordance with law.

"(7) If any secured creditor of the debtor affected thereby shall file written objections to the manner of payments and distribution of debtor's property as herein provided for, then the court, after having set aside the debtor's exemptions as prescribed by the state law, shall stay all proceedings for a period of five years, during which five years the debtor shall retain possession of all or any part of his property, under the control of the court, provided he pays a reasonable rental annually for that part of the property of which he retains possession; the first payment of such rental to be made within six months of the date of the order staying proceedings, such rental to be distributed among the secured and unsecured creditors, as their interests may appear, under the provisions of this act. At the end of five years, or prior thereto, the debtor may pay into court the appraised price of the property of which he retains possession: Provided, That upon request of any lien holder on real estate the court shall cause a reappraisal of such real estate and the debtor may then pay the reappraised price if acceptable to the lien holder, into the court, otherwise the original appraisal price shall be paid into the court, and thereupon the court shall by an order, turn over full possession and title of said property to the debtor and he may apply for his charge as provided for by this act.

If the debtor fails to comply with the provisions of this subsection the court may order the trustee to sell the property as provided in this act; provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall apply only to debts existing at the time this act becomes effective.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS REACH TOTAL MORE THAN 216 MILLION

(continued from page 1)
is 89.9 per cent of the total amount which the finance division estimated will have been collected June 30. The June 30 figure is estimated at \$379,800,000.

Interesting figures are shown in a list of rentals and benefit payments on the various commodities to different states. The report shows Kansas leading all others in the matter of wheat benefits to date, with a total of \$16,651,461 received. Some of the other states' receipts are shown here: Colorado, \$1,447,827; Iowa, \$292,793; Missouri, \$1,046,796; Nebraska, \$4,018,507; North Dakota, \$9,850,400; Oklahoma, \$4,669,125; Montana, \$4,221,640; South Dakota, \$3,487,007; Texas \$3,671,937, and Washington \$3,960,711. A number of other states are reported, with Arkansas the smallest with \$1,884.

Iowa leads with corn and hog benefits, having received, to date, \$4,429,887. Kansas is not yet listed in this group.

The states included in the benefit list from 1933-34 cotton contracts show Kansas with \$3,052. Kansas is not listed in the tobacco states.

Total payments on all commodities into the various states ranged from a little more than \$2,300 in one state (New Hampshire, which got in on the tobacco list to more than \$50,000,000 in Texas which figured in wheat and cotton.

Lime sulfur spray will control cherry leaf spot, the disease which kills many Kansas cherry trees, points out E. H. Leker, plant disease specialist of the Kansas State College extension service. If the fruit grower has not applied the two earlier sprays recommended, he should use a good application immediately after picking the fruit.

Farmers Union Membership Harvest

It is important that you cut your wheat when it is ready to cut. It is important that you cultivate your corn when it needs it. It is important that you take care of all your crops at the right time, and that you handle them in the right manner. It is important that you take good care of your live stock, watch your feeding operations, care for your work stock and your implements.

It is necessary that every farmer should market his products, his grain, his live stock and his poultry and eggs, with as little marketing expense as possible.

The farmer has plenty to do at all times. He has no time to loaf around doing unnecessary things, especially during this, the busy season of the year.

But he is busy for a purpose—to make a living for his family and himself. He is not working for fun—and he should not be working for the sole purpose of making some one else wealthy.

It is important, if he wishes to do well for himself and family, that he do the things suggested above.

It is most important that the farmer identify himself with his own organization—his militant farm organization which exists solely to improve the opportunities of farmers, with membership restricted to farmers—the

FARMERS UNION

This is the organization through which the farmer can make his other efforts worth while, the organization through which he can elevate himself to the same level of opportunity with those of other classes.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

to do your part is right where you face it every day. It is right in your own Local—in your own community. The only way your neighbors will ever be influenced to support the farmers' own organization is through your efforts.

Yours is a great responsibility—a great opportunity.



Mayfield, Kans., May 16, 1934
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sending my April lesson. I want to thank you for my pin. I liked it fine.

I received my grades from the county examinations last Friday. My average was 97.2-3.

I think the Junior Encampment will be nice, don't you?
I have not found my twin yet, but I hope I will soon. If you find my twin I wish you would tell me about it. My birthday is December 22.

Well my letter is getting long and I want to go to bed. I'll mail this morning, so I will close.
Your friend,
Evalyn Ross.

Dear Evalyn:

I am so glad that you are joining the Club and your pin will be sent at once. We haven't sent the notebooks for over a year, due to lack of finance for this work. But we hope to be able to send them again sometime. I hope we can find your twin soon, and I'm sure we will, for we have a great many March birthdays—Aunt Patience.

Ellis, Kans., May 28, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:
It's been a long time since I have written, but school work does keep one busy. I've enjoyed school a great deal this year—much more than I expected to, being that I was a freshman. I'm a sophomore now and am proud of it. The upper classmen teased us quite a bit the first day or so, but after that we peddled along and felt right at home.

The six weeks of the first semester I made all A's and one B; and the second semester I made all A's in all my subjects. On April 5 and 6 we took our Emporia state tests. I scored high in all my tests and arithmetic I made second highest in the state. On May 3 I entered the county spelling, representing Ellis high school. I won 3rd prize which was \$4. All other prizes were won by seniors of various high schools and I was the only freshman to win a prize. In English class each student must write an essay on "Why Drugs are a Menace to Health." The W. C. T. U. presented a prize of \$2 for the best essay. I was lucky enough to win that prize. On April 7, I went to Hays to the annual music contest. I play a clarinet in the band. I like to play a clarinet much better than the piano. I got my clarinet for Christmas, from my parents.

Aunt Patience, you should see our little cats and little dog. They are constantly together, playing, getting into fights and everything else. They sleep together, are about the same age, size and even look alike. The cats are white with black spots and the dog is also white and has black spots. We call the cats Marshmallow, and Dot. We call the dog Tiny, which suits him just fine. He is so small. He is the same size as the six-weeks' old kittens.

I made a garden this spring. It's coming along fine. I planted tomatoes, cucumbers, egg plants, blackberries, string beans, radishes, lettuce, beets, carrots, parsley, rhubarb, and a border of assorted flowers around the edge of the garden.

Several weeks ago I read on the Junior page, plans for camping of the Juniors of North Dakota. Wouldn't it be grand if we could have something of the kind?

Are you coming to the state convention next fall? I hope to see and talk to you if you do.

Your niece,
Isabel Herman.



8261. Smart Ensemble. Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20, with bust measures 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 and 42. Size 18 requires 6 1-3 yards of 35 inch fabric for the ensemble, with 3-4 yard contrasting. The belt in contrast requires 1-5 yard of 35 inch wide. Price 15c.

8085. A Smart Blouse. Designed in 6 Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20 (with corresponding bust measure 32 1-2, 35, 36 1-2, 38) also 40 and 42. Size 18 requires 2 1-8 yards of 39 inch fabric, together with 1-2 yard of contrasting. Price 15c.

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

Dear Isabel: I enjoyed your letter so much, not only because it was very interesting, but I had been wondering why I hadn't heard from you for so long a time. Your school record is surely splendid—and imagine being second highest in the state, in your arithmetic test! This was always my hardest subject in school. We are all proud of you. I was wondering whether, with the consent of the W. C. T. U., we could have your prize winning essay to print on the Junior page—for I know that all of the Juniors would like to read it, as I would. Yes, it would be wonderful if we could have an encampment, similar to that undertaken by the Juniors of North Dakota. I'm going to try to go to the State Convention this year for one day at least and I hope I'll be able to see you then, too. Be sure to try to find out, about the essay—Aunt Patience.

Wellington, Kans., May 25, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:
I finished my 12th July 5, 1934. I will be in the seventh grade next year. I go to school at Cicero. I would like to have a pin.

My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I have been reading the letters in the paper, so I thought I would like to join.

For pets, I have three cats, a dog, and a baby coyote.
My sister Melba asked me to join. Yours truly
Thomas Beason.

Dear Thomas:

Yes, Melba will receive a star for having asked you to join the Club, and I'm glad that you've been reading the letters, for that means that you know something of the Club aims and rules. You have an unusual pet—what have you named him? I'll send your pin at once and I hope you will write soon again—Aunt Patience.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

CURRENT JELLY Red or Black

5 cups (2 1-2 lbs.) juice
7 cups (8 lbs.) sugar
1-2 bottle fruit pectin
With red currants, crush about four pounds fully ripe fruit and add 1 cup water.

With black currants, crush about three pounds fully ripe fruit and add three cups water.

To prepare juice, bring mixture to a boil, cover and simmer ten minutes. Boil fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard one-half minute. Then remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each.)

STRAWBERRY JELLY

4 cups (2 lbs.) juice
7 1-2 cups (3 1-4 lbs.) sugar
2 tablespoons strained lemon juice
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare juice, crush thoroughly or grind about 3 quarts fully ripe berries. Place in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. Squeeze and strain the juice from 1 medium lemon.

Measure sugar, strawberry juice, and lemon juice into large saucepan, mix well and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. To reduce foaming, 1-4 teaspoon of butter may be added. Boil hard 4 minutes, stirring constantly. Add bottled fruit pectin, then bring again to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1-2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 10 glasses (6 fluid ounces each.)

APPLE AND DATE MUFFINS

Beat two eggs and add one cup milk. Sift together two cups flour, three tablespoons sugar, four teaspoons baking powder and one-half teaspoon salt, and add. Then add one-half cup chopped dates, and pour onto buttered muffin tins. Bake from fifteen to twenty minutes in a hot oven.

HOMINY CROQUETTES

Two cups cooked hominy grits
One cup chopped nuts
One and one-half tablespoons melted butter
One egg
Two teaspoons salt
One-fourth teaspoon pepper

Combine ingredients in order given. Shape into croquettes. Roll in fine dry bread crumbs. Then in egg (beat on slightly with one teaspoon water). Then in crumbs again. Fry in deep fat at 375 degrees F., or the point where it will brown a cube of bread in forty seconds. Or make the mixture into cakes and fry on a griddle or in a heavy frying pan.

HOT HAMBURG SANDWICHES

One-half pound round steak ground
1 small onion, 2 tablespoons drippings or butter, 1 tablespoon flour, 3-4 cup tomato juice, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 1-8 teaspoon pepper, whole wheat bread.
Mince onion and mix with chopped meat. Saute in butter or drippings until a nice brown. Season with salt and pepper and sift over flour. Mix thoroughly and cook and stir until flour is browned. Slowly add tomato juice, stirring constantly. Cook until thick and smooth. Spread, hot and savory, between slices of buttered whole wheat bread.

DROP GINGER COOKIES

One cup brown sugar, 1 egg, 1-2 cup shortening, 1-2 cup milk, 1-2 cup molasses, 1 teaspoon ginger, 1 tea-

spoon salt, 3 cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda.

Cream shortening and sugar and add molasses. Add one cup of flour and mix well. Add egg, remaining flour with salt and ginger. Add egg well beaten to first mixture. Mix and add dry ingredients. Add milk with soda dissolved in it. Mix and drop from teaspoon onto an oiled and floured baking sheet. Bake 15 minutes in a moderate oven.

DROUTH RELIEF CATTLE OFFICE AT KANSAS CITY

One of the offices to pay farmers for cattle purchased by the government in drouth-stricken areas is to be established in Kansas City. One is also being set up in San Francisco, and these two offices will operate in the twelve western states, namely, California, Kansas, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and Nebraska.

Although the recent rains have relieved the drouth condition in many localities, the situation is still serious because of the fact that there will be a lack of winter feed.

The government purchases will be made through the cooperation of the agricultural extension service at the state universities of the twelve states. The agents will assist government employees in preparing drouth reports, as well as reports on the condition of the cattle.

The bulk of the cattle to be purchased will be slaughtered, canned, and used for purposes of food, while those unfit for human consumption will be condemned and destroyed. At the present time a survey is under way to find idle canning plants which may be used to can meat. When plants can be located they will be operated by the government and manned by unemployed persons.

The machinery for the purchase of cattle will be set up as quickly as possible. After plans are put into operation, and the cattle to be bought are selected, they will be moved as fast as the relief administration can handle them. The number of cattle to be purchased will depend on how fast they can be handled by the packing plants.

According to present plans, the government proposes to purchase about five million head of cattle in drouth-stricken areas for about one hundred million dollars. It is also in the setup to spend about one million dollars in the purchase of feed for drouth-stricken areas, and for moving the animals to better pasture.

This program will undoubtedly be welcomed by those living in dry areas, and will prove a good method of disposing of thin cattle without their being a drag on the market.

In brief, payments on cattle purchased by the government from drouth-stricken areas will be from \$12 to \$20 per head on cattle two years old and over; from \$10 to \$15 per head on cattle from one to two years old; and from \$2 to \$7 per head for calves under one year old.

The purchase price for condemned animals in all cases shall be the minimum purchase price. When the government has sold, consent of the creditor must be obtained, and the creditor will receive all over \$6 on the first class of animals, all over \$5 on the second, and all over \$3 on the third. In all cases, of course, the debt is less than that amount.—The Co-Operator.

FATE OF FRAZIER BILL EXPLAINED IN RADIO SPEECH

(continued from page 1)

unnecessary for the Government to have assumed an additional contingent liability, ranging from two to several billions of dollars, and the farmers of the Nation could have had their mortgage debt refinanced at 1-2 per cent interest instead of 4-1-2 per cent. The money is circulation would have been increased by over three billions of dollars, while now, according to the monthly statements issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the money in circulation has been reduced by \$9.88 per capita during the last year or about \$1,250,000,000.

"The Farmers Union program in this instance, provides for a fundamental change in the Government's program of refinancing the existing farm mortgage debt. It would stop foreclosures and evictions; it would increase the money in circulation; it would raise farm prices; it would restore values of farm land; it would give the Farmers Union program of refinancing the farmer a real remedy.

"The present program of the Government of refinancing the mortgage debt does not constitute a fundamental change in policy. It does, to some extent, change the degree to which it is changed but the fundamental policy remains unchanged.

"The Farmers Union is the only Nation-wide Farm Organization that has consistently for more than three years fought for the Frazier-Lemke Bill.

Taxation
"It is the Farmers Union program that all taxation should be based on ability to pay. We firmly believe that there is only one test of ability to pay, and that is net income at the end of the year.

The revenue act of 1934 is a step in recognition of our principles. Under the terms of the revenue act of 1934, the tax on net incomes of \$30,000 and over has been increased and on net income of \$25,000 and under has been reduced.

Silver
Our Farmers Union program approves the Wheeler bill providing for the redemption of silver and the free coinage of silver.

"The silver legislation passed by the 73rd Congress was a measure, entirely different. One amendment to this bill was offered by Senator McCarran, assuring that silver certificates would be issued against the silver added to the monetary stock. Amendments that were voted down included one by Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, which was intended to make silver "primary money."

This amendment was rejected by a vote of 17 to 65.

The Fate of the Frazier Bill
"In order to refresh the memory of this Farmers Union Hour radio audi-

ence today, I want to briefly review the history of the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill. The bill was first introduced by Senator Lynn J. Frazier during the 3rd session of the 71st Congress on December 8th, 1930. It was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and there it rested. Senator Frazier again introduced the bill in the 1st session of the 72nd Congress on December 9th, 1931. It was again referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture. In February 1932 a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture held extensive hearings on this bill and in April of that year the full committee held further hearings. On May 14th, 1932 the Senate Committee reported the bill out and recommended its passage. The bill was debated on the floor of the Senate and referred to the Banking and Currency Committee on July 11, 1932. This committee held hearings on the bill in December, 1932 and January 1933 and again the bill was put to sleep. On April 22nd, 1933 the Frazier bill was offered as an amendment to the Wagner Agricultural Credit Act and was rejected by the Senate by a vote of 44 to 25.

"Now let us refer for a moment to the career of the Frazier bill in the lower House. On February 2nd 1931 during the 3rd session of the 71st Congress the Frazier bill was introduced by Congressman Sinclair of North Dakota, and referred to the House Banking and Currency committee. There it rested for the remainder of the session. On December 8th, 1931 the bill was again introduced in the House. This was during the 1st session of the 72nd Congress. It was again referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and there it rested for the remainder of the session. On January 12th, 1932 it was again introduced in the House. The committee on Banking and Currency became its custodian. During all this time this committee had refused to grant hearings. On March 10th 1933 Congressman Lemke introduced the Frazier-Lemke bill again in the House and this time it was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Again hearings were refused and so on May 1st, 1933 a petition was filed with the Speaker of the House to discharge the committee on Agriculture from further consideration of this bill and to bring it out on the floor of the House for a vote. This petition required 145 signatures. On April 9th of this year we had 142 signatures on this petition and enough additional Congressmen had promised to sign that day to complete the 145 names. The opposition to this bill by various methods, which I discussed over the air two months ago, induced 13 Congressmen to withdraw their names. This was a temporary setback. About a month later we were again up to 140 signatures. The opposition broke loose again, and some more names were taken off.

It was not until June 2nd after a long hard fight that we secured the necessary 145 names on the petition. According to the rules of the House the Frazier-Lemke bill was to come up for a vote on June 11th. The seven legislative days which had to elapse before the 11th in order to secure the vote were there. But on Friday June 1st the House adopted the now infamous gag rule. This gave to the majority leader and Speaker of the House the almost dictatorial power of the order or death over legislation. Under the terms of the gag-rule the House proceeded to recess instead of adjourn at night and thus the calendar days of June 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th became but one legislative day and the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing bill was not permitted to come up for a vote in the House on June 11th and neither was it permitted to come up for a vote on any other day before the 73rd Congress adjourned on the 16th.

It makes little difference, in fact it makes no difference at all to the farmers of the Nation, for what purpose the gag-rule was adopted. It makes no difference what reasons are or may be given for its adoption. The gag-rule prevented the Frazier-Lemke Bill from coming up for a vote in this session of Congress. I have every reason to believe that if this bill should have been voted on in the House of Representatives that it would have been passed by a comfortable majority. Those who opposed the bill were even more certain than I was that it would pass. This was the principal reason why the Frazier-Lemke bill was gagged for the remainder of the session of the 73rd Congress.

This temporary defeat was a vindication of the justice of our cause. The trickery and the treachery employed to prevent a vote on this bill is convincing proof that the opposition knew that the farmers and the plain people understood and demanded the passage of this bill. They did not dare to face the issue. The majority of the members of Congress craved the whip. But I assure you this bill is not dead. The principles of it are eternally right and we will not be stopped. We refuse to surrender. Every farmer who believes in our Farmers Union program, who believes that we are right, should lose no time now to support our cause and help carry it to ultimate victory. Join the Union—write me and ask how.

you can, the name and address is Edward E. Kennedy, National Secretary of the Farmers Union, Kankakee, Illinois.

"I would like to discuss today a number of other important matters that vitally affect the present and the future of Agriculture, but time does not permit. We can now very well devote some of the remaining time in a discussion of the work that lies immediately ahead of us as organized farmers. The most important work we have today is to organize ourselves—self organize ourselves and sometimes re-organize ourselves, to either become a member of the Farmers Union or to remain a member of our class organization the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. When the real organized farmers of the Nation began to effectively match their influence and power with those who have opposed and exploited them, we can reasonably expect that by devious means and subterfuges, efforts will be made, as they have so often been made in the past, to encourage dissension, yes—even to make dissension appear respectable. This cause is just. The farmers of America will not be stopped, they will never surrender, they will through education and co-operation attain their goal of being accorded the fair measure of social and economic justice. The Farmers Union constitutes for the farmers of the United States the sole instrumentality through which they can in conjunction with the members of the Union, speak and work and act for their common welfare and the welfare of the Nation as a whole.

Tribute to Members
"I can not refrain from paying my sincere tribute to the farmers in the 37 states who have maintained their paid-up membership in the Farmers Union in far greater numbers than last year and who have in addition increased their membership tremendously under the most trying and difficult circumstances. To make possible the payment of the small annual dues in any of these states somebody has had to make a real sacrifice. I doubt whether there are more than a hundred farmers who are members of the Union who have had enough money income to meet their current obligations, interest, taxes and bare necessities of life and who had enough money to pay their Farmers Union dues.

"There are farmers in 18 states who undertook the task of organizing themselves into Farmers Union locals in the last two years. The result challenges any parallel in the history of farm organization. In these 18 states 492 local Unions have been organized by the farmers themselves and more than 18 thousand members have their Union dues paid up for 1934. In addition there are 12 thousand additional members in good standing in these states. They are the wives, sons and daughters over 16 years old. They also carry a Union membership card. This makes a total of more than 30,000 new members that joined in states where no State Union is functioning in the first 6 months of 1934 without a single paid Farmers' Union organizer in the field. Last month President Everson reported to you that Michigan and Indiana had the required number of members to qualify for a State Union. This month I am mighty happy to report to you that two more states have gone over the top, they are Alabama and Arkansas. Member states who have throughout the year maintained their membership and steadily increased it, I want you to know that these four states have prepared themselves to be admitted into the sisterhood of the Farmers Union.

"Tomorrow I start a tour of the State of Michigan. From there I go to Ohio. Ohio has nearly 4000 members paid up now. On July 4th Congressman Truax and myself will address a meeting at Bowling Green, Ohio. President Everson will make meetings in Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Texas, Kansas and Wisconsin between today and the next National broadcast on July 28th when he will address you from Chicago. I just received word from Henry County Ohio that the eleven locals in that county are holding a radio party which started at 402 local Unions. I expect to be in your territory very soon. At Watseka, Illinois, in Iroquois County several thousand of farmers are gathered today to save the home of the mother of one of them from foreclosure. If the Farm Mortgage moratorium bill was signed this farm and home could be saved without any such demonstration. Let us hope that it will be the last time that any farmer of this country is threatened with eviction because of inability to meet his obligations due to his inability to receive returns for his investment, taxes, labor and overhead that will give him the cost of production.

"The thirteen Farmers Union newspapers that are published by our members in various states will receive from me in a few days a record of the vote of the members of their Congressional delegation on the bills the Farmers Union is interested in. Those of you who are not yet members of your own class organization and want to join write me, Edward E. Kennedy, National Secretary of the Farmers Union, Kankakee, Illinois. Only farmers are eligible for membership. If you live in a State that has a State Union in good standing I will send you information on the Union and the State Secretary will get in touch with you. In the states where the organization work is under my direction I will provide to all farmers who ask for it, information on how you may become a member of the Farmers Union and complete instructions for starting a local unit of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. Copies of this address and also of the one made by our good friend Congressman Truax may be had for

the asking. No charge is made for them but small donations to our special publicity fund are always very welcome.

In closing I want to advise our Farmers Union members that Uncle Dorn, the Grand old man of the Farmers Union has just published a booklet in which he has written up much of the rich history of the Union from the days it was started, 1902. Uncle Dorn is the last living member of the original group that founded the Union. For particulars write Mr. O. F. Dornblaser, Mersey, Iowa or address the letter to me and I will forward it to him.

"Our cause is just. Join us, you who are eligible and believe we are right. Keep up the good work, you who are members. Win we must, we will win if all of you do your part."

J. M. GAUME, M. D.
Salina, Kansas

Specialist in Proctology
(Diseases of the Rectum)

PILES treated without the knife
Rupture and Varicose Veins treated with medicine, no confinement.

Write for Booklet or Come to
Office for Examination
Office 134 N. 8th Phone 3505

ered today to save the home of the mother of one of them from foreclosure. If the Farm Mortgage moratorium bill was signed this farm and home could be saved without any such demonstration. Let us hope that it will be the last time that any farmer of this country is threatened with eviction because of inability to meet his obligations due to his inability to receive returns for his investment, taxes, labor and overhead that will give him the cost of production.

"The thirteen Farmers Union newspapers that are published by our members in various states will receive from me in a few days a record of the vote of the members of their Congressional delegation on the bills the Farmers Union is interested in. Those of you who are not yet members of your own class organization and want to join write me, Edward E. Kennedy, National Secretary of the Farmers Union, Kankakee, Illinois. Only farmers are eligible for membership. If you live in a State that has a State Union in good standing I will send you information on the Union and the State Secretary will get in touch with you. In the states where the organization work is under my direction I will provide to all farmers who ask for it, information on how you may become a member of the Farmers Union and complete instructions for starting a local unit of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. Copies of this address and also of the one made by our good friend Congressman Truax may be had for

the asking. No charge is made for them but small donations to our special publicity fund are always very welcome.

In closing I want to advise our Farmers Union members that Uncle Dorn, the Grand old man of the Farmers Union has just published a booklet in which he has written up much of the rich history of the Union from the days it was started, 1902. Uncle Dorn is the last living member of the original group that founded the Union. For particulars write Mr. O. F. Dornblaser, Mersey, Iowa or address the letter to me and I will forward it to him.

"Our cause is just. Join us, you who are eligible and believe we are right. Keep up the good work, you who are members. Win we must, we will win if all of you do your part."

J. M. GAUME, M. D.
Salina, Kansas

Specialist in Proctology
(Diseases of the Rectum)

PILES treated without the knife
Rupture and Varicose Veins treated with medicine, no confinement.

Write for Booklet or Come to
Office for Examination
Office 134 N. 8th Phone 3505

ARMOUR'S MEAT MEAL
DIGESTER TANKAGE

ARMOUR'S and MORRIS' trade mark on a bag of tankage, meat scrap or bone meal assures you that every bag is FRESH—made of government inspected material—thoroughly analyzed and contains the GUARANTEED amount of protein—digestible protein. See your Farmers Union Store or Elevator for these high quality products. They are reasonably priced.

PATRONIZE YOUR NEW FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE WAREHOUSE

Second and Reynolds, Kansas City, Kansas
(Near the Stock Yards)

Warehouse Phone—HARRISON 0244

The Farmers Union
Jobbing Association

354 Board of Trade Building
Telephone VICTOR 5781

Kansas City, Mo.

YOU HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY

to market your dairy products COOPERATIVELY through the facilities of the

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kans. Wakeeney, Kans.

Keep the Profits

of marketing live stock in your own pockets. You can do this in one way only, and that is by shipping to your own

COOPERATIVE

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

You are represented on the Kansas City and Wichita Markets by your own firm, owned and operated by farmers for farmers

Over \$225,000 Profits Refunded to Farmers

Market your next animal, truck shipment or car load through Your Own Firm

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

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

(Read list of Sales in This Issue)

The Risk is Too Great

for you to carry it yourself on your property.

You can be careful, and cut down the probability of loss, but you don't know when disaster will come your way. However

You Can Insure Against Loss

Insure Mutually with us at a saving of 20 per cent, or more.—Join our 16,000 or more satisfied policy holders. Why not have the best.

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS

Insurance protection against fire, lightning, windstorm, tornado. Hail. Protects you with Automobile and Mercantile Insurance

Application cards 20 for 5c

Credentialed blanks 10 for 5c

Demit blanks 15 for 10c

Local Secy's Receipt Books 25c

Farmers Union Buttons 25c

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

WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN

Farmers Union Song Leaflets, Secretary's Minute Books 50c

Business Manuals, now used

instead of Ritual, each 5c

Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c

Ladies Auxiliary Pins 50c

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

J E Hannah & Son—Lafayette Co Mo—18 sts 1012	8.40
O D Lockhart—Osborne Co Ks—11 steers 1137	7.25
C W Martz—Bates Co Mo—9 steers 919	7.25
Wherry Brothers—Pawnee Co Neb—11 steers 925	7.00
Allen Cornwell—Osborne Co Ks—10 steers 920	7.00
J S Harlow—Leavenworth Co Ks—10 yrs 869	6.60
Robert Volgamore—Furnas Co Neb—36 sters 840	6.60
J W Cooling—Jefferson Co Ks—17 steers 878	6.55
C E Elentice—Nemaha Co Ks—13 yrs 797	6.50
Leslie D Anderson—Riley Co Mo—6 sters	6.50
W H Jennings—Lafayette Co Mo—12 sters 1015	6.50
C Henry Starnes—Leavenworth Co Ks—6 sters 758	6.50
A E Page—Clay Co Ks—17 yrs 756	6.50
Dobt. Volgamore—Furnas Co Neb—17 sters, hfs 718	6.35
J E Hardarfer—Osborne Co Ks—6 sters 850	6.25
Art Oberg—Clay Co Ks—13 yrs 752	6.10
Wherry Bros.—Pawnee Co Neb—7 yrs 721	6.00
C W Martz—Bates Co Mo—6 sters 1095	6.00
Lee S Bassett—Shawnee Co Ks—6 sters 897	6.00
L R Wyatt—Chase Co Ks—17 sters 897	6.00
Joseph Henne—Jefferson Co Ks—23 sters 1002	6.00
Keith Watkins Estate—Sullivan Co Mo—5 yrs 812	5.75
Carl F Meyer—Riley Co Ks—10 yrs 581	5.75
Dick Ohlmeier—Miami Co Ks—10 yrs 701	5.60
E L Martin—Linn Co Ks—16 yrs 769	5.60
E L Martin—Linn Co Ks—11 yrs 700	5.50
Allen Cornwell—Osborne Co Ks—25 yrs 678	5.50
Carl Askland—Osage Co Ks—6 yrs 698	5.50
Claude Shaft—Chase Co Ks—10 yrs 603	5.25
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—5 yrs 634	5.00
L E Weber—Lafayette Co Mo—5 yrs 878	4.50
Claude Shaft—Chase Co Ks—6 yrs 1122	4.50
P G Gales—Henry Co Mo—4 cows 1105	4.00
C L Reed—Shawnee Co Ks—6 yrs 566	3.50
W N Oles—Chase Co Ks—18 sters 796	3.50
F W Cronwell—Riley Co Ks—10 sters 610	3.35
Nelsey Williams—Woodson Co Ks—3 cows 800	3.25
George Olson—Osage Co Ks—4 cows 1122	2.50
Louis Armstrong—Nemaha Co Ks—3 bulls 508	2.50
Milo Parks—Henry Co Mo—2 bulls 480	2.50
Sam Fluegel—Lafayette Co Mo—4 calves 137	2.50
Mrs. Julia Meyer—Riley Co Ks—4 cows 927	2.25
Ewalt Koltermann—Pottawatomie Co Ks—12 sters	1.97
W O Phillips—Leavenworth Co Ks—4 yrs 410	2.00
Marion Syster—Miami Co Ks—3 cows 643	2.00
C H Peckman—Miami Co Ks—4 cows 805	1.75
E D Hertz—Ray Co Mo—3 cows 753	1.75
Marion Syster—Miami Co Ks—3 cows 903	1.50
Neal Udo—Henry Co Mo—9 yearlings 718	1.50
Neal Udo—Henry Co Mo—5 yearlings 624	1.50
J O Wilson—Chase Co Ks—4 heifers 652	2.00
A B Heidel—Wabunsee Co Ks—4 cows 690	1.50
Earl Deering—Sullivan Co Mo—4 heifers 414	1.50
P J Hayes—Jackson Co Ks—11 cows 835	1.50

SHEEP

G S Brockway—Franklin Co Ks—17 70	9.00
F C Bell—Douglas Co Ks—14 74	9.00
W N Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—28 68	9.00
Ralph Collins—Grundy Co Mo—6 65	9.00
D E Baker—Johnson Co Mo—17 62	9.00
Wes Beine—Woodson Co Ks—18 71	9.00
Cooley Harmon—Lafayette Co Mo—36 70	9.00
O H White—Ray Co Mo—11 65	9.00
H H Hook—Lafayette Co Mo—7 68	9.00
Ragan Peck—Grundy Co Mo—14 80	9.00
Allen Marpan—Sullivan Co Mo—17 62	9.00
Dick Down—Clay Co Ks—9 64	9.00
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—15 73	9.00
Henry Eisele—Leavenworth Co Ks—9 66	9.00
Dee Johns—Lafayette Co Mo—7 71	9.00
Dan G Johns—Lafayette Co Mo—8 80	9.00
Weaubleau S A—Polk Co Mo—75 65	9.00
J T Evans—Coffey Co Ks—15 73	9.00
E A Chambers—Osage Co Ks—7 74	9.00
Oscar Brown—Lafayette Co Mo—9 67	9.00
R W Bledsoe—Lafayette Co Mo—13 78	9.00
R E Chambers—Franklin Co Ks—9 77	9.00
W R Shilling—Anderson Co Ks—26 82	9.00
W M Cowan—Cedar Co Ks—10 69	8.75
M L Cox—Edwards Co Ks—10 69	8.75
J L Kyle—Linn Co Ks—5 60	8.75
Roy Denton—St Louis Co Mo—12 85	8.75
W C Brecheisen—Anderson Co Ks—13 77	8.75
John Murray—Lafayette Co Mo—9 62	8.25
Ward Culley—Johnson Co Mo—10 77	8.25
R W Dougherty—Johnson Co Mo—10 77	8.25
Arnold Baker—Johnson Co Mo—6 73	8.25
B Z Weathers—Cass Co Mo—6 76	8.25
Melvin Cairn—Washington Co Ks—6 76	8.25
Calvin Price—Lyon Co Ks—6 75	8.25
Frank Robinson—Grundy Co Mo—18 68	8.25
J H Gresham—Hepler Co Mo—5 66	8.25
Edward Henne—Jefferson Co Ks—14 62	8.25
Ernest McGinness—Henry Co Mo—8 76	8.25
Fred Lorenz—Lafayette Co Mo—19 71	8.25
Gene DeCombes—Johnson Co Mo—12 70	8.25
Clarence Gindt—Wabunsee Co Ks—26 58	7.50
G D Hull—Henry Co Mo—15 63	7.50
P G Hamshank—Grundy Co Mo—7 62	7.50
F C Bell—Douglas Co Ks—5 66	5.00
Conley Harmon—Lafayette Co Mo—9 66	3.25
C D Hull—Henry Co Mo—17 104	1.50
Allen Marpan—Sullivan Co Mo—5 Ewes 122	1.50
Conley Harmon—Lafayette Co Mo—5 132	1.50
Matt Martin—Washington Co Ks—7 92	1.25
C D Hull—Henry Co Mo—7 100	1.25
Walter Mulrow—Woodson Co Ks—5 80	8.00
Mrs Elizabeth Reinwald—Saline Co Mo 15 66	8.00
R B Reed—Woodson Co Ks—8 76	8.00
P F Williams—Anderson Co Ks—14 63	8.00
Arthur Niemeyer—Cooper Co Mo 70	8.00
T A Murphy—Bates Co Mo—11 79	8.00
Lennie Sherron—Grundy Co Mo—7 58	8.00
Wilbur Casebeer—Grundy Co Mo—11 59	8.00
R B Reed—Woodson Co Ks—6 71	4.50
P F Williams—Anderson Co Ks—8 51	4.15

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs. Up	
W H Pierson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—20 233	4.80
R Bleyenberg—Miami Co Ks—6 250	4.80

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

GOOD ALTA VISTA MEETING

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, reports a very live meeting held in the city park at Alta Vista, Friday night June 29. The meeting was a Wabunsee County Farmers Union affair, attended by farmers as well as business people. In Wabunsee county, they are all interested in the Farmers Union. Doyle Gass was chairman of the meeting. A program of varied entertainment numbers was presented and enjoyed, consisting of vocal numbers, solos, quartettes, instrumental numbers, readings and dialogues. Chairman Gass introduced P. F. Peterson of Alta Vista, president of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery. Some interesting remarks, introduced A. M. Kinney, vice president of the state Union.

Mr. Kinney talked interestingly and convincingly on direct shipping of livestock and legislation proposed to regulate the big packers in their operations. He also went into details on the monetary system of the United States, pointing out the advantages to be gained by passage of some of the measures advocated by the Farmers Union in that respect.

Mr. Peterson then introduced Mr. Ward, who spoke at length on the

present agricultural program, as it is being administered by the government. Mr. Ward compared conditions as they now exist with what they were before the new agricultural program, based on ideas worked out by a number of farm organization leaders including Mr. Ward, went into effect. He pointed out the fact that farmers and the country as a whole are better off now than before the program started working. He said he does not wholly approve everything that is being done, but that on the whole, considering the fact that on the emergency existed, much advancement and improvement has been brought about. He appealed for farmers to get together in their own organization, and help name their own program.

While in Alta Vista, Mr. Ward enjoyed the hospitality of the Gass family, remaining with them Friday night, and then driving on to Salina the next day.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Since God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst Z. D. Thomas, the father of our brother, Chas. Thomas;

Therefore be it resolved that we the members of Stone Local 792 extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent the fam-

Frank Huston—Johnson Co Ks—9 244	4.75
Gust Musil—Marshall Co Ks—6 246	4.75
Oscar Oesterreich—Dickinson Co Ks—5 232	4.75
Jay McKaughn—Allen Co Ks—8 231	4.75
W L Hayes—Henry Co Mo—8 182	4.75
R L Irvin—Vernon Co Mo—9 252	4.75
J A Gephord—Bates Co Mo—6 266	4.75
J U Martin—Linn Co Ks—6 236	4.75
Geo Peterson—Clay Co Ks—23 343	4.70
Dick Ohlmeier—Miami Co Ks—13 249	4.70
George Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—51 260	4.70
Gifford Finney—Harrison Co Mo—15 246	4.70
H E Talley—Osage Co Ks—12 240	4.70
Walter Finney—Harrison Co Mo—6 268	4.70
John Jennings—Osage Co Ks—10 241	4.65
Chet Bryson—Osage Co Ks—8 275	4.65
J D Martin & Son—Douglas Co Ks—6 318	4.65
Conley Harmon—Lafayette Co Mo—21 250	4.65
Henry Jeanerette—Greenwood Co Ks—7 290	4.60
M F Harold—Linn Co Ks—14 322	4.60
M L Beckman—Clay Co Ks—12 234	4.60
Franklin F U S A—Marshall Co Ks—24 235	4.60
A G Beine—Woodson Co Ks—25 235	4.60
Edward Henne—Jefferson Co Ks—16 289	4.60
Fred Hoppe—Henry Co Mo—25 205	4.60
Frankfort F U S A—Marshall Co Ks—5 350	4.60
Wm Goeckler—Clay Co Ks—10 285	3.95
Herman J Bishop—Lafayette Co Mo—31 237	4.70

Light Butchers 170 to 229 Lbs

L F Smith—Henry Co Mo—8 213	4.80
Tom Craven—Franklin Co Ks—8 187	4.75
O C Berry—Grundy Co Mo—13 196	4.75
Scott Nelson—Franklin Co Ks—10 217	4.75
Louis Hagbeek—Henry Co Mo—10 217	4.75
Joe Finney—Harrison Co Mo—5 216	4.75
Ed Fiske—Washington Co Ks—14 204	4.75
W A Bagby—Bates Co Mo—26 193	4.75
B H Haveland—Henry Co Mo—10 217	4.75
Frank Hagbeek—Henry Co Mo—10 218	4.75
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—10 180	4.70
Thos Balmer—Woodson Co Ks—7 177	4.70
Milo Parks—Henry Co Mo—10 178	4.70
G D Gabay—Mitchell Co Ks—28 224	4.65
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—25 180	4.65
C M Holman—Lafayette Co Mo—11 220	4.65
Hotchell Reich—Mitchell Co Ks—5 186	4.65
Harry Fisher—Douglas Co Ks—15 202	4.65
B A Cline—Linn Co Ks—5 222	4.65
Kentner Brothers—Lafayette Co Mo—10 191	4.65
W H Haun—Platt Co Ks—33 217	4.65
Earl Dunning—Henry Co Mo—28 209	4.65
Harry Hood—Wabunsee Co Ks—6 216	4.65
Albert Flentie—Wabunsee Co Ks—6 216	4.65
W M Cowan—Cedar Co Ks—26 206	4.65
A C Cantiribeth—Dickinson Co Ks—11 175	4.65
Clarence Houk—Allen Co Ks—19 181	4.60
Harry Thompson—Osage Co Ks—7 195	4.60
L C Cleveland, Mgr—St Clair Co Mo—23 201	4.60
Ed Anderson—Osage Co Ks—17 197	4.60
Mike Reinisch—Johnson Co Ks—17 227	4.55
Fred Gardner—Clay Co Ks—6 186	4.55
W F Arnold—Woodson Co Ks—10 206	4.55
C H Prothe—Miami Co Ks—10 189	4.55
Geo Westerhold—Lafayette Co Mo—29 170	4.50
W L Holman—Lafayette Co Mo—9 176	4.50
Alfred Anderson—Lafayette Co Mo—33 200	4.50
Wm. Reuer—Lafayette Co Mo—13 176	4.50
John Knehan—Lafayette Co Mo—12 181	4.50
John Glenn—Osage Co Ks—9 192	4.50
C A Pie—Grundy Co Mo—20 207	4.50
Conway Brothers—Morris Co Mo—20 213	4.50
John E. Powell—Anderson Co Ks—5 222	4.50
Gerald Shoner—Jefferson Co Ks—8 211	4.50
Alfred Knehan—Lafayette Co Mo—11 220	4.50
Oscar Daub—Chase Co Ks—28 189	4.50
Morse Co Union Gr. Co—Johnson Co Ks 7 210	4.50
W A Pauley—Putnam Co Mo—19 184	4.50
Chas. Barr—Pottawatomie Co Ks—29 204	4.00
A G Beine—Woodson Co Ks—12 224	4.70
Howard K Woodbury—Osage Co Ks—20 219	4.70
J B George—Woodson Co Ks—11 209	4.65
Mrs. Mattie Howard—Chase Co Ks—23 204	4.65
C F Hey—Linn Co Ks—17 175	4.50
H E Bergman—Marshall Co Ks—218	4.50
Brice Laughery—Marshall Co Ks—14 139	4.40
J K Collins—Harrison Co Mo—9 204	4.25

Light Lights, 130 to 169 Lbs.

C L Sarver—Allen Co Ks—9 182	4.70
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—11 182	4.50
Charles Wahl—Pottawatomie Co Ks—5 166	4.50
J H Downing—Henry Co Mo—19 163	4.25
Mrs. W A Walter—Miami Co Ks—5 168	4.25
L M Holmes—Douglas Co Ks—10 161	4.10
Wm H Gard—Marshall Co Ks—7 153	4.10
Chas Springston—Allen Co Ks—5 153	4.00
Mrs. Helen Fields—Riley Co Ks—3 158	4.00
C J Stoner—Bates Co Mo—5 152	4.00
C A Hoon—Lafayette Co Mo—11 158	4.00
James Martin—Washington Co Ks—6 160	4.00
George Homrighausen—Miami Co Ks—5 158	4.00
Robert Wehmeyer—Cass Co Mo—11 158	3.85
Frank Vogel—Jefferson Co Ks—14 139	3.85
Ray Manning—Lafayette Co Mo—6 153	3.85
Ed Puget—Harrison Co Mo—5 162	3.75
L Kaackell—Wabunsee Co Ks—9 141	3.75
G G Debay—Mitchell Co Ks—6 141	3.75
Chas Wahl—Pottawatomie Co Ks—5 144	3.25
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—5 140	3.25
Farmers Union—Franklin Co Ks—9 137	2.75
Frank Vogel—Jefferson Co Ks—19 131	2.75

Pigs 130 Lbs Down

George Roepke—Marshall Co Ks—6 145	3.35
H J Meyer—Lafayette Co Mo—8 127	2.75
W L Holman—Lafayette Co Mo—9 176	2.75
A Prothe—Miami Co Ks—5 107	2.75
C J Stoner—Bates Co Mo—6 108	2.50
Perry Buchanan—Leavenworth Co Ks—8 117	2.50
Edw Alberswerth—Lafayette Co Mo—6 113	2.25
Dott Cottrell—Harrison Co Mo—6 126	2.25

SOWS

Frank Elliott—Anderson Co Ks—6 355	4.25
J A Gephord—Bates Co Mo—3 450	4.00
M J Umscheid—Pottawatomie Co Ks—5 308	3.90
D W Burfaro—St Clair Co Mo—5 248	1.75

PLEASANT VIEW MEETING

Pleasant View Local No. 833 of Washington County, met June 28, Thursday evening, for their regular meeting. We had as one of the speakers Floyd Lynn state secretary, who gave a good talk on the principles of the Farmers Union and discussed the Jobbing Association and some of the other departments, which was very interesting to all.

Then our county secretary, Dan Combow, talked about some of the business affairs of the cooperative stations and elevators, and gave some good ideas about how to get and keep members that I think should be worked out.

Then our good old standby, Anton Peterson, talked—and any one can guess what he talked about, for that is all he thinks and talks (cooperation). Then our local lecturer endorsed what had been said and added a few good remarks.

After that, the crowd consumed about 12 gallons of ice cream, so you can guess how many were there to enjoy the talks and all.

—G. H. Harbour, Secretary.

LONG TIME IN TRANSIT

Some time when you fail to receive expected mail, consider the case of a letter mailed on May 19 and being received two counties away on June 27. The Kansas Farmers Union secretary received a letter June 27 from Mrs. Charles Oplinger of Glen Elder. It referred to a county meeting held over a month ago. The date showed (the delay) had been written May 19. The postmark was June 26. Thinking Mrs. Oplinger had sent the wrong letter, she was reminded of the arrival of the delayed correspondence. She replied:

"The letter you received the other day dated May 19 was written and mailed at our mail box that morning. It was no doubt lying in the post office. I am wondering if spider webs had gathered in and around it or if the paper had yellowed with age." She goes on to say:

"We were so disappointed not to have Mr. Ward with us at our meeting (the delay) had been written May 19. To attend although Mr. Lowell Houghton and his speech were very acceptable; and last but not least our esteemed A. M. Kinney was there and his always comforting to the sorrow-stricken farmer who has almost reached the last lap and has the blues.

"The Cottonwood Trio, consisting of Logan Stoeber, Carl Reiling and Lloyd Shroeder, cheered up the crowd with music and song. I am going to try and boost for those boys for some entertainment at the state convention if it is possible for me to do so. They are high school boys and are far better than I am. I am going to radio entertainers one has to listen to some times."

EVERSON TO SPEAK

AT MANHATTAN ON

FRIDAY, JULY 13

Mr. E. H. Everson, President of the National Farmers Union will speak at the Annual Picnic of the Riley County Farmers Union in the City Park at Manhattan, Friday, July 13 at 2:00 P. M.

It will be an all-day picnic with basket dinner at noon. There will be a baseball game and horse shoe pitching.

If you believe that the farmers are entitled to cost of production come and hear Mr. Everson. He has a message for you.

Everybody invited.

J. W. Graham, president.

Gust Larson, secretary.

EMERGENCY FEED

LOANS SECONDARY DROUTH COUNTIES

Maximum Amount in Secondary Areas For Workstock is \$4 Per Head Per Month—Cattle \$5, Hogs \$1 and Sheep, Goats, 75c

LIMIT ON SEPTEMBER 1

Emergency loans to farmers to purchase feed for farm livestock and for summer fallowing were made available June 28 in Iowa, Nebraska, and the other secondary drouth areas covering parts of 17 states, according to a state farm loan program. The feed and forage loans which, as already announced, will be made in the Dakotas and other primary drouth areas covering parts of 14 states, are a complete relief appropriation approved June 19, 1934.

The maximum amount that may be loaned in secondary drouth areas for feed for workstock is \$4.00 per head per month; for cattle \$3.00; for hogs, \$1.00; and for sheep and goats 75c. All loans will be advanced in one payment and may not be made for a feeding period extending beyond September 1, 1934. All loans for feed for livestock and for summer fallowing must be secured by a first lien on the livestock fed or the crops financed.

The Kansas counties designated as secondary drouth areas in which such loans may be made are as follows:

Atchison	Meade
Barber	Mitchell
Brown	Morton
Cherokee	Nemaha
Clark	Ness
Comanche	Norton
Decatur	Osborne
Doniphan	Pawnee
Edwards	Phillips
Ellis	Pratt
Finney	Rawlins
Ford	Republic
Gove	Rooks
Graham	Rush
Grant	Russell
Gray	Scott
Greeley	Seward
Hamilton	Sheridan
Haskell	Sherman
Hodgeman	Smith
Jackson	Stanton
Jewell	Stevens