



# The Kansas Farmers Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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## Students Gather For The Institute

### SUCCESS DEPENDS ON COOPERATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Workers Institute Starting in Topeka this week, with entire class moving to Manhattan and Lawrence during next four weeks.

#### STUDY PROGRAM

Mrs. Olson Wires Cannot Attend but Plans Being Made for Some Other National Union Leader to Attend All Sessions

Winding up with a grand rush to get everything completed and in readiness for the Workers' Institute to begin in Topeka on Friday of this week, March 22, officials of the Kansas Farmers Union and representatives of the KERC at Topeka, contacted dozens of county representatives of the Farmers Union last week and are now looking forward to making this new venture a great success.

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, and Hans Holberg, in charge of emergency education under the KERC, traveled through western Kansas last week, and met with county representatives of the state Farmers Union executive board, also assisted in the work in other parts of the state. Jay Besore, Topeka, state supervisor of Emergency Education under KERC, also assisted in the counties.

Definite assurance had come from Mrs. Elsie Olson, National Farmers Union leader, from Bijou Hills, South Dakota, that she would be present at the Institute as one of the instructors. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Olson, a recognized writer and author, is in demand for this type of work, preferred coming to take part in this educational venture rather than to go to Washington where she has been invited to work with prominent leaders for farm legislation.

Speaking of the Kansas Institute, Mrs. Olson writes: "I think I'd rather take part in a school of that kind than anything else I can think of right now. Adult education has been one of my hobbies for some five years, and this is the most tangible hope that has arisen to date."

Mrs. Olson, however, has wired to the Kansas Farmers Union to the effect that she will not be able to attend the Institute. The telegram reached this office Monday evening of this week, following one which came in two or three days before which said she would be here. A letter is on its way and until it reaches the state office, this paper will not be able to give exact information as to why Mrs. Olson could not attend the Institute. However, Mrs. Olson is a very busy person, and is called on to meet with the National Farmers Union board at times, and to take part in many educational projects. The Kansas Farmers Union, is of course, sorry she can not attend, but is glad that the National Farmers Union, of which we are part, has an individual as useful as she.

State officers of the Kansas Union are sure that another leader can be secured to take Mrs. Olson's place. However, as the paper goes to press no definite announcement can be made.

#### Manhattan and Lawrence

The Workers' Institute, a KERC educational project which is developing out of the joint cooperative efforts of the Kansas Farmers Union and the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee, is scheduled to begin on Friday of this week, March 22. First assemblies will be held in Topeka in a suitable place to be provided by the KERC. For the first two days the student-teachers will be familiarized with the general setup of the school or institute, and will be prepared for the work to follow during the next four weeks at Manhattan and Lawrence, at the Kansas State College and the University of Kansas.

The entire school will move to Manhattan to begin work Monday morning. KERC will pay all transportation charges. There the student-teachers will receive instruction and preparation in general agricultural and organization subjects. Full use of the facilities of the College is offered. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of agricultural economics, will probably lecture at certain periods, as will others who will be chosen by the Farmers Union and the KERC.

#### Legislation and Economics

Particular attention will be paid to study of the history and development of cooperative marketing and

purchasing of farm products and farm equipment, necessities and supplies. Heads of Farmers Union marketing and purchasing activities will appear from time to time on the program. Farm legislation as it has developed from the days of the McNary-Haugen legislation and as it is planned for, leading to cost of production, will be studied. Farm refinancing plans, including the Farmers Union-sponsored Frazier-Lemke bill, will occupy the attention of the classes.

The study of money, credits and banking, as that subject applies to the agricultural classes, will form the basis of considerable study and discussion. Needed changes in the monetary system of the United States will be taken up and discussed and studied.

In short, the Farmers Union program, national and state, will be studied, with the idea in mind of making this program effective and applicable.

When the Institute goes to Lawrence, the study will be along the lines of the relationship of organized labor to organized agriculture, or the laborer to the farmer, as well as along social economic lines, involving the study of old age pensions, workmen's compensation, strikes, economics of the new deal, and various other subjects.

#### Depends on Local Support

As this is being written, the last of the counties are being contacted, and everything points to a most beneficial institute. As the groups in the various counties have gathered at their courthouses to listen to the plans of the institute, and to make their selections of students to represent them at the institute, the sentiment which prevailed indicates that the entire communities are going to be vigorously back of Local schools when they are started in the neighborhoods. County officers as well as Local officers and members pledged their best efforts to keep up the interest and attendance at these schools which will be started on the first of June. A new project, which they return from the four-weeks training course at the Institute.

It has been pointed out that the success of this whole project rests with the local people. The classes, of course, open to every one who may wish to attend. It is up to the Farmers Union folks to see that every one possible—young or old—attends these schools or classes. There they will come in contact with the educational program of the Farmers Union. It will be a great opportunity to spread the gospel of the Farmers Union.

Progress of the institute will be reported from week to week in this paper. The project, including the operation of the Local classes which will be held in the Local meeting places or school houses, is set up for 15 weeks, and will therefore last until in June. A new project, which along the same lines as the present one, will most likely be started in the autumn, provided this one is a success.

#### ANNUAL MEETING BURNS BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Burns Farmers Union was held on February 19 in the basement of the M. E. church.

The meeting opened by singing America, and prayer by W. A. Bender.

The Winfield quartette favored us with several songs.

Mr. Barth of the Union Oil Company gave us a short talk on the program of that company. A motion was made, and seconded that the group endorse the plan of the Consumers Cooperative.

Our Treasurer, Mr. Bender gave his report of the year's business, which was very good, considering all the conditions. A basket dinner was served at noon, which every one enjoyed.

On March 11, the Board of Directors of our association met and signed a contract to handle the products of the Union Oil Company. We are planning on an up to date service station, along with truck service, and are giving our members an opportunity to build their own organization.

J. L. Larson, Secretary.

#### HOPEWELL LOCAL MEETS

The Hopewell Farmers Union in Marshall county held its regular meeting Friday evening March 8th with about sixty in attendance. The group sang, "America" followed by the reading of the minutes. Lloyd Kooser, C. F. Meagarden, J. E. Hibbard, and B. F. Kooser talked on the good of the order. Following the singing of "Dixie Land" several reported on the County meeting.

Mrs. Manger reported that ten dollars was made at the Fitch sale and a vote of thanks was given to Mr. and Mrs. Fitch for their liberal donation of the lunch which was served. The paper was read by George Tatlock. The program which had been arranged by Rachel Manges consisted of: song by the group, reading by DeLores Anderson; harmonica music by Mr. Farrar, Lloyd Kooser and Hugh Henderson; readings by David Manges and George Tatlock and Hal Coe. George Auld and Glen Leupold had charge of the refreshments which were served at the close of the meeting.

The next meeting will be held Friday, March 22. Visitors always welcome.

## FARMERS FAVOR AMENDMENTS TO ADJUSTMENT ACT

Go On Record at Salina Meeting which was Addressed by Ed J. Bell, Assistant Chief of Wheat Section of AAA

### SAME BASE PERIOD

Farmers Evenly Divided on Question of Compulsory Control, and Seem to Favor Limiting Referendum to Contract Signers

A group of more than 500 farmers from north-central and western Kansas gathered in Salina, Thursday afternoon of last week to hear Ed J. Bell, assistant chief of the wheat section of the AAA. The gathering went on record as endorsing the amendments to the agricultural adjustment act proposed by the adjustment administration. Sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of the wheat allotment plan.

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union and serving on the wheat advisory committee, presided at the meeting. He asked, "Would Kansas be in favor of compulsory control?" The crowd seemed to be evenly divided on the question.

Endorse Amendments  
The only definite endorsement made by the meeting was with regard to the proposed amendments. This was carried in the form of a motion. Two of the amendments are aimed in the direction of the "ever-normal" grain plan, in which the government is to acquire substantial amounts of such commodities as wheat or corn through loan activities, and to release them when needed, especially if a good crop year when loans are made is followed by another high yield. In this instance government commodity holdings would be used in making payments "in kind."

The amendment to section eight of the original act permits the administration to make benefit payments in the commodity rather than in cash if the producer so desires. The amendment to section 12 permits the use of revenues by the adjustment administration in acquiring farm commodities pledged for loans. A third proposed amendment, also endorsed at Thursday afternoon's meeting, relates to the release of non-basic commodities as fruits and vegetables, and some of the basic commodities such as milk. The amendment would authorize the farm administrator to adjust the supply of such commodities through marketing agreements and licenses. Such agreements would apply to processors as well as producers and would aid farmer cooperatives.

Favor Present Acreage Plan  
Several other matters were broached before the meeting by the chairman or delegates, but votes were taken by acclamation rather than by a definite count. The wheat farmers seemed strongly in favor of continuing the principle of contracted acreage as it has been used during the past two years.

Mr. Ward then asked: "If we go into a three or four year wheat contract do you want the opportunity upon petition of 25 per cent of the signers to take a country wide vote each year on whether to continue the agreement for another season or for the life of the contract?" There was a chorus of dissent.

The matter of entering into a one-contract-per-farm agreement to include wheat, corn, hogs and other commodities was laid before the meeting. A majority seemed to favor leaving wheat stand on its own base and most of the delegates appeared to feel that the present plan of wheat contract is satisfactory.

Limit Vote on Referendum  
"Will all farmers be allowed to vote on the coming wheat referendum or just the contract signers," asked one delegate.

Mr. Bell said this had not been decided and asked members of the group what they thought about it. From the volume of ayes and nays the majority appeared favorable to limiting the vote to contract signers.

One wheat farmer asked whether pending amendments to the adjustment act, which provide the inclusion of taxes and interest in computing parity, will apply to this year's crop. "As I understand it, such a measure would apply to the 1935 crop year," Mr. Bell said.

Difficulties in getting some of the contracts back from Washington, were broached by the producers and Mr. Bell explained these by pointing out that the administration had only room for about 3,800 clerks and that through this machine three or four million documents must be fed. In some instances delay is inevitable.

A producer asked whether the pending wheat contracts will be on the same base years. In reply, Mr. Bell and Mr. Ward asked the sentiment of the group, which appeared favorable. Mr. Ward explained that changing the base period to include the 1934 crop failure will cut the base for Kansas about five and a half percent.

One delegate wanted to know why the government is asking domestic producers to cut their acreage and allowing the importation of foreign wheat, notably from Canada and France. Mr. Bell said such importations have been greatly magnified. Only 9,000 bushels of wheat was imported from France in 1934, the delegates were told. Mr. Ward added that he had looked up the Canadian importations and these amounted to about six million bushels. Most of this wheat, the delegates were told,

### PAY YOUR DUES

Remember the importance of paying your dues. Your organization needs your support, because it costs a lot of money to put the Farmers Union program into effect. Quite an amount is being spent on the educational program. Your officers believe the entire membership recognizes the importance of the right kind of an educational program. If you have not paid your 1935 dues, remember that your neglect is hampering the Union in its work. See your secretary right away, and do your part.

## ANOTHER COURT SAYS FARM DEBT MORATORIUM O. K.

Judge Merrill E. Otis of U. S. District Court Rules in Case of St. Joseph Farmer, and Says Frazier-Lemke Law is Valid

### SUPREME COURT SOON

Previous Approval by Appeals Court is Mentioned in Ruling Handed Down by Judge Otis; Lenth Report Printed Here for Information

The Frazier-Lemke amendment to the Federal bankruptcy act has again been upheld by a constitutional. The amendment providing a 5-year moratorium on farm debts was upheld by Judge Merrill E. Otis of the United States district court, in a memorandum opinion and order handed down on Wednesday of last week, March 13.

Because the case has an important bearing on many other cases, and because the Kansas Farmers Union membership is intensely interested, a rather lengthy explanation of the case follows in these columns. Information contained here is largely picked up from press reports.

The decision was made in the case of Harry G. Jones, a farmer living near St. Joseph, Mo. A secured creditor of Jones by exceptions to an order of the referee, had challenged the validity of the federal Constitution of the Frazier-Lemke amendment. Jones had sought relief from his debts by filing a petition in federal court under the recently enacted amendment.

Congressional Power  
Judge Otis held that congress had the power to legislate in order to accomplish results intended. He commented, however, that many of the provisions of the Frazier-Lemke act were not altogether within his views.

Appeals Court Approval  
The United States court of appeals for the sixth circuit rendered a decision February 11 upholding the validity of the Frazier-Lemke amendment. The attacks made on the case before that high court were identical with those made in the case decided by Judge Otis.

Local Decides to Live  
Madison, Kans., March 16, 1935. Mr. Floyd Lynn, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir and Brother:  
I am writing to let you know that the local of the "came alive" last Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Jenkins.

The meeting was called to get an expression from the former members whether we would try to reorganize our local, and have it remain members of the Farmers Union to some other Local. It was unanimous that we retain our local, and before the meeting adjourned more members paid than we had paid up for 1934, two members paying back arrears for 1935. We have more coming and we feel that we soon will be in line for better service for the coming year.

Thursday, March 14, was the Quarterly meeting of Greenwood Co. Farmers Union. It was held in the Valley church. A larger crowd than is usually present. Vice President A. M. Kinney from the state office and T. R. Wells, from Elmdale, were both with us.

Brother Kinney made an excellent speech commending the Farmers Union legislative program and answering some questions which were puzzling many of our members.

Tom did not fail us as he always has something to say—at least after a good dinner. The dinner was prepared and served by the ladies at noon.

Tuesday, April 2, in the evening at the Valley church we will have an open meeting to which the public is invited, and we hope to have a state man to speak for us then.

We are advertising this meeting widely and hope to put Lena Valley local permanently on the map. We have more prospective members lined up, so look out for us.—J. R. Horton, President.

#### FAIRMONT LOCAL MEETS

Following is the report of the regular meeting of Fairmont Local Union No. 967, in Marshall county, held Thursday, March 14.

There was the roll call of officers, noting those who were absent. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Brother Will Manges from Hopewell Local, gave a short talk. Mrs. Pearl Anderson explained some of the different phases of the Junior work. An article from the Farmers Union paper concerning the Institute for training the Junior teachers was read by M. E. Knudsen.

A motion carried to have the Local hold its meeting the following Friday, when weather prevents holding the meeting on the regular Friday night.

Glen Leupold of Frankfort gave a short talk on the good of the order. Our lecturer, Alf Morton, gave a fine talk on the AAA and other things pertaining to the Farmers Union program. Mrs. Harry Feldhausen gave a reading, "The Hitch Hiker." Mrs. Pearl Anderson and Morse Feldhausen entertained the Local with some mighty fine music. Mrs. Howard Stowe and Mrs. Alf Morton served a lunch of sandwiches, cookies, doughnuts and coffee.

The social hour was spent in visiting and singing songs.—W. E. Knudsen, Secy-Treasurer.

### principal and the accumulated interest on the \$5,000 note.

Basis of Power  
"Did congress have the power to legislate so as to accomplish these results?"

"The only power claimed for congress in this connection is in clause of section 8 of article 1:

"The congress shall have power . . . to establish . . . uniform laws throughout the United States."

"The Constitution does not define what is meant by the word 'bankruptcies.' The supreme court never has formulated an all-inclusive definition of the word. But a consideration of opinions of that and other courts dealing with the subject justifies us in saying that the purpose of bankruptcy is to secure finally to the creditors of a debtor distribution of the value of at least a part of his assets and to the bankrupt a discharge from his debts to the end that the creditors may be paid as much as may be and that, in an economic sense, the bankrupt may have a new start in life. Whatever legislation is within that broad purpose is sufficiently related to the subject of bankruptcies to be within the power conferred on congress by the Constitution."

State Laws a Factor  
"Bankruptcy certainly does not involve a surrender of all a bankrupt's assets. What the law of the state in which he lives exempts from execution is saved to him. The theory is that it is better to leave to him the means with which to begin his rehabilitation and to save society from the burden of immediately supporting him and his family than to give to his creditors the last penny in value of his property."

"None questions the right of congress to allow a bankrupt to retain what the state law exempts. None could question the power of congress itself directly to prescribe what exemptions, within reasonable limits, the bankrupt should have. Whatever amount reasonably might be said to be necessary to enable the bankrupt to begin his rehabilitation and to save him from becoming a burden to society, that amount congress has the right to save to him, notwithstanding bankruptcy."

Paralleled Provisions  
"If, for the attainment of such a purpose, congress may save absolutely to the bankrupt a substantial part of his assets, why may it not, for the attainment of the same purpose, save to him the mere possession of a part of his assets for a while, giving to his creditors for that period a reasonable rental for such assets and their fair value at the end of the period?"

"A negative answer to this question can be justified only upon the theory that the word 'bankruptcies' as it is used in the Constitution necessarily is limited in meaning to its exemplification a century and a half ago. But none of the concepts of the Constitution is so limited. This one is not. While none of the concepts of the Constitution is so elastic that it may be distorted to defeat an end aimed at in its formulation, each is sufficiently elastic to enable its original purpose to be accomplished by varying means and methods."

"In the light of this principle and of the purpose of bankruptcy it cannot be said that the Frazier-Lemke amendment is invalid simply because it postpones realization by the creditors of the fair value of the bankrupt's nonexempt assets, giving them meanwhile a reasonable rental and allowing to the bankrupt temporary possession as a means of aiding him toward rehabilitation and of saving him from becoming a burden to society."

Does Not Invalidate  
"Of course this amendment impairs the obligations of contracts. Any bankruptcy act does that. Of course it destroys private property. Any bankruptcy act does that. In these respects it presents nothing new."

One New Phase  
In concluding, Judge Otis said: "It is new in that it impairs security given for a debt. No bankruptcy act has done that in the past. Instead of impairing only one contract, it impairs two contracts—the primary contract to pay the debt and the secondary contract to surrender on a stipulated date specific property in or toward payment of the debt. But as against bankruptcy, one kind of contract is no more sacred than another. The power of congress to provide for the discharge of debts through bankruptcy is not limited to any single class of debts. It includes secured debts as well as those which are not secured."

The exceptions to the order of the referee in bankruptcy having been duly considered by the court and the court being fully advised in the premises, are by the court overruled. The order of the referee is confirmed and approved. It is so ordered."

Experience indicates that farmers who anticipate their credit needs far in advance are the ones who usually get the most satisfactory accommodation. We believe that more Kansas farmers than usual will need credit for their farm businesses this coming season. The drought and effects of the depression have combined to make this true.

Chickens that may be used for breeders should be examined at the broiler stage so that selection can be made against poor feathering. The condition of feathering in chickens placed on the market as broilers or fryers is an important price-determining factor.

Terrace out let ditches should be built in such a way that they can be easily maintained. When gullies in such a ditch reaches the end of a terrace, it progresses rapidly up the terrace, necessitating excessive maintenance work.

## NEW NRA RULING IS FAVORABLE TO GRAIN ELEVATORS

Tends to Exempt Country Elevators from Paying Code Assessments on Sidelines Handled, Says News Release

### PAY ONE ASSESSMENT

Gist of Recent Ruling Means the Country Elevator Pays Code Assessment on its Principal Business Activity

A recent ruling of the National Recovery Administration relative to codes involving country elevators will be of great interest to many readers of this paper. The following news release was received recently from the Division of Organization and Publicity of the National Grain Corporation, J. M. Cummins, formerly with the Kansas City branch of the Farmers National, and well known to most members of the Kansas Farmers Union, heads this publicity division. The release:

Any country grain elevator whose retail business in sidelines is not more than 10 per cent of its total volume of business, nor more than \$10,000, will be wholly exempt from all retail code provisions. If its retail business slightly exceeds 10 per cent of its total business, or slightly exceeds \$10,000, it may petition the Budget Control Officer of the National Recovery Administration, Washington, for exemption, showing how it would suffer competitively as a result of code assessments not applicable to other associations of the same character, and whose retail operation happen to be a little less in percentage or money volume.

This is the gist of a recent ruling by the National Recovery Administration, modifying a previous order, x-131, which made it mandatory for all country elevators to pay code assessments on all retail sales. The ruling was released February 23 by Ray B. Bowden, secretary of the National Code authority for the Country Grain Elevator Industry. It means, for the most part, that an elevator will have to pay but one code assessment, namely, the one embracing its principal business.

Two paragraphs from the order follow:

"It is hereby ordered that members of the Country Grain Elevator Industry be and they are hereby exempted from the payment of any assessments levied on the retail sales of such members of the Code Authority for any other trade or industry, (1) to the extent that the volume of retail sales of any member of the Country Grain Elevator Industry does not exceed 10 per cent of the total volume of business done by such member during the preceding calendar year and (2) provided that the amount of the retail sales of such member during said preceding calendar year does not exceed \$10,000."

It is further ordered that the granting of this exemption shall not prejudice the right of members of the Country Grain Elevator Industry whose retail sales during the preceding calendar year slightly exceed \$10,000 or are distributed over divers retail operations to petition the Budget Control Officer of the NRA for relief if any such member shall find that by the operation of this exemption he is placed at a competitive disadvantage as against a member whose retail sales during the preceding calendar year are slightly less than \$10,000."

#### QUINTER LOCAL MEETING

Here is a short report of our last local meeting of Quinter 1935. We had a fine crowd in attendance and the enthusiasm and interest seems better than for a long time.

The President appointed two committees.

Program—Mrs. Ruth Ikenberry, Mrs. Josephine Ikenberry and James Inoles.

Social—Earl Inoles, Guy Mace and E. N. Flora.

The Quinter Male quartet sang several selections of the usual interest and every one enjoyed hearing them. A picture show for the children, which the older kids enjoyed as much was part of the entertainment. This was followed by a few good speakers, who were well received.

E. L. Wolf told of cooperation taught by our Savior and condemned selfishness. He stressed one point that we should not always measure cooperation by dollars and cents. His leading thought was "help each other."

Dennis Kessler read an excellent theme paper "Winning to Cooperation." The style of the paper and the thoughts expressed showed that he is a real cooperative worker.

Norman Flora brought out the fact that everyone should be and really is interested in the Farmers Union problems. As an example, our flour mills and manufacturing plants should be near production and hence save lots of expense. His arguments were forceful and to the point.

We are planning a box supper for our meeting, March 20 at 7:30. There will be a program that will be of interest to everyone. Come out and enjoy the evening with your neighbors.—W. E. Roesch, Secy.



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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 including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1935

### LOCAL MEETINGS

"What is the most important phase of Farmers Union work?"

If we were called upon to answer the above question, we probably would have to do a lot of serious thinking before being able to answer; but one phase of work that would certainly receive serious consideration is that of the Local meeting. Certainly, the meetings of the Locals form a most essential part of the Farmers Union.

Without the Local meetings, where farmers get together to talk over their problems, and where they determine their positions relative to the many things that are constantly coming before us as a class of people, the entire Farmers Union program, vital as it is, would be ineffective.

The Local meetings are the assurance that this farm organization shall remain of, by and for the farmer. They are the assurance that outside influences shall not gain control of our policies, or that outside forces shall not make their own policies, group them together in the form of a "program," and hand them to us for us to endorse and be governed by.

### A Definite Danger

It is up to each Local to guard its welfare, and to see that its meetings are not interfered with. There is a definite danger, and that danger does not always come from outside the membership. Anything that might tend to discourage the holding of regular Local meetings must be considered as a problem worthy of study, and must be fought against. The best Locals, as a general thing, are the ones which meet regularly, and fairly often. When Farmers Union members fail to meet regularly, they tend to lose sight of the real objectives of the Farmers Union. They do not get to talk things over with their neighbors.

Sometimes, it is plain carelessness which causes a Local to get away from regular meetings. Things drift along. Each year, a smaller number of members think to see their Local secretary and send in dues. Finally, the secretary, or other officers or good members, become discouraged and say, "O well, if the others don't want a Farmers Union Local here, I won't bother myself about it any more." Then the Local is dead.

### Please Our Enemies

Such a death as this is hailed with extreme delight by the enemies of organized agriculture. They are glad that this certain community and its farmers are not going to have the opportunity to think and act together again. "It won't be long now, until all those farmers forget about cooperative marketing and cooperative purchasing," they think.

Another group of our enemies might have this thought: "Now we don't need to worry about the farm-

ers in that community continuing their study of our money and credit system. We can keep them in ignorance better now, and can keep things coming our own way."

Our common enemies are afraid of the Farmers Union program. They are afraid for the light of education to be turned on so their schemes can be studied. They are afraid for people to be aroused to such an extent that all will demand equal opportunities. They do not want people to think much about the fact that a little handful of non-producers, clustered around our filthy money changing centers, have been able to manipulate things in such a way that they own and control the great bulk of our wealth and income, which we have produced and which they have taken away from us.

Our common enemies, therefore, do not want us to meet together in our own communities and discuss our own situation as a class. They can take care of us better one at a time. In spite of their fear and hatred of the Farmers Union program, they do not fear any trouble for themselves as long as they can prevent or discourage farmers from meeting together. They would call it "dispersing the mob."

They know, too, that fewer Local meetings mean fewer members. They know that fewer members means less strength and influence.

What a change would be brought about in our condition as a class of people if we could be made to see the importance of membership in our own militant class organization as well as our enemies see it!

### An Urgent Need

Farmers, we must fight our own battles. We have a worthy program, state and national, in the Farmers Union. There is only one way in which it can be put into effect. That way is through increased membership.

Increased membership must start in your own Local—in your own home. Get your neighbors to join the Farmers Union. Perhaps they would if you would press the point a little.

Arrange to hold regular meetings in your Local. Talk it over with the other members and with those who would join if they had a good Local meeting to attend at regular intervals.

Note the case which is mentioned in one of the "Neighborhood Notes" this week. The members met to decide whether the Local should be discontinued, or whether it should be revived. It was revived. They saw the necessity of staying together as a distinct neighborhood group. They did not want to be dependent upon some other community for their gatherings together.

Our possibilities as a class organization never were brighter—nor the dangers greater. Always remember: a lot is up to you.

### President's Column

—by—

CAL A. WARD  
President Kansas Farmers Union

### REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

I returned from Washington about a week ago. I had been called there as a member of the National Wheat Advisory Committee to discuss the wheat situation and any future wheat program.

I spent most of my time in conferences in this committee. However, I had the opportunity to do some hobnobbing around, and met with our Kansas Congressmen and Senators, and many others from other states, and discussed pending legislation.

I also had the pleasure of meeting and discussing some of our problems with national president E. H. Everson and National Secretary, E. E. Kennedy. In this connection, I might also state that the four states of Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin are ably represented by about ten of their strongest men. C. C. Talbott, President of the North Dakota Farmers Union, along with his son, Glenn, who is active in the work in North Dakota, are in Washington. Kenneth Hones, president of the Wisconsin Farmers Union is there with his fighting clothes on.

This committee of ten meets each day to discuss pending legislation, plans and reports of their committee. If every state in the Union could have such a committee in Washington, it would go a long way in crystallizing public opinion and getting the right type of legislation we want.

Matters are pretty much astray in Washington. Father Coughlin, Hugh Johnson, Senator Huey Long and their affiliated supporters seem to have the spot light. The most talked of subject, so far as I could learn, was the monetary question. Many adherents to the program of inflation are there and are crystallizing support.

Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota has introduced Father Coughlin's monetary bill, which displaces the Federal Reserve System and gives Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof. It also does away with the system of issuing tax-exempt interest bearing bonds.

There are several so-called inflationary measures pending, such as the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill, the Patman Bill and others. The Congress seems to be fast coming to the opinion that our Government must cease making such vast, gigantic appropriations. The country has not responded to the emergency measures as many people desired. We still have probably around fifteen million who are unemployed and on relief rolls. I agree with many others, that we have not yet found the solution to the problem and that there must be an expansion of work and development to absorb the unemployed before we can go ahead towards sound recovery. To me, it seems certain that nothing but a changed monetary system will bring this about. In the mean time, we must use other measures to feed and clothe our people and avoid revolution.

### AAA Program

I have been criticized for my endorsement of the wheat program and for my close relation to it. I am not worrying about that because I know a group of our fellows have kept this program in line and have brought back to the country millions of dollars that might otherwise have been taken from us.

On my recent mission to Washington I found that there were several schools of thought in the Department of Agriculture. Some would go to a land utilization program and disburse with benefit payments. Others would take the processors tax from all the commodities, put it in one fund and go to a rental of acreage basis. In this event, the processors tax on wheat in Kansas might be used to control corn production in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana or Ohio. You can collect a tax on wheat but you cannot on corn, because corn is processed principally in the feed lot.

There are those who want to reorganize the wheat situation according to production and surplus production. This program probably would have meant that Kansas would have to reduce two or three times as much as the states east of the Mississippi river, without any definite provisions made for remunerating our wheat farmers according to their reduction.

Another question under consideration is whether or not we should use the year 1933 to establish a basis. I am absolutely against including the year 1933 for several reasons. First, the production basis is now established and growers are pretty well satisfied. To change it would mean much expense and all kinds of work and controversy. Second, to include 1933 would mean from 1 1/2 to 2 million dollars less in Kansas, and the

brunt of this would rest with the drought-stricken section of Kansas.

The people who need it the most would be hit the worst. When our eastern Kansas members read this they may criticize me, feeling that I am unfair to them. I don't think I am. All you have to do is to take a trip from Salina to the west, southwest or northwest and you will see the results of the worst drought this state has ever known. Millions of acres on which the wheat never even sprouted. There was no feed of any kind last fall and the few small herds of cattle left have eaten their heads off because the feed eaten since last fall has cost more than the cattle would bring on the market at this time. These thousands of farmers are on emergency relief and in times of dire distress we must do everything in our power to relieve such conditions.

I am not altogether satisfied with any of these artificial measures and plans but until we can get something better, it is my purpose to go along and get the most for our people in the name of all fairness, that it is possible to get.

## The Cloak Room

W. P. Lamberton

The all absorbing question in the cloak room this week has been, Who is the country's best skinner? It centers around a Little Flower, a Louisiana lily and an army violet.

House chaplain Dr. Montgomery says that a brother came to him at the close of his sermon Sunday, eager to introduce his sister whose mind, he said, had been weakened by illness, adding that she enjoyed his sermons very much.

The Canadian schooner "I'm Alone" was sunk by our coast guard off the Mexican border. The first deficiency appropriation bill, passed Thursday riddling the boat but did allow them 25 thousand dollars for wounding their feelings.

The extension of the HOLC was finally accomplished in the House after five days. Chairman Steagall of the Banking Committee conducted a one-man filibuster on his own bill for four days. Of course he didn't mean to, but he is so verbose and indefinite, knowing nothing of periods, he prolongs things.

My office has recently received fifteen hundred letters from the First District asking me to lay off holding companies. This is more than have come during the entire I session covering the combined subjects of loans, interest rates, pensions and commodity prices. I thought my district was primarily interested in agriculture.

My wife says I don't know where to find my skinner but I do know my House and Senate. The last of the 531 members to be identified belongs to the tribe from Manhattan Island. He comes down only once a month. Yes, the reverse is quite true, nobody knows me, not even my minority leader, since I voted for another in the party caucus.

Mr. a rMdsara mt mbnt fttmtmt Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, former Kansans, for 25 years photographers of wild animals in Africa, were hosts to our delegation at their new pictures, "Baboon". They now tour the wilds in separate airplanes and their pictures of life in the jungles are unsurpassed.

Representative John S. McGroarty, poet laureate of California, and chief sponsor of the Townsend Plan, has decided not to run for Congress again. Letters from home taking him to task because he hasn't reforested the Sierra Marre Mts in two months, have crushed his ambition for public service. Even though Mc is Irish, he just couldn't take it.

### Neighborhood Notes

### DOINGS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY MEETING

Greenleaf, Ks., 3-12-35  
Mr. Floyd H. Lynn,  
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Brother Lynn:  
Sorry you couldn't be with us today. It's good we have such men as A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union. They make good substitutes.

Well we had our Farmers Union meeting at Holmberg today. It was short but snappy. The kind of meeting everybody enjoys. Yours Truly, after being introduced by County President Block Hansen, made a few appropriate remarks.

We had several committees to report so Brother Hansen divided them up among us. John Tommer reported on doings in Marshall County. A. M. Kinney reported on the K. C. Livestock Commission Co. Clay Ingman that greasy oil man from Barnes, acted as secretary. Dan Combrow, our state representative-treasurer, was at home in bed with the measles. Brother Ingman also reported on the Union Oil Co. Co-op North K. C.

L. W. Hansen, Brother of Block Hansen reported on the agricultural meeting at Topeka last winter. I reported on the Jobbing Association and Auditing Association, and the statewide activities in general.

Chairman Hansen reported on The North Central Kansas Agricultural Congress. Brother H. F. Wesche, our state representative reported on the Kansas legislature, which was worth going a good ways to hear.

Now if you don't think we were going some, to put all that over in two and one-half hours, you have another think a coming. Our next quarterly

meeting will be in June, the place to be fixed by the county official.

Oh, yes, I forgot we reported the Junior Program. Brother Hansen said he thought there would be a man in the county next week. We are sure going to put it on in Washington County. So much for now.—Anton Peterson.

### VODA LOCAL MEETING

Voda local 742, Trego county, are holding their regular meeting on next Friday night, March 22 in Big Creek hall. We always have something interesting and some fine discussions. Everybody attend.—Wm. Papes, Secretary.

### RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, it has pleased God, in his infinite wisdom to call from our midst Peter Luft, our honored fellow member,

And, whereas, his death has caused a great sorrow, therefore, be it

Resolved that we, the members of Farmingdale Local 1047, in Norton county extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family and friends, and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy published in the Kansas Union Farmer.

H. V. Drake, Secretary.

### MEETING OF STONE LOCAL 792

I am sending you a report of our meeting at Mr. McClellan's home. This was an all day meeting, and we had a large attendance. A rabbit hunt had been planned, but it didn't materialize, so we enjoyed visiting and horseshoe games instead.

A big feed was served by the ladies at noon, and after that we had our business meeting.

Several songs were sung by the group. Our President, Mr. Chas. Pywell read suggestions on good of the order. Mr. Kennedy's speech was taken up and discussed.

Allow me to say here, brother members, make it a point to go to your neighbor and have him tune in on the national speeches, and also on our state Farmers Union broadcast each day. Hand your paper to another and tell him to read it. You can't blame him so much for not belonging to the Farmers Union, until it is brought to his attention. You can bet your old hat that the information he should have isn't in any of the papers he gets.

The oil proposition was taken over, after which the meeting adjourned. Our next meeting will be at Sand Creek in one week and there will be interesting entertainment. That will be an evening meeting.

L. O. Marcotte, Secretary.

### RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY (Barton County)

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and goodness to call from this life of toil and labor, Muria Meyers, the mother of our fellow-member, P. J. Meyers, and whereas, her death has caused great sorrow to him and his family, be it therefore

Resolved, that we the members of the Odin Local No. 233, extend our most sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in this their hour of sorrow, and be it further;

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one be placed in the minutes of our local and one be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Wm. B. Zecha

A. A. Beran,

Fred Jacobs.

Resolutions Com.

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending March 13, 1935

### CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET

The butter market has been irregular during the past week, advancing early in the week from the opening, but later declining again. At the close today the market rules easy with quotations 1-2 cent to 3-4 cent lower. Extras 30 1-3 cents, Standards 30 cents, 30 score 29 1-2 cents, and 38 score 29 cents.

The greatest influencing factor is still foreign imports. Domestic production continues comparatively light as is indicated by the following figures:

Comparative Butter Make Week Ending March 9th, 1935

American Association of Creameries—240 plants:

Compared with same week last year—Decrease 12.94 per cent.

Compared with last week—Decrease 83 per cent.

Land o'Lakes Creameries—313 plants:

Compared with same week last year—Decrease 18.61 per cent.

Compared with last week—Decrease 93 per cent.

Also storage holdings as of March 1st with the exception of one year (1927) are the lowest on record. The

**Built for Hard Range Wear**  
**COWBOY**  
**Hats Boots**  
**Shirts, Chaps**  
**Saddles, Spurs etc.**  
The best brands at the lowest prices. Don't buy until you have seen our selection—47 pages of the things every real stockman wants. Send free in any address.  
**STOCKMAN FARMER CO.**  
1411 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colo.  
**FREE CATALOG**

effects, however, of these conditions on the markets have been minimized by the offerings of foreign butter at lower prices than American markets and willingness of some of the large retail butter buyers to purchase this foreign butter at these prices, all of which has been done at the expense of the American dairy producer.

In as much as the dairy producers of America were forced to suffer the effects of ruinous low prices as a result of the overproduction it seems only fair they should be entitled to benefit from high prices resulting from short supplies. Just another instance where big business maps out the marketing program for the American farmers and another reason why the dairy farmers of America should cooperate among themselves and develop strength enough to protect their own interests against these undermining influences.

### CHICAGO EGG MARKET

The egg market is 1-2 cent to 1 cent lower. Extra Firsts 21 1-2, Firsts 21 cents. Current Receipts 19 1-2 cents. Duries 18 1-2 cents and Checks 18 cents.

Production of fresh eggs is showing seasonal increase, although receipts continue low compared with last year. Reports show a heavy movement of eggs for hatching purposes. Also an active demand for eggs for storage and breaking purposes seem to keep supplies well absorbed. Egg values are undoubtedly being supported by high prices of meats.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture comparative report on cold storage holdings of dairy and poultry products as of March 1st is as follows:

(continued on page 4)

### Spring is near

### Spruce up! PAINT UP!

Take a long look at your house and barns; then close your eyes and imagine how much better they would look after a good coat of CO-OP paint.



CO-OP is honest paint—made by consumers, for consumers.

### CO-OP House Paint is—

70% Pigment; consisting of White lead 80%, Zinc Oxide 20%.

30% Vehicle; consisting of Linseed Oil 90%; Turpentine or Dryer 10%.

Add Linseed Oil, gallon for gallon.

That's all! But that's enough—nothing more is needed to make CO-OP the equal of any house paint made, regardless of price.

If you prefer a titanium paint, buy CONSUMER at the same price. Here's the formula:

### Consumer House Paint is—

70% Pigment; consisting of Titanium pigment 35%; Zinc Oxide 30%; White Lead 20%; Lead Sulphate 15%.

30% Vehicle; consisting of (same as CO-OP)

Add a little less Linseed Oil.

Don't buy a pig in a poke; buy products that you know the formula of—CO-OP Products.

When you ask your Co-op Manager for these paints, you may be surprised at the low price. You ask, how do we do it? Through the almost total elimination of sales and advertising expense. When you buy a bucket of old-line paint, you are paying for several buckets of "ballyhoo"—which is a mighty poor wood preservative.

CO-OP Paint is tried and proven. One man covered his buildings with 15 gallons; previously, using an old-line brand, he had required 25 gallons. Proof of the pudding!

Ask your Local Co-op Manager

Consumers Cooperative Association

No. Kansas City, Mo.

## Certainty of Demand at a Cash Price

At the principal terminal markets is the live stock producers greatest asset.

At all times, under all conditions the open competitive market functions to maintain live stock values.

### ONE HEAD OR A TRAIN LOAD

There are buyers at these markets for all kinds and classes and it is the aggregate of this broad diversified demand that creates a value for every farm animal produced.

Producers have to have a sure constant cash market for their stock.

DIRECT BUYING IF CONTINUED WILL

DESTROY THE ESTABLISHED

PRICE BASING MARKETS



## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Conducted by Mrs. Art Riley

Kansas Junior Leader

### A CORRESPONDENCE COURSE FOR RURAL CHILDREN

All of us will wish to congratulate the Farmers Union of North Dakota in its achievement in obtaining the passage of the bill which provides a Correspondence Course for High School pupils. Their success in this is described in a letter from the state Junior Leader, Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards.



Mrs. Art Riley

We feel that this is a real achievement and also an instance of the important work which the Local Junior Leader may do. We will welcome any suggestions which the Local Junior Leader may have as to our work—the way it can be improved, clarified—made more valuable. Please do not hesitate to write often.

### THE NEW STUDY TOPIC

We have received this week from Mrs. Elsie Olson, our National Junior Leader, the booklets containing the lessons on the study topic for 1935. The name of the course is "Living with Power and Machines" and the dedication reads: "This story of the machine age in which we live is dedicated to my twin daughters, Elaine and Lorraine, who have been my best friends of material prepared for the use of Juniors in the Farmers Union, since they are themselves Juniors."

We will print the first lessons in this series in next week's paper and we will have one month thereafter. Junior Leaders will wish to purchase the booklet, however, which may be ordered from the State Office at 50 cents, if it is not available when possible, that the Juniors procure this booklet, also—and the adult members of our Locals will find it contains fascinating and informative material.

**ROCK LOCAL NO. 929**  
**ELECTS JUNIOR LEADER**  
The following letter was received from Mr. B. L. Sack, secretary of Rock Local No. 929, Seneca, Kansas, dated March 11, 1935:

"Dear Madam: As secretary of Rock Local No. 929 Seneca, Ne-maha County, Kansas. We have chosen as leader of our Juniors Mrs. Earnest Reist, R.D. No. 2, Seneca, Kans. We have only eight Juniors in our local and 25 Juveniles so our Juniors are very small in number but are interested in improving it. We feel that Mrs. Reist will be a very good leader."

We wish every secretary of every Local in the state would write us a letter like this—naming the Junior Leader who has been elected.

### CORRECTION

Through a mistake in proof reading in last week's paper, prices were omitted on most of the items recommended for the Junior Leader's Kit. They are as follows:

"Machinery and Social Progress," by Holman.  
"Where the Tall Corn Grows," by Holman—25c.  
"Cooperation Here and Abroad," Howard Cowden—25c.  
"Hard Times," by Mahlon R. Fulton—30c.  
"Story of Toad Lane" by Chase—25c.  
"Waste and the Machine Age," Chase—25c.  
"Play Book" six plays by Gladys Talbott Edwards—35c.  
"Money and Credit," Olson—35c.  
"Power and Machine" by Olson—35c.

"Kansas Prairies and Other Poems" by A. M. Kinney—25c.  
In a letter received from Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards, State Junior Leader of North Dakota, she recommends the following new pamphlets:

"How America Lives" by Harry Laidler, 15 (Order from League for Industrial Democracy, 112 E. 19th St., New York City).  
"Poor Old Competition," by Stuart Chase, 10 (Order from League for Industrial Democracy, 112 E. 19th St., New York City).  
Governor Floyd B. Olson of North Dakota, says of the booklet, "Where the Tall Corn Grows," by Holman: "Where the Tall Corn Grows," written by E. H. H. Holman, is in no sense a political document. It tells in simple words what has happened to the farmers and the industrial workers during the last half century. It is a vivid, personal story of actual experience, and at the same time it is a scientific analysis of the economic problems involved in our present industrial order. Anyone who wants to understand these grave problems which we are now facing, local, national and international, will do well to give this book serious study. As I said of Mr. Holman's other book, "Machinery and Social Progress," a careful reading of "Where the Tall Corn Grows" will render the thoughtful citizen better able to cast an intelligent vote. Very truly yours, (Signed) "Floyd B. Olson."

### A STUDY OF MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

Prepared by Mrs. O. H. Olson

### LESSON 10

Do You Know—  
(1) What effect cheap dollars have on commodity prices?

### JUVENILE LESSON

Our Livestock Commission Co.

Now, in our first lesson about our organization—the Farmers Union—and its business activities, we are going to learn a little about the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company. First we're going to see why the farmer needs his own Commission House to an auctioneer for this mission. Most of the time in disposing of his merchandise, what is a terminal market? The easiest definition I can give you is—end of the line.

A terminal livestock market is the end of the line for the cattle, hogs and sheep that are raised on the farms. After they reach the terminal market, they are sold to packing companies which have plants in Kansas City are organizations such as Swift and Co. and Armour and Company. In the big packing plants, the animals are killed and cut into different kinds of meat. From these plants trains and trucks carry great boxes filled with bacon, hams, lard, sausages and bologna and many kinds of canned meats. Refrigerator cars are loaded with many pounds of fresh meat, which are carried out to the ice boxes of butcher shops in small towns.

Let us follow the travels of Farmer Brown's pig from the farm until it reaches the terminal market—and back out to the farm as pork. The pig grows fat on the farm, where it is fed by Farmer Brown. When it is large enough to be made into meat, Farmer Brown has the manager of the co-operative shipping association haul the pig by truck to Kansas City or Wichita, which are the terminal markets for the Livestock Commission Company. Or, maybe Farmer Brown puts his pig into his own truck and takes him into his home town. Here he turns the pig over to the Shipping Association manager who loads them into a box car on a freight train, and ships them to Kansas City, or the farmer ships them by truck, consigned direct to the Commission Co. Now the piglet is driven to scales. The man who weighs him is employed by the government, so the wt. is honest wt. A man hired by the government grades the pig too, and says whether he shall be docked or not.

For long time the man who bought the pig weighed and graded him, but farmers finally got laws to change this. You can see why—if the man who was buying the pig was not honest he could cheat the farmer out of the weight and grade of his pig. All weighing and grading is done by the government at Terminal markets.

When the pig is weighed and graded the Farmers Union sales man sells him to the buyer. When packing company. There are many there are other Com. firms trying to sell to the same buyers trying there are too many farmers who do not belong to the Farmers Union and are not as wise as Farmer Brown.

If all farmers shipped to their own firm, the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company,

then the buyers would have to buy their hogs, cattle and sheep from the Farmers Union and they would have to pay production cost for them, or they would not get them.

Now, our pig has reached Kansas City and he is unloaded into the Stock Yards. Every commission firm at a Terminal market has its own pens, pens, each of which is paid a fee which pays for the pens. There are scores and scores of these pens, many of them with sheds in them so the stock can be sheltered if the weather is bad. There are feed troughs in the pens and the Stock Yards Company furnishes feed for Farmer Brown's pig and his brother's, while he is there. Of course, Farmer Brown is charged for this feed.

Now let us see what it costs Farmer Brown to market his pig. The manager of the Shipping Association must be paid a fee which pays for his time and the expense of taking the pig to the terminal market, if he trucks it. Then Farmer Brown pays for the feed which is given the pig in Kansas City. Farmer Brown pays a commission to the commission firm which sells his stock. This commission is set by law and is enough to take care of all expenses the firm has to allow the firm a profit. THE PROFIT made by the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company belongs to the farmers who ship their stock to it.

Now let us see what these profits are. In the past eleven years during which our Livestock Commission Company has been returned to its stockholders in patronage dividends. Wasn't this money worth saving? The Livestock Commission Company has a surplus and reserve fund has been built, of \$75,000.00 which is available in cash and government bonds.

There are 10,000 stockholders in our company and it has maintained its position in third place in volume of business done at Kansas City Stockyards, for the past five years. Mr. George Gibbs is general manager of the firm and Mr. L. J. Alkire is manager of the branch of the organization, in Wichita.

We can all be proud of our Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company and its achievements.

### Suggested Questions

1. What is a terminal market?
2. Why does the farmer need his own Commission Company?
3. Trace the travels of a pig from the farm to the packer.
4. What would be the result if all farmers shipped to their own firm?
5. How much money has been paid back to the stockholders of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, in the form of patronage dividends? How many stockholders are there?
6. What is the amount of their reserve fund?
7. Give the name of the general manager of our Livestock firm. Where is there a branch? Who is the manager of the branch?

"I do not relish the thought that insistence on such action should be such a hindrance to the continuance of such basic economic errors that underlie so much of the present world wide depression."

"The world will not long be lulled by the specious policy of achieving a temporary and probably partial relief by the exchange of one kind of paper for another of a few large countries only."

"The sound internal economic system of a nation is a greater factor in its well being than the price of its commodities and the terms of currencies of other nations."

"It is for this reason that reduced cost of government, adequate government income and ability to serve its government debts, are all so important to the stability of a nation."

"So too, all fetishes, of so-called international bankers are being replaced by efforts to plan national currencies with the objective of giving the nations a sound purchasing power which does not greatly vary in terms of commodities and needs of modern civilization."

"Let me be frank in saying that the United States of America asks the kind of dollar which in a generation will have the same purchasing power and the same debt paying power as the dollar value we hope to attain in the near future. That objective is not a distant dream, it is a well known fact."

"Our broad purpose is permanent stabilization of every nation's currency. Gold, or gold and silver, can plan be accepted for currency issue. It is possible that some commercial banks used as monetary base, are of little more real soundness."

In comparison, currency issued by the government and by land banks is sound. In the 18th century John I. declared: Any goods that has the qualities necessary in money may be made money equal to its value. He believed and said, "It will be equal to silver, for it will have a value in use as land, pledged equal to the value of silver given for it. This paper will not fall as silver has fallen or will."

During the French Revolution, Marbeau, arguing for the issuance of paper money secured by the lands confiscated from the church, said, "They will represent real wealth, the wealth, the safest and most secure of all property, the land on which you tread. Reabsorbed by the government for payments for land (by the French peasants), they can never be made redundant."

Franc is today a land of hom-owning farmers and has the most stable government in the world.

Of the currency proposed to be issued under the Frazier Bill, we say it will be the most soundly secured of any paper currency in use in the United States and will pass for full value as long as the government accepts it as full legal tender, in payment of debts could never be paid or main-

tained out of the small incomes and wages of the present. Taxes to support government and pay its debts would not be an impossibility. Either incomes from farming, business and labor must be increased or debts must be repudiated; any other alternative would mean a complete centralization of wealth ending in a dictatorship by the financial plutocracy. In choosing between these evils, inflation for the purpose of raising incomes and price levels seems the lesser of two evils.

### The Farmers Union Program for National Recovery

These three measures provide for adequate inflation, government control and stabilization of currency and ultimately the permanent reform of banking and credit.

(1) Cash payment of the soldier bonus through issuance of government notes or greenbacks. Intended as an emergency inflation measure, to create buying power and increase currency circulation, such legislation would be limited by the amount of the obligation and could not grow into uncontrolled inflation. This new currency would be exactly like the \$346,000,000 of greenbacks now in circulation.

(2) Remonetization of silver. So far nothing has yet, in practice, displaced metal as basic money suitable for world trade. However, in centuries past silver has been the poor man's money and is still in actual use more than gold, which has become the bankers' money, the key to monopoly. Each argument that should be used to remonetize silver, gold would flow out of the country and silver would flow in, and that the two cannot be held at a parity, we hold that a government which can forbid the use of gold, as our does at present, can regulate the use of the two metals together, and control foreign shipments of either or both metals. This would give us a kind of money which could be stabilized as to buying and selling power by the labor and silver producers and paid into circulation without bankers being paid usury for its use. It is for this reason, of course, that bankers object to silver coinage. Silver coins are not popular with the public, but silver certificates would be vastly preferable to the present non-redeemable bank notes in general use for want of something better. Silver coinage would give us a true medium of exchange.

(3) The Frazier Bill for refinancing farm mortgages. This bill would provide adequate currency to raise general price levels and supply business with money needed to carry on exchange and re-employment labor. It would refinance farm mortgages and perpetuate private ownership of farm homes. It would provide a "flexible currency" that would not be subject to manipulation and would provide a redeemable currency based on intrinsic value and taxable property. It would create a base for a system of national currency which could be stabilized as to buying and debt paying power. It would lead to the abolishment of our present evil banking and credit system, and the nationalization of our banking structure. And this system of currency would be paid into circulation without usury being collected from its users.

We propose that the government accept farm mortgages on a conservative valuation basis issuing Farm Loan Bonds in exchange. These bonds could be taken to the Reserve banks and exchanged for their full face value in Federal Reserve Notes. Such Federal Reserve notes would be exactly like those now in use, all of which are secured by government bonds. The Federal Reserve notes now in use are "ranted by the government and delivered to the Reserve banks for the cost of printing. According to a recent report of the Comptroller of the Currency under date of November 9, 1933, the cost of printing \$3,501,140,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, came to a total of \$46,372 or about .0093 for each dollar printed. The government is willing to pay for this cost of printing their currency."

On such farm loans the government would receive 1 1/2 per cent interest annually and carry on the principal as amortized payment. Present refinancing of farm mortgages through the "privately controlled Federal Land Banks is exceedingly unsatisfactory and the government is losing \$44,000,000 plus amortization payments and expenses."

**Sound Currency**  
National banks have issued currency since 1863 backed entirely by government bonds. The Glass-Steagall bill now in effect provides that Federal Reserve notes may be issued dollar for dollar against government bonds held by the Reserve banks. This bill also provides that reserve notes may be issued against commercial paper up to 90 per cent of its face value. While such paper has not been accepted as backing for currency issue, it has been proposed that papers such as that against cars and furniture sold on the installment plan be accepted for currency issue. It is possible that some commercial banks used as monetary base, are of little more real soundness."

In comparison, currency issued by the government and by land banks is sound. In the 18th century John I. declared: Any goods that has the qualities necessary in money may be made money equal to its value. He believed and said, "It will be equal to silver, for it will have a value in use as land, pledged equal to the value of silver given for it. This paper will not fall as silver has fallen or will."

During the French Revolution, Marbeau, arguing for the issuance of paper money secured by the lands confiscated from the church, said, "They will represent real wealth, the wealth, the safest and most secure of all property, the land on which you tread. Reabsorbed by the government for payments for land (by the French peasants), they can never be made redundant."

Franc is today a land of hom-owning farmers and has the most stable government in the world.

Of the currency proposed to be issued under the Frazier Bill, we say it will be the most soundly secured of any paper currency in use in the United States and will pass for full value as long as the government accepts it as full legal tender, in payment of debts could never be paid or main-

ment of taxes or for the retirement of the farmers mortgages.

The present banking and credit structure of the nation rests on permitting private bankers to mobilize the credit of the owners of private property, and issuing bank notes, secured by the property of others, they are permitted to have their notes INTEREST for lending these notes. Yet the actual owners of property, when issuing notes secured by their own property must PAY INTEREST. Individuals, of course, cannot be permitted to issue their notes and then circulate as currency; but our government acting for all of us, can mobilize the credit on real property and issue such currency. This is the idea back of the Frazier Bill. But we do not ask that currency be thus issued except against the most permanent and non-perishable of all property—land. The taxing power of government, which private banks do not possess, would also guarantee the absolute soundness of such a currency.

Such currency would be flexible over a period of years; in times of rising prices, farmers would retire their mortgages and the amount of currency would be decreased; in times of declining prices, farmers would borrow, increasing circulation and gradually inflating prices.

The Frazier Bill would open the way to nationalization of banks, which the Farmers Union frankly advocates as being essential to the life of democratic government. At present this nation is heading into a blind alley of bonded indebtedness. It is operating in every field of banking and credit from Postal Savings to the financing of planting of crops. As our does at present, can regulate the use of the two metals together, and control foreign shipments of either or both metals. This would give us a kind of money which could be stabilized as to buying and selling power by the labor and silver producers and paid into circulation without bankers being paid usury for its use. It is for this reason, of course, that bankers object to silver coinage. Silver coins are not popular with the public, but silver certificates would be vastly preferable to the present non-redeemable bank notes in general use for want of something better. Silver coinage would give us a true medium of exchange.

National banking would be no more involved than the postal system; we now have postal savings and adding checking accounts would be less complicated than handling mail.

### Basic Money

Under present trade conditions, a national system of currency would have to include basic metals for use in world trade. The government has demonstrated its right to demand delivery of gold from private citizens, and such metals could be used as a government monopoly of these metals. Such metals could be used exclusively as government reserves or for government controlled settlement of foreign trade policies. This would be no radical departure from existing government policies with regard to gold in this and other nations.

### Stable Dollars

Research has shown that supplies of general commodities do not vary greatly within the nation from year to year and that consumption demands are fairly constant. Taxation have reason to believe that sharp changes in the currency supply are required to keep the buying and debt paying power of the dollar stable from year to year. Should the government set up machinery for the scientific control of the value of the dollar, through control of the volume of money, attempting to keep the dollar stable through seasonal changes or changes from varying speed of turnover, currency could be created to supplement those issued under the Frazier Bill, which would respond more readily to control.

Would it not be possible for the government to supply government notes to the various sub-divisions of government for public works, without interest, providing that local units of government using such funds retire 3 per cent to 10 per cent of the currency issued by them? Once inaugurated this system would make possible at any time, an increase or decrease of currency or credit under government control.

There are but two ways of creating money: one is to mine metals and have them stamped into coins by government. The other, which is almost exclusively in use in this country, is for government printing presses to print paper money, as such by law. The issuance, control and regulation of value of such money is properly a function of government. The commodity price index is an instrument for regulating and stabilizing the value of the dollar will be discussed in the next and final chapter of this booklet.

The organized farmers of the nation will go along with any program advanced by the President and other group which aims at achieving the purposes of the Farmers Union. These purposes may be summed up briefly.

(1) To provide a currency sufficient to carry on trade and enable consumers to make use of goods produced.

(2) To end concentration of wealth, brought about by permitting private bankers to mobilize and use for private banks to mobilize and use for private profit the credit resources belonging to all the people.

(3) To create a medium of exchange or currency which is paid into circulation to replace our present system of credit loaned into use, at high interest rates.

(4) To bring about government stabilization of the value of the dollar.

(5) To create a government monopoly of basic metals and safeguard reserves of these for use in international trade.

(6) To provide a system of government money which will enable the masses of people to enjoy the right of private ownership of industry, lands, homes and property, which are essential to the continuation of democracy.

easier money. Many economists tell us it is the only possible way out of the depression, even though it will not solve our real problems. This postscript is made up chiefly of proposals and opposition to such proposals which in recent months have been demanded to be heard.

**Inflation Schemes Proposed to Date**  
(1) Decrease the number of grains in the dollar to give us more and cheaper dollars. The Farm Relief bill carried a provision permitting the President to lower the gold content of the dollar up to 50 per cent.

(2) Permit the free and unlimited coinage of silver, with the value of silver established at 1-10th that of gold. This is considered very radical by those who say other nations would bring in silver and take out our gold supply. The Farmers Union and others who favor silver, maintain that the flow of metal can be controlled by legislation. A recent vote on free silver coinage in the senate recorded a gain of 15 votes in three months in favor of this proposition. The farm bill gave the President power to coin some silver.

(3) The issuing of fiat money similar to green backs. The Patman soldier bonus bill would have provided for such issue. The farm bill provides that the President may have not to exceed 3 billions of such government notes printed, to be made redeemable by the taxing power of the government at the rate of 4 per cent per year until all of these notes are taken out of circulation. Such money would probably be put into circulation by paying off government obligations, such as bonds.

(4) Increase the powers of the Reserve Bank to issue more money by permitting more kinds of commercial paper to be used as security back of currency. This is called "controlled inflation" and is considered "safe" by the conservatives who favor "things as they are" and keeping power to inflate or deflate under private control as it would be in the hands of the bankers instead of the government. A program of controlled inflation was started last summer and one billion seven hundred millions of dollars were printed and used for buying government bonds from private bankers. For the most part this money remained idle in the vaults of these bankers who said only the feeble minded or insolvent wanted to borrow. The stimulation of business resulted, of course, as the money never got into the pockets of those who needed it to use, just as plenty of water in the ocean does not help our South Dakota crops in times of drought.

(5) Establish a scientific managed currency, not based on metal. This is the type of money in use in England since she abandoned the gold standard. This may be the solution to the money problems of the world; no other nation if nations would use this kind of currency and resort to a financial war of currency deflation to secure trade advantages we might find the whole world in the position of Germany when her mark became worthless.

**The Farm Bureau Speaks**  
The American Farm Bureau Federation advocates lowering of the gold content of the dollar from 23 1/4 grains to 16 grains, which would increase the supply for gold dollars by 50 per cent. Dr. Warren of Cornell claims that such change would result in increase in farm prices by 60 per cent. The question would still be, how to keep the value of the dollar stable and credit based on the currency, into use as it would have to be loaned into circulation. Farmers and the unemployed have nothing to offer as security for loans. Any such proposal to borrow ourselves into prosperity makes one thing of trying to feed a dead horse. Any farmer knows he can easily starve a horse to death, but all the feed in the world will not revive the critter.

The Grange is also favorable towards regulating the gold content of the dollar to make dollars cheaper and using the central banks to bring about inflation and higher price levels.

**Buying Gold on the World Market**  
Dr. Warren, of Cornell advocates of (continued on page 4)



8433. House or Porch Frock. Designated in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46. Size 38 requires 4 3/4 yards of 35 inch material. Price 15c.  
8157—For Wee Maids. Pattern 8157 is designated in Sizes: 6 mos.; 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yard of 32 inch material. Price 15c.



## Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Week Ending March 15, 1935

Frank Walkuhn—Douglas Co Ks—22 str 1235.....	13.60
Peter Anderson—Osage Co Ks—15 str 1225.....	12.75
Virgil Schwartz—Douglas Co Ks—24 str 1066.....	11.75
Albert Grieshaber—Pott. Co Ks—20 str 981.....	11.75
V. M. Johnson—Osage Co Ks—25 str 993.....	11.75
M. J. Watson—Wash. Co Ks—8 str 1176.....	11.35
Joe Olson—Saline Co Ks—21 str 1184.....	11.35
Phillips Bros—Lyon Co Ks—9 str 1026.....	11.00
M. J. Watson—Washington Co Ks—2 str 760.....	10.50
J. E. Rutherford—Ray Co Mo—24 str 1143.....	10.25
M. J. Watson—Washington Co Ks—6 str 908.....	10.25
McLeod Bros—Jefferson Co Ks—17 str 1000.....	10.10
A. L. Hadin—Riley Co Ks—8 str 872.....	9.00
A. J. Landin—Clay Co Ks—8 str 872.....	8.75
Harvest Danhour—Chase Co Ks—8 str 918.....	8.75
J. J. Anderson—Republic Co Ks—5 str 762.....	8.00
Stafford Co S A—Stafford Co Ks—6 str 520.....	7.50
C. C. Andrews—Steel City, Neb.—11 str 837.....	7.25
C. C. Andrews—Steel City, Neb.—11 str 837.....	7.25
Nate Leith—Chase Co Ks—13 cows 1060.....	7.00
H. C. Gorder—Lyon Co Ks—13 cows 1070.....	6.00
H. C. Gorder—Lyon Co Ks—12 cows 924.....	5.75
H. S. Sanford—Morris Co Ks—13 str 523.....	5.75
Ray Horton—Greenwood Co Ks—9 cows 807.....	5.50

## HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers, 230 Lbs. Avgs. Up	
W. C. Childs—Chase Co Ks—12 206.....	9.65
J. O. Wilson—Chase Co Ks—25 187.....	9.65
A. F. Fiesch—Pottawatomie Co Ks—24 215.....	9.50
L. M. Giger—Chase Co Ks—18 184.....	9.50
L. M. Giger—Chase Co Ks—18 207.....	9.50
Harry Meinig—Miami Co Ks—26 198.....	9.50
Clyde Kaff—Osage Co Ks—6 200.....	9.40
Ted H. Buchman—Wabunsee Co Ks—18 186.....	9.40
M. L. Owens—Nemaha Co Ks—4 196.....	9.40
M. O. Gilbert—Franklin Co Ks—10 209.....	9.30
Lloyd Sanders—Henry Co Mo—11 203.....	9.30
Wm K Moore—Henry Co Mo—7 222.....	9.30

## JUNIOR AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

(continued from page 3)  
changing the gold content of the dollar to lower its buying power and bring about inflation—accompanied by increased commodity prices and to be supplied through existing banks and credit agencies—is now one of the presidential advisors on monetary affairs.

The United States government, through the R. P. C. is now buying new gold both on domestic and world markets. While we were on the gold standard, gold was \$20.67 per ounce. The government is now paying about \$34 per ounce. Figure out for yourself how much gold is now equal to a dollar. The effects of buying gold is very similar to that of lowering the number of grains of gold in a dollar; however, changing the gold content of the dollar would result in raising commodity prices within the United States alone, while buying gold in the world markets may result in raising world commodity price levels. If you refer to the President's message to the World Economic Conference, you may conclude that this is "the big game" the President is shooting at. Some kind of history is probably being made.

**Stabilizing the Dollar**  
Beginning in 1923 the Goldborough bill has been offered from time to time as means for establishing a stable dollar. This is the Irving Fisher plan and is approved by such economists as Warren G. Harding. "The dollar has to be rubber either as to weight or value. (He refers to gold dollars). It cannot have a fixed weight and a fixed value. This proposal would give it a fixed value and rubber weight. The scientific money is one with a constant buying power for all commodities rather than one commodity, gold. Our whole tax and debt structure rests on commodity prices. If this structure is to be kept sound either for the creditor or the debtor, it is essential that the money be kept stable, not the weight of gold for which a dollar can be exchanged."

**The Price Index**  
The Fisher plan is that the dollar should be based on its exchange value for the commodities in general use. For a number of years the government and also economists have been tabulating the prices of all important commodities in use and studying their price relation to each other. They find that if we were on a barter basis there would be no sharp rises and falls in price levels. The general supply of goods needed by society does not change rapidly and the demand for use is quite steady.

Such a stable showing price levels of commodities is called a price index. What Fisher proposes is this: That the government shall establish within the Treasury Department a stabilization bureau absolutely free from banker or political control. This bureau is to use the price-index base and have power to regulate the buying and selling of the dollar. To do this as proposed in the Goldborough bill, all gold would be taken out of circulation as coins and melted up into bars or bullion.

This would be used to redeem currency in large quantities or for foreign trade. Thus our paper currency could still be issued by central banks and would be redeemable in gold bullion or bars.

The stabilization bureau would keep the price index and constant observation as to all prices began to go up this would be held to indicate that dollars were too plentiful and cheap, so they would change the amount of gold that dollars could be exchanged for to make a dollar equal more gold and therefore be higher priced. This would make lower prices of commodities. If, on the other hand, the price index showed that prices were going down, the stabilization board would provide for cheaper dollars by lowering the gold content of a dollar.

This was the plan Warren had in mind when he said we cannot keep both the weight and value of a gold dollar steady.

**Opposition**  
Naturally there are those who oppose such tampering with a "self-regulating currency based on gold" (what ever that may be). "That commodity which has served so well as money for the last 10,000 years that is the instincts of humanity claim it is the only true money," say Standpatters like Senator Carter Glass, equal

Weather Bros—Cass Co Mo—84 208.....	9.25
Alfred Kuehans—Lafayette Co Mo—24 237.....	9.25
W. L. Hays—Henry Co Mo—12 197.....	9.25
Bonkowski Bros—Lafayette Co Mo—29 215.....	9.25
Edward Clifton—Allen Co Ks—14 198.....	9.20
C. W. Angell—Osborne Co Ks—5 184.....	9.20
Dale U. Elleng—Lafayette Co Mo—7 172.....	9.10

Light Butchers, 170 to 230 Lbs. Avgs.

A. Schwitzer—Ness Co Ks—10 262.....	9.65
Morse Coop Grain Co—Johnson Co Ks—10 239.....	9.65
Peckman Bros—Miami Co Ks—8 242.....	9.60
Elias Holvarson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—15 289.....	9.50
Antone Peterson—Clay Co Ks—12 356.....	9.50
Robert Wittig—Henry Co Mo—14 291.....	9.50
C. E. Banning—Douglas Co Ks—4 291.....	9.50
C. G. Ryser—Washington Co Ks—4 291.....	9.50
Charley McCormick—Rooks Co Ks—17 237.....	9.30
Ervin Aebi—Dickinson Co Ks—17 258.....	9.30
W. A. Bagby—Bates Co Mo—18 241.....	9.30
L. D. Robinson—Miami Co Ks—6 228.....	9.25
V. F. Carrio—Linn Co Ks—41 354.....	9.25
W. K. Carlgren—Cloud Co Mo—22 244.....	9.25
C. E. Sartan—Johnson Co Mo—6 231.....	9.25

Light Lights, 140 to 160 Lb. Avgs.

Ed Fiegenbaum—Lafayette Co Mo—5 164.....	9.15
Wesley Pelesky—Washington Co Ks—1 160.....	8.75
O. F. Majors—Cass Co Mo—5 118.....	8.50
Oliver Diehl—Wabunsee Co Ks—6 143.....	8.50
E. J. Muezmeyer—Geary Co Ks—7 154.....	8.50

## PIGS

O. F. Majors—Cass Co Mo—5 118.....	7.00
Charles Walker—Woodson, Ks—7 90.....	6.50
M. O. Herrell—Henry Co Mo—5 90.....	6.25
O. F. Majors—Cass Co Mo—5 118.....	6.00
Dave Haskins—Lafayette Co Mo—9 77.....	6.00
C. W. Beckner—Livingston Co Mo—9 87.....	6.00

## SOWS

C. W. Angell—Osborne Co Ks—2 280.....	8.65
Ervin Aebi—Dickinson Co Ks—1 420.....	8.65
Howard Hart—Henry Co Mo—11 203.....	8.65
Clyde Kaff—Osage Co Ks—3 463.....	8.50

den Mills and Herbert Hoover who think the quantity theory of money is unsound, and believe that turn-over or the speed at which dollars pass from hand to hand is of much more importance.

## Parity for Farmers

The government price index figures show that it will require more than a general rise in price levels to give the farmer a square deal as farm products are worth about half as much as they should be when compared with industrial products. Speaking of this the National City Bank of New York, said in its January (1933) survey that the gap must be narrowed by lowering the prices of the things the farmers sell. Rather than inflating farm prices, deflation should be further extended to all business. This is what was said:

"The most frequent approach to the problems presented by this price disparity is through proposals to raise the price of what farmers have to sell but the soundness and efficacy of these proposals is extremely doubtful and in any event the gap must be narrowed from the other side. The items in industry costs that do not give way as readily as do farm markets should be the point of attack, since the inflexibility of these costs is prolonging the disruption of trade from which we are all suffering. The inability of the farmer to buy is keeping factory workers out of employment and the unemployed goes around the circle."

Such statements arguing that all should be deflated to the farmers' level brings replies that if this were to happen debts and taxes would be impossible to pay; only two possible courses would be open to debtors: either they must give up their property or repudiate debts on a nationwide scale.

Disputing such hard-boiled deflationists, ex-senator Owen of Oklahoma replies: "There is but one way of promptly beginning the restoration of consumption, production and employment and to cut down the continuous burden of payment of debt, interest and taxes in costly dollars and that is to raise the value of property by controlled expansion of money—the basis of credit and all values measured in money."

"But," says the deflationist Ogden Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury. "All past experience teaches that whatever the earlier appearance may be, all classes are ultimately adversely affected by the process of inflation and eventually it results in ruin to the economic life of the nation and brings terrible disaster to all its people."

While this argument rages back and forth, with lenders opposing inflation and debtors favoring it, sentiment for bonds and great power to inflate has been placed in the hands of the President. On one side, inflationists consider this a victory and on the other the conservatives, as reported by Time magazine feel that the President asked for this power to head off the "wild men in the senate" which was being swept by inflation fever.

**Panics Inherent in the Profit System**

To add to the conflict of opinion, other economists and social philosophers come forward and say, "You are all wrong. None of you do more than diagnose symptoms of our present trouble." They go on to say that it is not merely our money and credit system which is at fault but the whole profit system. They say that labor can only buy to the total amount of their wages. If their employers take a profit on the goods labor produces, the total of all wages paid labor cannot be enough to buy for use of the goods they produce. Therefore a surplus of goods piles up in the hands of the employers. Of course production and consumption must equal if business is to run along smoothly. When a surplus of goods piles up because of such profit taking, a depression and unemployment follow. These things help make prices low and money scarce and high.

The technocrats say that machines in the place of workers make more profit for the employers, and since machines produce goods but do not consume them, this results in more surplus than ever before. The result of machine production under the profit system may be almost continuous depression with millions out of work all the time. They say that so frequent and violent will be these depressions that society will not be able to hang together and secure the

necessities of life and support government and free education, and that in the end the wealthy owners of machine equipped factories will go bankrupt because no one can buy their goods. These people do not therefore think that the buying power of the dollar can be stabilized by any such plan as the Goldborough bill provides.

What we cannot doubt is that the centralization of wealth has come about largely through the control of the nation's money and credit and interest taking by private interests, it can be said truthfully that no one positively knows how to go about solving the problems of the times. If you are interested in learning more about this theory that profit taking must result in surpluses and panics, you can dig it out from the thick pages of Thorstein Veblen.

As a people we have honored the men who discovered and then explored this great continent of ours; we have honored those who made progress in science and invention through experimentation. At the same time we have honored those who worked with things, we have ridiculed and applied terms of contempt to those proposed experiments in improving human relations and conditions. When Thomas Jefferson dared at public expense, opposed indented slavery, spoke and worked for freedom of speech and freedom of press he became a social outcast. At the time he was Secretary of the Treasury when Washington was President he was invited to only three homes in the Capital city. He called himself a Republican but others contemptuously referred to him as an anarchist and "Mrs. Washington once called him 'that dirty Democrat'."

Democrat being a term of contempt. We of our age who have the courage to propose social, economic and political reforms to better the lot of the common people are very frequently called reds, bolsheviks or radicals. Just why is it so desirable to progress in some lines and not in others?

If we are to have machines to produce we must find ways to better human relations and of sharing the product of machines. Reforming our money system is a hopeful place to start; perhaps we shall make mistakes. So do all who experiment to find new and better ways. There is no more important factor in social relations than money, whether it be between man and man or nation and nation. It is not enough to know something about money problems, but like Thomas Jefferson we must have the courage to take a bold stand and fight for those things we are convinced are for the good of humanity.

Above all we must educate ourselves so that we can think soundly; we must stick together, for only mass movements get results. "Education and Cooperation," these two words are the keys to the future success and happiness of society. In their name, nothing is impossible.

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## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

## SHRINKAGE FACTS HELP WHEN BUYING CLOTHING

"Will it shrink?" most people want assurance when they buy a garment of any description, that it will still fit after it has been laundered or dry cleaned. Many manufacturers are trying to meet this demand for information by some sort of statement on the label attached to the garment. Unfortunately, many of the statements thus made are indefinite and almost worthless to the consumers, says the Federal Bureau of Home Economics after looking into the situation and collecting a wide variety of so-called "informative labels."

What does "Preshrunk" or "Super-shrunk" really tell you? Merely that the fabric has been subjected to a shrinking process. Will it shrink any more? You do not know. "Will not shrink out of fit" is a statement you sometimes find. It sounds more promising, but what does "if it of-fit" mean? The present practice of what the merchant's idea as to what constitutes "fit" is just as good as yours. "Fully shrunk" or "Will not shrink" can rightly be interpreted to mean that the garment will shrink no noticeable shrinkage will be laundered.

The New York Board of Trade would go even farther. It recently initiated a project on shrinkage under the sponsorship of the American Standard Association. The committee working on the subject recommends that no woven fabric be labeled "Preshrunk" if it will shrink more than 3 per cent when subjected to a standard washing procedure. In addition it recommends that the percentage of shrinkage likely be definitely given on the label, as "Preshrunk will not shrink more than 2 per cent." have not been adopted by fabric finishers. The subject is one in which women, as chief purchasers of the family clothing, are vitally interested.

## APPLE DUMPLINGS

- 1 cup flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/8 teaspoon salt
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 3 tablespoons cold water
- Mix flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in fat with knife. Mixing with knife, add sufficient cold water to make stiff dough. The dough in hands and press into ball, divide in two parts and roll out each and add apples.

- Apples
- 2 firm apples, peeled
- 1 cup water
- 22 tablespoons butter
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
- Core apples. Boil sugar, water, butter and cinnamon three minutes. Add apples and cook slowly until tender. Remove apples from syrup and cool. Place apples in center of mixture. Bring sides of dough up and around apples, pinching in place. Prick several times with fork. Place in muffin pans and bake 25 minutes.

## PEACH CUSTARD ICE BOX DESSERT

- One cup of fresh, sweetened pulp from peaches.
- One cup peach juice.
- Two tablespoons lemon juice.
- Half can condensed milk.
- One cup whipped cream.
- Sponge cake.
- Blend condensed milk with lemon juice and peach juice until thick. Add peach pulp. Fold in whipped cream and pile lightly on sponge cake or lady fingers. Chill.

## PINEAPPLE HONEY SHERBET

- 1/2 cup pineapple juice
- 4 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1-3 cup honey
- 1 1/4 cups water
- Mix the juices with the honey. Add the beaten egg yolk and the water. Fold in stiffly beaten egg white. Freeze, using eight parts ice to one part salt. Pack with three parts ice to one part salt.

## DEVIL'S BREW

Melt two squares chocolate in double boiler. Smooth two teaspoons cornstarch with two tablespoons cold water, add one-half cup sugar and a few grains cinnamon, and add to melted chocolate. Add two cups hot, strong coffee, and cook until creamy, stirring constantly. Then cover and cook ten minutes. Chill. Add two and a half cups chilled evaporated milk, and serve in tall glasses with a dab of whipped cream on top.

## BANANA TAPIOCA CREAM

- One-third cup tapioca
- One-half cup sugar
- One-quarter teaspoon salt
- One egg
- Four cups milk
- One egg white, stiffly beaten
- One teaspoon vanilla
- Two bananas

Combine minute tapioca, sugar, salt, egg yolk and milk in top of double boiler and stir enough to break egg yolk. Place over rapidly boiling water, bring to scalding point (allow five to seven minutes), and cook five minutes, stirring frequently. Remove from boiling water. Fold a small amount into egg white; add to remaining tapioca mixture and blend. Cool—mixture thickens as it cools. When slightly cool, add vanilla; chill. Just before serving crush one banana with silver fork and dice the other; then fold into tapioca cream. Serves eight.

## BAKED COCOANUT APPLES

Wash and core four baking apples. Mix together one-half cup shredded coconut, three tablespoons each of flour and melted butter, and add enough maple syrup to moisten. Fill cavities of apples. Place in baking dish, pour one-half cup maple syrup over the apples and add enough water to cover the bottom of dish. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about one hour, or until apples are tender but not broken up. Serve with top milk while apples are still warm.

## BAKED APPLES SUPREME

- 4 apples
- 2/3 cup brown sugar
- 1/3 cup dates, chopped
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 cup water
- Wash, peel and core apples. Mix sugar, dates and cinnamon. Fit apples into small buttered pan. Stuff with sugar mixture. Add rest of ingredients. Bake 35 minutes in moderate oven. Baste frequently.

## FROZEN CHEESE

Mash 2 ounces Roquefort cream cheese; add slowly 1/4 cup heavy cream. Beat until light; freeze in small rectangular pan or in refrigerator pan with compartment in place. Serve in thin slices or squares with hard crackers and black coffee, or a accompaniment to a green salad.

## CHICKEN AND RICE

(Leftovers Can Be Used)  
4 tablespoons butter  
4 tablespoons flour  
1 cup milk  
1 cup chicken stock  
2 tablespoons chopped green peppers  
2 tablespoons chopped pimientos  
2 tablespoons chopped celery  
1 tablespoon chopped parsley  
2 teaspoon salt  
1/2 teaspoon paprika

part salt. Pack with three parts ice to one part salt.

## DEVIL'S BREW

Melt two squares chocolate in double boiler. Smooth two teaspoons cornstarch with two tablespoons cold water, add one-half cup sugar and a few grains cinnamon, and add to melted chocolate. Add two cups hot, strong coffee, and cook until creamy, stirring constantly. Then cover and cook ten minutes. Chill. Add two and a half cups chilled evaporated milk, and serve in tall glasses with a dab of whipped cream on top.

## BANANA TAPIOCA CREAM

- One-third cup tapioca
- One-half cup sugar
- One-quarter teaspoon salt
- One egg
- Four cups milk
- One egg white, stiffly beaten
- One teaspoon vanilla
- Two bananas

Combine minute tapioca, sugar, salt, egg yolk and milk in top of double boiler and stir enough to break egg yolk. Place over rapidly boiling water, bring to scalding point (allow five to seven minutes), and cook five minutes, stirring frequently. Remove from boiling water. Fold a small amount into egg white; add to remaining tapioca mixture and blend. Cool—mixture thickens as it cools. When slightly cool, add vanilla; chill. Just before serving crush one banana with silver fork and dice the other; then fold into tapioca cream. Serves eight.

## BAKED COCOANUT APPLES

Wash and core four baking apples. Mix together one-half cup shredded coconut, three tablespoons each of flour and melted butter, and add enough maple syrup to moisten. Fill cavities of apples. Place in baking dish, pour one-half cup maple syrup over the apples and add enough water to cover the bottom of dish. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about one hour, or until apples are tender but not broken up. Serve with top milk while apples are still warm.

## BAKED APPLES SUPREME

- 4 apples
- 2/3 cup brown sugar
- 1/3 cup dates, chopped
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 cup water
- Wash, peel and core apples. Mix sugar, dates and cinnamon. Fit apples into small buttered pan. Stuff with sugar mixture. Add rest of ingredients. Bake 35 minutes in moderate oven. Baste frequently.

## FROZEN CHEESE

Mash 2 ounces Roquefort cream cheese; add slowly 1/4 cup heavy cream. Beat until light; freeze in small rectangular pan or in refrigerator pan with compartment in place. Serve in thin slices or squares with hard crackers and black coffee, or a accompaniment to a green salad.

## CHICKEN AND RICE

- 4 tablespoons butter
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 1 cup milk
- 1 cup chicken stock
- 2 tablespoons chopped green peppers
- 2 tablespoons chopped pimientos
- 2 tablespoons chopped celery
- 1 tablespoon chopped parsley
- 2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon paprika

## Local Supplies

Below is a Price List of Local Supplies, printed for the convenience of all Local and County Secretaries in the Kansas Farmers Union.

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

- Application Cards, 20 for ..... 5c
- Credentialed Blanks, 10 for..... 5c
- Denit Blanks, 15 for..... 10c
- Local Sec. Receipt Book..... 25c
- Farmers Union Watch Fob..... 50c
- Farmers Union Button..... 25c
- F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
- Farmers Union Song Book 20c
- Business Manual..... 5c
- Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
- Secretary's Minute Book..... 50c
- Book of Poems, (Kinney)..... 25c
- Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
- Above, lots of 100, each 15c
- Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)..... 75c

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(Read list of Sales in This Issue)

## LETTER FROM AUNT PATIENCE

Dear Junior Cooperators! Please be sure not to overlook the Juvenile Lesson this week—for you know that the "Juvenile" and the "Junior Cooperator" are one and the same. Our national organization has named the Junior 2, from 6 to 16 years of age, a "Juvenile." So all of our Junior Cooperators are in that classification.

I won't have space this week for any letters—but be sure to study the lesson carefully and send it in to "Aunt Patience." There will be an award of a new one dollar bill to the Junior Cooperator who sends in the most thoughtfully prepared and neatly arranged lesson. And don't forget to