



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION



VOLUME XXIV

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1932

NUMBER 44

RUN TAX GAUNTLET

A FARMER'S CREAM CHECK SUBJECT TO MANY CHARGES NOW

Seems to be Possibility that Payments May be Made to Escape Two-Cent Check Tax Now Being Imposed

AWAIT A REPORT

Seamans Lists Number of Charges to which Farmers' Cream Returns are Subject under Existing Circumstances

Are patrons of cooperative creameries to be forced to pay the two-cent tax on their cream checks? That is a question which is being debated quite largely right at this time.

There seems to be a possibility that the tax may be avoided, although a definite ruling from the Treasury Department seems not to have been made as yet. A. W. Seamans, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association with plants at Colony and Wakeeney, has been working on the proposition, and hopes to be able to report favorably on it soon.

It is hoped that a system may be worked out whereby a settlement may be made with a farmer upon delivery of his cream, not by check, but by a tax exempt order on the creamery itself, payable through or at a bank. The plan is to have the check at the close of the day's business by a single tax-bearing check to the bank.

It is reported that a number of the senators who voted against the \$5 exemption—that is, exempting checks of \$5 or less from the two-cent tax—did so with the understanding that a system like the one mentioned in the above paragraph would be worked out and adopted. They believed, according to reports, that the farmer and allied industries would be given relief from the tax whether the \$5 exemption carried or not.

The Kansas Union Farmer has a letter from Andrew Shearer of Peabody, known to thousands of Kansas farmers as "Uncle Andy"—in which he says: "I am enclosing a leaf from the Congressional Record showing how cooperatives on small checks need not pay the tax levied on bank checks by the recently passed revenue bill. I thought it might be of interest to your cooperatives. The Record speaks for and explains itself."

The leaf from the Record referred to shows an order form of the variety described above. It carries the name of the creamery at the top, together with a place for the date, and the address of the firm. At about the middle of the order, is the following: "Pay to the order of (blank) dollars." The order is signed by the cooperative creamery. At the lower left-hand corner the order says, "Payable at the Washington Savings Bank," and the address of the bank is given.

In commenting on the two-cent tax, Mr. Seamans pointed out that in April at the Wakeeney plant alone, a two-cent tax on the checks issued would have amounted to \$262.84. This is in addition to exchange charges which already are being made. Exchange charges during that month's business at Wakeeney were as follows: \$105.75 on checks issued on the creamery department; \$56.61 on produce; and \$19.97 on poultry. Adding the two-cent tax total of \$262.84, to the already existing

exchange charges, the total amounts to \$445.17, for one month. Mr. Seamans reports that the management of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association has been making efforts to arrange to have the cream stations pay much of the money for cream in the form of cash, eliminating checks as much as possible. This movement has been under way before the two-cent tax was passed or proposed, as a means of escaping the expense of paying exchange. Even though the two-cent tax should be imposed on all checks or orders for payment, the Association will save considerably anyhow, because of the system which is being worked out whereby local stations will pay cash and then take up the advances from the Association by one draft.

Subject to Many Charges

What the farmer gets in return for his cream is the target for many little charges, points out Mr. Seamans. The returns for a can of cream run into a number of cross currents of charges and taxation which wear it away considerably before the farmer gets his hands on the pitifully small amount he receives from the sale of his cream. To begin with, the creamery must pay a tax to the state amounting to five cents per thousand pounds of butterfat handled. Each commodity is subject to such a tax, but the one on butterfat is the one which most affects the Association. Then there is the matter of exchange charged by the banks, and the service charges made by the banks for keeping the creamery's account. These charges have been in effect previously, and now comes the additional tax charges.

First is mentioned the two-cent tax on checks, which the Association may escape if favorable rulings come from Washington. The affairs of the Association require considerable use of the telephone. This makes the transactions subject to the tax on telephone conversations. Telegrams offer another peg on which to hang a tax. Electrical energy also is taxed, and there, again, the plants and operations of the Association get in the way and get run over. Increased postage rates will deliver quite a jolt. "And last of all," says Mr. Seamans, "when we light the fires under our boilers, we have to pay a tax on the matches we use."

But that is not all. The farmer has to get his cream to the station, and unless he has a horse-drawn wagon, he will be taxed on the gasoline, lubricating oil and tires, or in other words, he will be taxed on his conveyance which he uses to deliver his milk. With all these facts in mind, and in view of the low prices being received by farmers for butterfat, it is hoped that the Treasury Department will make a favorable ruling which will allow payments for cream to be untaxed, so far as the two-cent check tax is concerned.

ARE YOU OVERLOOKING THIS?

Commission charges on several livestock exchanges have been reduced recently. That is cheering news to farmers who have been patronizing old-line commission firms these many years. To farmers who have been patronizing the livestock cooperatives and getting service at cost, the news does not mean so much. More important than service at cost, however, is the fact that large well-supported cooperatives have given livestock farmers a better deal in the terminal markets than they've ever enjoyed before. They speak softly but they carry a big stick, and their influence for good, like that of most cooperatives, extends far beyond their size. The farmer who isn't supporting them in word and deed is overlooking a bet.—Wheat Growers Journal.

Why Wheat Doesn't Go Up

The following article was written by Ernest R. Downie, assistant general manager of the Kansas Wheat Pool, in the current issue of the Wheat Growers Journal. We believe it will be interesting to our readers:

For the past 10 years the grain cooperatives have labored diligently, but with not too great success, to open the eyes of the farmer to the evils of the graindealer system and particularly the manipulation of the prices of farm products by the Chicago board of trade. In spite of the information we have given on all of it taken from the federal government reports, and in spite of repeated warnings as to the inevitable, final result of allowing this thing to continue, our farm people have been content to let things drift along until we find the farming business practically bankrupt. I think it is safe to say that not more than one farmer in a hundred has taken enough interest in the situation to inform himself about what happens every business day in the year on the Chicago board of trade, and yet this same board of trade has for 50 years held the destiny of every farmer in the United States in the hollow of its hand.

However, in the Kansas City grain market review of May 23, 1932, the practically every statement that has been made about its business by the cooperatives. This was shortly after dealers had carried on extensive negotiations with the Farm Board attempting to get the board to turn over to them all the wheat now held by it at

a price we are told was considerably below the market. In commenting on this, Peter B. Carey, president of the Pool, in the current issue of the Wheat Growers Journal, says he could appoint a committee from that organization that could dispose of all the government wheat in a short time for cash at a steadily advancing price. Mr. Carey goes on to say, "There is a tremendous demand for American hard wheat right now. I could appoint a committee of six members selected from our membership, who in a short time, with absolutely no drain on the treasury, could and would dispose of all the government wheat for cash at a steadily advancing price with the inevitable, favorable reflection on the general condition of the country."

In other words, Mr. Carey is telling us that the Chicago board of trade could have put 100,000,000 bushels of wheat on the world market in a comparatively short space of time and that it not only would not depress the market but the market would be steeplly advanced. We agree with him in his statement that there is a tremendous demand for American hard wheat right now, and crop conditions over the entire world are such that there should have been an advance of at least 25 cents per bushel in the price of wheat several weeks ago.

However, it is interesting to note that since dealers were unable to get the Farm Board to sell them this wheat, and most of it has therefore been held off the market, the market nevertheless is several cents lower now than it was at that time. Mr. Carey

(continued on page 4)

NO BUOYANT SPIRIT SUSTAINING FARMER PRODUCING AT LOSS

Rex Lear Says Time when Farmer Ordinarily is Jubilant has Changed to Time of Discouragement and Despair

IS NOT REWARDED

Lear Suggests Possibility of Farmers' Holiday; Points to Advantages of Insurance

Speaking Friday evening over the radio station of the Gapper Publications, WIBW, Topeka, Kansas, Rex Lear, Salina, Kansas manager of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, pointed out in forceful manner the plight of the farmer who fails to feed the world without reward. Following is Mr. Lear's talk:

I realize that many of my would be listeners are in the fields. It is harvest time in Kansas and at that season most farmers utilize every minute of daylight in a feverish expenditure of energy to gather in the golden grain.

Harvest time is usually a time of high spirits. In the dew of early morning the farmer starts with a song in his heart, the heat and drudgery of the long day is endured without complaint, and when night comes as he stretches out for a few minutes rest before going to sleep there is a feeling of satisfaction, an inner consciousness of a job well done.

Harvest time is also an anxious time. Machinery breakdowns or bad weather may result in the loss of the fruits of all the previous months' labor. I have seen many a staid old farmer when the sickle finished cutting the last swath, pull off his hat and in his relief of anxiety dance a jig for joy in the center of the wheat field.

But this is not a usual harvest time. The farmer is going ahead and doing the work of saving the grain but there is no buoyant spirit sustaining him. Instead there is discouragement and despair in his eyes. Society is refusing to reward him for his labor. His products will not bring sufficient returns to pay the expenses, much less interest and taxes.

This is the third straight year that he has produced at a loss. Thousands of farmers will be unable to finance another crop.

Since Kansas is an agricultural State, all business in Kansas is feeling the effect of the farmer's condition. With less than two million people in the State to feed, the major part of the grain and livestock products go outside the State.

Last year Ford county alone produced enough wheat to give each man, woman, and child in the state an average of over four bushels each, which is about the amount they ate.

There are four counties in Kansas that produce enough to feed and feed the state. At these four counties supplies go outside the state, money comes in. The amount of money coming in is in direct proportion to the price for which these products sell.

In 1926-7-8-9, an average of about 150 million dollars came into Kansas as a result of grain going out. At the same time an equal amount came in for live stock and live stock products going out.

At present prices the same volume of grain and livestock and their products will bring in only one-third as much money. Not considering minerals, oil and other Kansas products but just from the two sources, grain and livestock, we have two hundred million dollars less money coming into our State. No wonder the business and professional men of the state have \$200,000,000 less money to pay for their services.

For this reason every business and professional man in Kansas should be striving to help the farmer obtain just price for his products. But I find many, even in smaller cities, who do not understand and who actually work against the farmer and their own interest.

Andrew Mellon expressed the thought of the Industrial East at the 1928 Presidential Convention in Kansas City when he said "We want cheap food and plenty of it, for a prosperous Nation."

That's what we have now, and how do you like this kind of prosperity? Because we complain that we do not like this kind of prosperity we are told it is our own fault because we have produced too much. We must get on a domestic basis, and so on.

This getting on a domestic basis does not mean so well. If it did, the cattlemen would be prosperous but in 1930 there was imported into the United States 136,000,000 pounds of meat.

According to the 1931 Agriculture year book we import four times as many live animals as we export. The import twice as much Dairy Products as we export, 20 times as much hides and 500 times as much wool and mohair.

In 1930, we imported \$129,886,000 of hides into the United States. We are now and have been for years on a domestic basis for the products just named and today the farmer gets eleven cents for a pound of butter fat, hides hardly pay the freight to market, and the only reason for shearing the wool is so the sheep will feel better in the summer-time.

If it was the desire of the industrial and financial giants who control

NATIONAL CONVENTION MINUTES AVAILABLE

The office of the secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Farmers Union at Salina has a few extra copies of the minutes of the National Farmers Union Convention, held last fall in Des Moines. Any reader who wants a copy may have one mailed to him or her upon receipt of request. Address requests to Floyd H. Lynn, secretary-treasurer of Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

TOM, JOHN AND CHARLEY

Charles Day, of Allen, Kansas, is one of the most tireless Farmers Union workers in Kansas. His letter brings to mind the fact that the Farmers Union members are asking their neighbors to help them in their quest for office. Without doubt, these men are worthy of the offices which they are seeking, and it is hoped their friends will accord them the support which they are asking. Most Farmers Union members this year will look more to a candidate's stand on matters affecting the welfare of agriculture than to his fealty to party. Mr. Day's letter follows:

Allen, Kans., June 20, 1932

To The Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

I balanced back and forth on the brink of indecision before yielding to my own desire and the urge of a large group of friends to become a candidate for the legislature, but when I learned that Tom Walls and John Simpson made in his fine picture of the farmer and his guests. He suggests that if the farmer were to put up the sign used by many less important workers, "Operate from nine until four, one and one half hour for lunch," and should add this to cost of products supplied there would be considerable more expense to his boarders—and why should there not be?

As I see it, sooner or later we must every man (due to mechanization) will compel us to do one of two things, either work less hours and all have a chance to make a living or else continue working 12 or 14 hours as the farmers always have done, and then feed those compelled to be idle, and these two combined will be producing without producing a surplus in nearly every line.

A neighbor and his son illustrate what I'm trying to say. With modern equipment they have displaced six families, about thirty people, from a livelihood on these farms before they were crowded out, and are now in the swelling ranks of the unemployed. Eventually, sooner probably than we think, these displaced and distressed folks will demand and take a portion of the fruits of these two combined evils who are working so hard to use so much land.

Some time soon we must adjust ourselves to this new situation and really practice the cooperative and brotherly spirit we have been preaching for so many years. Is it possible after all these years of individualistic competitive training, to turn to really Christian ideas and give all mankind a chance to experience the "Abundant Life" with time for study, travel and self improvement?

No matter whether we like it or not increased productive capacity is forcing us to adopt the plan that will free us of the savagery of competition; and unemployment and want, and most of the crime will disappear. May we learn to compete only in unselfish service.

Chas. Day.

our legislative powers to be friendly to agriculture they could have given us protection on those articles at least.

The favorite prescription of industry for agriculture is: "Reduce cost of Production." If industry will take its own medicine and get its prices down to the farmer's level, it can do a lot more business with the farmer. That would be suicidal, says industry, and would necessitate further drastic reductions in wages, more idle plant capacity, more reduction in sales forces, etc. That would only make the depression worse. Quit, argue they, but why urge a program on agriculture that industry itself will not and can not follow?

It will be better for the country of course, if Agricultural prices are brought back to a higher level. The only group trying to bring this about is that of the organized farmers but the farm organizations are not as yet sufficiently strong to force the desired results. Congress is refusing to make the legislation sponsored by the farm organizations.

Wheeler bill, the Frazier Bill and the Swank-Thomas Bill are getting very little consideration.

The farmer does have one economic weapon and his hope is that he will use it before it is too late. If it is impossible to obtain justice by legislation the time will have arrived when

(continued on page 2)

BUSINESS AS USUAL IN BRANCH OFFICES OF JOBBING ASSN.

Salina and St. Joseph Offices to be Operated in Usual Manner, with Principal Change being in Name Only

ARE HALL-BAKER NOW

Business Progressing Smoothly Following Completion of Merger with Subsidiary of Farmers Natl. Grain Corporation

Since the completion of the merger of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association with the subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, all minor and major details have been worked out and adjusted quite successfully, and business is progressing smoothly.

A general report of the merger was given in the Kansas Union Farmer last week. Virtually no changes have been made from the plan as reported. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association retains its identity and continues to function as an active cooperative grain marketing agency. Its usual efficient service will be extended to the Farmers Union membership, and to affiliated elevators and business associations. Its merchandising department continues intact, and is still strictly cooperative in operation and in results obtained. H. E. Witham remains as manager of the Farmers Union firm, and the direct contact remains between the Jobbing Association and the elevators, as well as all Farmers Union interests.

As a result of the merger, the St. Joseph office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association retains its position and service virtually without change, except that it will be known as the Hall-Baker Grain Company instead of as the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. The office will continue under the management of Mr. C. S. Neeley, who was the manager while the branch office was known as the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. These plans were worked out at a meeting in Kansas City on Friday, June 17.

Practically the same conditions hold true at the Salina, Kansas, branch office. Both the St. Joseph and Salina offices are important branches of the business. They were established by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in answer to demands of cooperative shippers of grain who found that offices located at these points were decidedly advantageous to them. This advantage is as keenly felt under the new arrangement as formerly.

Art Riley is still the manager of the Salina office. The relationship of the office to the cooperative trade in western Kansas is the same as before the merger. Virtually the only change, as far as cooperative elevators and the Farmers Union in general are concerned, is in the name. The office will be operated now as the Hall-Baker Grain Co.

The Salina office is located in 915 United Life Building, and the address of the St. Joseph office is 1018 Corby-Forsee Building. The locations have not been changed.

Friends of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association are assured that both these branch offices are still on the job as usual. Former patrons may expect the same cooperative service that they always have received.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association at Kansas City still exists, and in fact, has been strengthened by the merger. It is now in a better position to serve the member elevators and customers than it was prior to the merger. Through its broadened activities, increased facilities, and because of the elimination of duplication of effort, it is in a position to render more efficient service than it was before the merger was affected.

The merger simply amounts to cutting out red tape, and bringing the producer of grain just that much closer to the consumer or processor. It was a step in the development of cooperative marketing. All the good work which has been accomplished by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has been preserved, and opportunities for further service and development of cooperative marketing have been increased.

FOR INCOME TAX LAW

Alf M. Landon, Republican candidate for Governor of Kansas, subject to the August primary election, comes out strongly for the income tax amendment. He promises that if elected, and if the income tax amendment is adopted, he will veto any legislation which does not direct the using of the income tax to reduce taxes now assessed against farm lands and homes.

BULLS SELL BEST IN JUNE

It is advisable to watch the market on butcher stuff and mark all cows that did not calve, or old cows that will not be carried through another winter, says W. H. Attenweiler, marketing specialist of Kansas State College. Usually it is safe to follow this plan regardless of the price of the animals, as the drop in prices offsets any gain in weight and increased fleshing.

The bull market is also better in June than later on in the season. Light weight, good quality, fat steers, can be held at least 30 days

TAX FIGHT IS ON

JOBBING ASSOCIATION ON AIR

The Farmers Union half-hour period on radio station WIBW, Topeka, is scheduled to be under the management of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association on Friday evening of this week. The program is to begin at 7:30 o'clock. This is a program which every reader of this paper should tune in on if he or she has access to a radio.

SYMPATHY FROM THARP

E. G. Tharp, the "grand old man" of Kansas cooperation, and who is president of the Farmers Commission Company of Hutchinson, Kansas, recently had a siege of sickness which sent him to a hospital in Wichita. Having always lived right, he soon left the hospital behind. He is naturally sympathetic to his tendencies, and his short stay in the hospital made him feel even more keenly sympathetic toward some of the other cooperative leaders who are temporarily knocked out. Hence this letter to John Vesecky, who is in Bell Memorial hospital in Kansas City, Kansas, undergoing eye treatments.

June 20, 1932

Mr. John Vesecky, Bell Memorial Hospital, Rosedale, Kansas.

Dear Friend John:

I see in the Wheat Growers Journal the names of three old cronies, who are listed as being confined to home and hospital on account of severe illness.

I know something of Mr. Ward's illness, or Cal, as I prefer calling him. He is not improving as fast as his friends would like for him to, while he is suffering lots of pain. But he has been getting some relief or a change at least, as he has been listening into the National Convention, and into the Kansas City political affair that gives one a pain, especially one who is heart and soul in the interest of agriculture, that it does not give his rheumatism a full chance.

The sorriest of the three is E. G. Tharp, who has been a life long sufferer of rheumatism of the skull and who has suffered a severe attack of kidney stone. He has been able, thru the skill of a specialist, to roll away the stone and pick up his bed and walk and is almost as good as new.

The last, but not the least is John Vesecky, whom I sure would appreciate a report on. Do hope it is not serious trouble you are having with your eye, old boy, as I can't quite understand how Farmers and Farm Organizations are going to see their way clear with two good eyes. Do wish you speedy recovery to the extent that your eye will be O.K. If so, you will come out of the hospital a millionaire as a good eye is well worth a half million to anyone.

With best wishes,

—E. G. Tharp.

"BEWARE OF GREEKS"

In a telegram to prominent members of the Senate Agricultural Committee, John Vesecky, president of the Kansas wheat pool, said: "Beware of Greeks and grain dealers when they present a bill to amend the Charter of the National Farmers Union to turn over stabilization wheat to private grain trade. Grain dealers expect wheat prices to advance account short winter wheat crop. They would make a profit, discredit the Farm Board, and take credit for any advance in wheat prices."

It was brought out at the Income Tax Association meeting on Friday that the forces opposed to the passage of the income tax amendment have organized and expect to offer a determined effort to place the facts before the voters in such a manner that all will know of the benefits to be derived from an amendment which will make possible the taxing of wealth and incomes, thus relieving the burden of taxation placed properly under the existing system. Telegrams were prepared at the Thursday night meeting and sent to Senators Capper and McGill, urging the passage of farm relief measures now pending, and urging the passage of the Goldsborough money bill. Another telegram was prepared and sent to C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, expressing the sorrow of the members present at the fact that Mr. Ward is ill and unable to meet with the Committee, and expressing hope for a speedy recovery. The telegram was followed by a bouquet of flowers.

Opposition Organized

It was brought out at the Income Tax Association meeting on Friday that the forces opposed to the passage of the income tax amendment have organized and expect to offer a determined effort to place the facts before the voters in such a manner that all will know of the benefits to be derived from an amendment which will make possible the taxing of wealth and incomes, thus relieving the burden of taxation placed properly under the existing system. Telegrams were prepared at the Thursday night meeting and sent to Senators Capper and McGill, urging the passage of farm relief measures now pending, and urging the passage of the Goldsborough money bill. Another telegram was prepared and sent to C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, expressing the sorrow of the members present at the fact that Mr. Ward is ill and unable to meet with the Committee, and expressing hope for a speedy recovery. The telegram was followed by a bouquet of flowers.

Plan contained in the McNary Bill to move more than 200 farm acres ranging from a few hundred to a good many thousands and covering 21 states. I have presented the bill to the Senate. This bill provided for cost of production for that portion of farm crops used in this country, the remaining portion to be sold at the world price. The bill provided three ways for getting this result: Number one, the Debutment Plan; Number two, the Equalization Plan; Number three, the Allotment or Farmers Union Plan. The bill provided any one or any combination of these plans could be used. The bill was discussed in the Senate for three days. The constitutional lawyers picked it to pieces. Those who do not like the present members of the Farm Board made that an excuse for criticizing the bill. Those who are friendly to the grain and cotton exchanges attacked it with misrepresentation and ridicule and pretended not to understand it. On the third day Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, read a letter into the Record that I had written him that morning. This one page letter explained the bill so far as the Allotment Plan was concerned. The following is the letter. Read it and if you can understand it you are more intelligent than half of the members of the United States Senate.

"June 15, 1932.

"Honorable Elmer Thomas,

"United States Senator,

"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Senator:

"I have presented the Allotment

"plan contained in the McNary Bill to move more than 200 farm acres ranging from a few hundred to a good many thousands and covering 21 states. I have presented the bill to the Senate. This bill provided for cost of production for that portion of farm crops used in this country, the remaining portion to be sold at the world price. The bill provided three ways for getting this result: Number one, the Debutment Plan; Number two, the Equalization Plan; Number three, the Allotment or Farmers Union Plan. The bill provided any one or any combination of these plans could be used. The bill was discussed in the Senate for three days. The constitutional lawyers picked it to pieces. Those who do not like the present members of the Farm Board made that an excuse for criticizing the bill. Those who are friendly to the grain and cotton exchanges attacked it with misrepresentation and ridicule and pretended not to understand it. On the third day Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, read a letter into the Record that I had written him that morning. This one page letter explained the bill so far as the Allotment Plan was concerned. The following is the letter. Read it and if you can understand it you are more intelligent than half of the members of the United States Senate.

"June 15, 1932.

"Honorable Elmer Thomas,

"United States Senator,

"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Senator:

"I have presented the Allotment

"plan contained in the McNary Bill to move more than 200 farm acres ranging from a few hundred to a good many thousands and covering 21 states. I have presented the bill to the Senate. This bill provided for cost of production for that portion of farm crops used in this country, the remaining portion to be sold at the world price. The bill provided three ways for getting this result: Number one, the Debutment Plan; Number two, the Equalization Plan; Number three, the Allotment or Farmers Union Plan. The bill provided any one or any combination of these plans could be used. The bill was discussed in the Senate for three days. The constitutional lawyers picked it to pieces. Those who do not like the present members of the Farm Board made that an excuse for criticizing the bill. Those who are friendly to the grain and cotton exchanges attacked it with misrepresentation and ridicule and pretended not to understand it. On the third day Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, read a letter into the Record that I had written him that morning. This one page letter explained the bill so far as the Allotment Plan was concerned. The following is the letter. Read it and if you can understand it you are more intelligent than half of the members of the United States Senate.

"June 15, 1932.

"Honorable Elmer Thomas,

"United States Senator,

"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Senator:

"I have presented the Allotment

"plan contained in the McNary Bill to move more than 200 farm acres ranging from a few hundred to a good many thousands and covering 21 states. I have presented the bill to the Senate. This bill provided for cost of production for that portion of farm crops used in this country, the remaining portion to be sold at the world price. The bill provided three ways for getting this result: Number one, the Debutment Plan; Number two, the Equalization Plan; Number three, the Allotment or Farmers Union Plan. The bill provided any one or any combination of these plans could be used. The bill was discussed in the Senate for three days. The constitutional lawyers picked it to pieces. Those who do not like the present members of the Farm Board made that an excuse for criticizing the bill. Those who are friendly to the grain and cotton exchanges attacked it with misrepresentation and ridicule and pretended not to understand it. On the third day Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, read a letter into the Record that I had written him that morning. This one page letter explained the bill so far as the Allotment Plan was concerned. The following is the letter. Read it and if you can understand it you are more intelligent than half of the members of the United States Senate.

"June 15, 1932.

"Honorable Elmer Thomas,

"United States Senator,

"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Senator:

"I have presented the Allotment

"plan contained in the McNary Bill to move more than 200 farm acres ranging from a few hundred to a good many thousands and covering 21 states. I have presented the bill to the Senate. This bill provided for cost of production for that portion of farm crops used in this country, the remaining portion to be sold at the world price. The bill provided three ways for getting this result: Number one, the Debutment Plan; Number two, the Equalization Plan; Number three, the Allotment or Farmers Union Plan. The bill provided any one or any combination of these plans could be used. The bill was discussed in the Senate for three days. The constitutional lawyers picked it to pieces. Those who do not like the present members of the Farm Board made that an excuse for criticizing the bill. Those who are friendly to the grain and cotton exchanges attacked it with misrepresentation and ridicule and pretended not to understand it. On the third day Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, read a letter into the Record that I had written him that morning. This one page letter explained the bill so far as the Allotment Plan was concerned. The following is the letter. Read it and if you can understand it you are more intelligent than half of the members of the United States Senate.

"June 15, 1932.

"Honorable Elmer Thomas,

"United States Senator,

"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Senator:

"I have presented the Allotment

"plan contained in the McNary Bill to move more than 200 farm acres ranging from a few hundred to a good many thousands and covering 21 states. I have presented the bill to the Senate. This bill provided for cost of production for that portion of farm crops used in this country, the remaining portion to be sold at the world price. The bill provided three ways for getting

THE KANSAS FARMER

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

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

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

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

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 handed up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

John Simpson, President, Oklahoma City, Okla.
H. G. Kenney, Vice President, Omaha, Neb.
E. E. Kennedy, Secretary, Kankakee, Ill.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Emil Becker, Clarks, Neb.
T. E. Howard, Denver, Colo.
E. H. Everson, Yankton, South Dakota
C. M. Rogers, Indianola, Iowa
Fritz Schultze, Wisconsin

KANSAS OFFICIALS

C. A. Ward, President, Salina, Kans.
J. C. Gregory, Fairview, Kans.
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Salina, Kans.
John Frost, Conductor, Blue Rapids, Kans.

DIRECTORS

B. E. Winchester, Stafford, Kans.
C. C. Gregory, Osborne, Kans.
Ross Palenske, Fairview, Kans.
John Fengel, Lincolnville, Kans.
F. C. Gerstenberger, Blue Mound, Kans.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—1140 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kans.; 1004 Corby Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo. H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony and Wakeeney, Kansas. A. W. Seaman, Manager.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERS ASSOCIATION President Secretary
C. B. Thowe
T. C. Belden

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1932

REAL BROTHERHOOD

There is a certain feeling of brotherhood among soldiers which has been apparent since the first army was assembled away back in the dark ages. That feeling of brotherhood is still apparent.

Those who served in the Civil war and who are still here with us well remember that although two soldiers in the same camp might become personal enemies because of some personal misunderstanding or grudge, yet when the test came they would fight shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy. The same conditions held true among the soldiers in the World War.

And we see this feeling of brotherhood shining out among the members and leaders of the farm organizations.

For instance: Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, is now ending a prolonged and severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. This comes as the result of too vigorously carrying on in the interests of the Farmers Union. He has been forced to drop out of the line temporarily, but he keeps in close touch with the progress of the fight. Now here is where the feeling of brotherhood becomes evident. Almost every day some co-worker sends in greetings, and sends best wishes for a speedy recovery. Flowers and telegrams come to Mr. Ward, and we know they are deeply appreciated.

Just a few days ago, E. G. Tharp, president of the Farmers Commission Company of Hutchinson, temporarily dropped out of line for a few days' stay in a hospital at Wichita. Mr. Tharp, too, has been going almost night and day in the interests of co-operation among farmers. He is giving the best of his life to the cause. He, too, was cheered by his greetings and flowers from his friends in the cooperative fight. He, too, appreciated it, and kept in touch with the way the fight was progressing. He was reminded that there is a brotherhood among the soldiers who are fighting for equality for Agriculture with other industries.

And now John Vesceky, president of the Kansas Wheat Pool, has had to step out of the columns for a while, and is undergoing an operation or treatments for his eyes, in a hospital at Kansas City. Farm leaders, like soldiers, have learned to be cheerful and have developed a sense of humor, which in such times as these is a saving grace. Just before Mr. Vesceky left his office to go to the hospital, he made this remark: "Maybe I can get a better slant on things with two eyes than I've been able to get with one." Mr. Vesceky is now the recipient of telegrams and greetings from his many friends, and is finding out that there is a real

brotherhood among the soldiers who are fighting for Agricultural equality with other industries.

Even these three leaders who have been mentioned here are each forgetting their own physical misfortunes long enough to send cheerful greetings to each other.

In a meeting last week where the representatives of the different farm organizations in Kansas gathered, one of their first thoughts was of one leader who was not present—Cal Ward. Mr. Tharp had recovered from his sickness and was present. Mr. Vesceky's illness was not known of at that time by the group. All present chipped in and sent Mr. Ward a night letter and a bouquet of flowers.

This little editorial has nothing to do with farm legislation, yet it is a discussion of that which will finally lead Agriculture to its "place in the sun." We refer to that brotherhood among farmers which is deep rooted, and which will finally result in organization among farmers to the extent that they will be able to control the marketing of their own products.

ORGANIZING FOR THE INCOME TAX AMENDMENT

Speaking editorially, the Topeka Daily Capital said, following the meeting of the Income Tax Association in Topeka last week:

Revival of the pending campaign on the income tax constitutional amendment of the organization of its friends and supporters two years ago is commendable. It is statewide, with Ralph Snyder, chief of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation, as president and efficient committees on finance and publicity. Two years ago this organization did a fine piece of work, with almost no money, and it will not have any more this year. It supplies a headquarters to which supporters of the amendment can come for counsel and documents and speakers.

The situation has changed materially on the income tax, since the tax limitations amendment campaign came in. Many supporters of the tax limitation are for the income tax, and are even saying that the income amendment will be necessary if the limitation amendment is adopted. But in cities there are large elements, chiefly business men, who favor the limitation amendment, while opposing the income tax. These two factions of the limitation lineup can not get together but are contradictory.

Farmers especially should look closely into these two pending amendments of the constitution. To us it seems quite clear that the income tax is desirable for agriculture. So far as it goes it will lighten the tax on land. The limitation amendment will lighten the tax on city property. It

will be found in cities that there is strong support of the limitation amendment for this reason, but not so much favor for the income tax.

The change that has occurred with regard to the income tax situation is of concern to the farmer. Heretofore the argument for the income tax has been that it would bring in revenue from now escaping property and taxable ability, particularly as regards incomes from intangible investments and from salaries and professional earnings, and that this revenue would be allocated for the benefit of farm taxpayers to weak school districts. It would in this way reduce the burden of the property tax on land and at the same time tend to equalize school facilities throughout the state.

An entirely new idea is now advanced by proponents of the tax limitation amendment—it is proposed to allocate the revenue from an income tax, if any, to the cities. This is what the limitation amendment has done to the income tax.

The limitation amendment will not greatly affect farm land levies. It proposes to hold them at 15 mills, where they actually now are. So no appreciable relief will be obtained by the farm land owner. But in city districts it proposes to bring levies down from 40 to 50 per cent, or in some instances even to a greater extent. The average total city levy in Kansas is probably about 40 mills. Except for bonded debt now existing the amendment reduces the levy to 20 mills.

How, then, can cities live? The answer of the friends of the limitation amendment is that they can receive the income tax.

It can not be said that this is breaking faith with the farmers if the farmers themselves vote for the limitation amendment. Before any of them do so, however, they should be advised of how they will come out.

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By John Frost
Blue Rapids, Kansas

Number 40

KANSAS FARM PROPERTY TAXES HAVE INCREASED 5 1/2 TIMES IN 20 YEARS

In the 5 pre-war years 1910-1914 the total property taxes for all purposes in Kansas averaged \$28,000,000. The present property taxes, levied in 1931, total for all purposes in Kansas \$86,000,000. Dividing \$86,000,000 by \$28,000,000 gives 3.07, or an increase of 307 per cent since 1912, that is, in the last 20 years. But that is not all of the story of doubling taxes. Dollars are now much dearer than they were in 1912, the middle year of the 5 pre-war years 1910-14. Or stating it in another way, products or commodities with which taxes are paid, are much cheaper than in 1912. In these 5 pre-war years commodities average in the standard of Index Prices 100. On May 15, 1932, farm commodities stood at 56 as compared to the 5 pre-war years. Now divide the 307 per cent by 56 to determine the real increase in farm taxes, and it gives 548 per cent. That is taxes since 1912 have increased by 548 per cent in the number of dollars increase. And the increased value of dollars now has stepped the farm tax increase up to 548 per cent increase in 20 years, or an increase of about 5 1/2 times.

Is it any wonder that taxpayers have been crowding court houses in Kansas demanding a reduction in taxes? Is it any wonder that they have been beating at the door of the Legislature asking for relief from the confiscation of taxes? Two methods of relief lie before the taxpayers of our state. 1st, Reduction of the tax levies. The adoption by the voters this Fall of the tax limiting amendment to the Constitution will make property tax reduction imperative and permanent. It will be an emancipation proclamation to taxpayers, striking off the tax shackles that selfish and scheming tax boosters have placed on farm and store and factory and home. 2nd, Equalization of taxes. The property tax system is rotten with unequal assessments, with the piling of tax burdens on mortgaged debtors, with the levying of high taxes on property with low incomes, with the fastening of unchangeable taxes during the changes from prosperity to adversity, with iniquitous exemption to intangible property and corresponding penalties to tangible property. The adoption of the graduated income tax amendment, and the enactment of a substantial graduated income tax will right these property tax wrongs, and equalize taxes by making everybody's tax in proportion to their ability to pay, as measured by net income.

"What Congress Is Doing"

By Representative James G. Strong
June 11

There are between five and ten thousand ex-service men in Washington who came in response to the propaganda that such action on their part would force the payment of the Compensation Certificates. They have practically no funds and are being fed through public and private contributions. Being improperly housed the danger is from contagious disease, which the Departments of Health are endeavoring to prevent.

During the fourteen weeks that have elapsed since the enactment of the law creating the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, five hundred million dollars has been loaned to something like 4000 banks, agricultural credit corporations, life insurance companies and other financial institutions, and in addition about one hundred and seventy million dollars to railroads.

Of the nearly 3000 borrowing banks more than 70 per cent were located in towns of 5000 population or less, while 84 per cent were located in towns of 25,000 population or less, and 4 1/2 per cent of the money loaned has gone to banking institutions in the larger cities. One hundred and twenty-five closed banks have been reopened or their depositors paid out. Bank failures which amounted to nearly 100 a week when the corporation began have been reduced to about the number closing in normal times. It is estimated that over ten million individual depositors have been benefited by these loans.

Two hundred and fifty building and loan associations have borrowed from the corporation in order to enable them to one hand to make their routine payments to their depositors and on the other to avoid the foreclosure of mortgages, and thus hundreds of thousands of people have received additional benefits.

The corporation has underwritten or subscribed for issues placing sixty-eight millions of dollars of the Federal intermediate credit bank debentures, which sums are loaned directly to farmers for production and marketing purposes. Loans have been made to a number of agricultural, market and livestock finance corporations, which in turn have enabled them to extend and continue loans particularly upon livestock, and others to farmers.

In addition about seventy-five million dollars has been loaned directly to about 450,000 farmers for seed purposes through the Department of Agriculture. Altogether it is estimated that one million individual farmers have been helped directly or indirectly.

The loans made to railroads have made possible the increasing employment by increasing necessary reconstruction work and have prevented receiverships, thus protecting both men employed by the roads and the investment of institutions such as insurance companies and savings banks and individual investors. An encouraging feature of the program, voted by the twenty-five million farmers, is that the loans have begun and over thirty millions have at this early date been repaid. This does not include the one hundred millions allocated to the Federal Land Banks to enable them to continue to make farm loans, but it does include the loans made to such banks to avoid foreclosure by granting extensions of payments due where the same were justified.

Regardless of the fact that the Representatives of both parties in Congress, by a large majority, voted for this legislation to prevent receiverships by the President, there are those who criticize in the hope of benefiting their political fortunes. But no informed person disputes the fact that the greatest financial crisis that ever threatened this country has been averted.

The President has been urging the leaders of both parties not to adjourn until additional legislation has been passed to start construction of income-producing or self-liquidating projects that will at once increase employment; to provide loans upon security of agricultural commodities so as to assure the carrying of normal stocks and thus stabilize their loan value and steady and advance their price levels; to authorize loans to the states as they are unable to finance themselves to relieve hunger and distress; and to pass additional legislation for the relief of agriculture.

The Agricultural Committee of both Houses are planning to urge the passage, before adjournment, of the three-fold plan, which gives the Federal Farm Board the right to finance the stabilization of the purchasing power of the dollar in order to dispose of agricultural surpluses and raise prices.

An example of "pork" offered in the Garner relief bill was that it would give to Texas 178 buildings to cost nineteen millions of dollars. It passed the House, but will not become a law.

In the Senate, Hon. Carter Glass of Virginia offered a substitute for the Goldborough Bill (which is the plan I have been suggesting for the Stabilization of the Purchasing Power of the Dollar) and then frankly stated his sole purpose was to prevent action on the bill at this session of Congress. *****

"MY MISSOURI HUNCH"

"This may be a very uneconomic statement," said Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, in a speech before the National Cooperative Council, but when he looked at the vast sums being expended by the enemies of the Farm Board, in an effort to destroy it, my Missouri hunch is that if it is worth \$100,000 or \$500,000 to the enemies of the Farm Board to destroy it, it is worth five hundred million dollars to the American Farmer to maintain.

Notes From Washington

Cong. W. P. Lambertson
June 18, 1932

The Senate has disposed of the bonus bill but we still have with us the issue which the ragged veterans represent. Several Senators voted against the bonus because it wasn't big enough.

Another one of the unsolved problems whether it shall be the fur-fur without pay, or the horizontal cut for all federal employees.

No doubt the country is impatient with our slowness of action. I remember many years ago a Senator condemned the body because they didn't proceed in a business-like manner. The answer that Senator Monty of Miss. gave, was that we proceed in a legislative manner, not in a business manner.

Mr. Eslick. "Mr. Chairman, I want to divert from the sordid. We hear nothing but dollars here. I want to go from the sordid side—" (Here Mr. Eslick was stricken and fell dead.)

A feature in the Flag Day parade here last Tuesday was the two hundred heroes of yesterday in rags, wearing medals of honor for distinguished service in France. They were covered with flowers and have labeled the tomb stone, "Old Man Depression"; and among the ten thousand there were not ten dollars—the most cheerful spot in America.

In the midst of the Anacostia camp, the soldiers have made a beautiful grave which is fenced in and covered with flowers and have labeled the tomb stone, "Old Man Depression"; and among the ten thousand there were not ten dollars—the most cheerful spot in America.

Even Mr. Smoot, the great conservative leader and head of the Finance Committee, advocates an International Conference on silver. Money must have some relation to prosperity.

Remember it was the argument of expediency in the face of the controlled manner accepted in the Owen Amendment which was particularly emphasized in the so-called Bonus Bill that passed the House. To many this was the last resort to deflate the dollar and increase commodity prices since the Emergency Bill has been clogged in the Senate.

NO BUOYANT SPIRIT SUSTAINING FARMER PRODUCING AT LOSS

(continued from page 1)
no other course remains, than organized refusal to deliver the products of the farms at less than the production costs.

Such a movement is now starting in some of our states. An organization is being formed reaching out into each township. If by July 4th those directing the destinies of this Nation still refuse to help the farmer and the laborer secure a fair share of the fruits for service performed, these farmers reserve the right to refuse to further perform such service at a loss, and expect on that date to declare a Farmers Holiday with the slogan, "at home—buy nothing, sell nothing." This holiday is to last until such time as the person desiring the farmers' product will pay the cost of producing it.

I know many Kansas farmers who have adopted the first part of that slogan already, because of necessity. This sounds like drastic measures but the conditions that have arisen in this country demand drastic action. I will cite just one instance of the greed of our industrial giants. At a time when the tobacco farmer was not receiving enough from the sale of his tobacco to buy decent clothes for himself and family, at a time when girls were working in the Campbell Cigarette factory for ten cents per hour, and when the tobacco farmer was well down on his knees, the tobacco estate two years from now \$200,000, is showing even a more penny-pinching attitude toward the laborer and the producer. This is only one of the extremes that capitalistic greed has brained in our country.

"Deep within the inner regions of the subconscious mind of man there lies a giant, usually sleeping, dormant for generations, but when once awakened an insuperable power. It is the giant of anarchy and destruction whose voice is like the wizard's voice of time heard from the tomb of ages."

"But see! on yonder hill a beacon bright. It is the torch of reason held high by the Goddess of Liberty and by her side the Goddess of Justice is waving our flag, emblem of all that is true, noble, and beautiful; and as the flag unfurls in the breeze, the dollar marks are falling off and the stars and stripes in their beauty beckon you onward and upward to the realization of your duty and privilege as an American Citizen."

In this present period of destruction—some call it reconstruction—I still have faith in the American people. I feel sure that we can find leaders who can reconstruct our economic policies so that this business depression for which there is no excuse, save ignorance, can be overcome, that the democratic principles and individual initiative which have been the life blood of this nation will be preserved.

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America is one of the strongest forces endeavoring to help bring this about. It is founded upon the principle of justice and right, the Golden Rule and the Brotherhood of man.

Cooperative effort reaches its fullness in organization and numbers. We can correct old evils, prevent the creation of new ones and build a permanent path to agricultural equality and happiness.

The Company which I represent, The Farmers Union Mutual Life In-

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is a list of representative sales of live stock handled during the week of June 13 to June 17 by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City.

Herb Heath, Geary County, Kansas, 71 hogs, 205, \$3.10
Erie S. A. Neosho County, Kansas, 32 hogs, 206, \$3.10
Jas Shuler, Barton County, Missouri, 12 hogs, 192, \$3.10
R. T. Dwyer, Greenwood County, Kansas, 13 hogs, 193, \$3.10
Green Coop Ex. Co., Miami County, Kansas, 22 hogs, 213, \$3.10
George Chappell, Miami County, Kansas, 15 hogs, 249, \$3.10
Frankfort S. A. Marshall County, Kansas, 50 hogs, 240, \$3.10
U. S. A. Neokolls County, Nebraska, 15 hogs, 195, \$3.10
Don Hosler, Franklin County, Kansas, 22 hogs, 195, \$3.10
Amos S. A. Cloud County, Kansas, 21 hogs, 246, \$3.10
S. H. Golden, Grundy County, Missouri, 12 hogs, 182, \$3.10
William Selfert, Leavenworth, Kansas, 48 hogs, 188, \$3.10
Chester Atterberry, Miami County, Kansas, 17 hogs, 189, \$3.10
Morris Armstrong, Linn County, Kansas, 11 hogs, 168, \$3.10
O. G. Gull, Farnas County, Nebraska, 48 hogs, 215, \$3.05
Tom Glibb, Bates County, Missouri, 48 hogs, 215, \$3.05
Andrew Jensen, Ellis County, Kansas, 18 hogs, 213, \$3.05
W. E. Day, Miami County, Kansas, 18 hogs, 210, \$3.05
G. H. Hootch, Linn County, Kansas, 17 hogs, 200, \$3.05
John Grother, Linn County, Kansas, 51 hogs, 210, \$3.05
W. J. Jamison, Franklin County, Nebraska, 22 hogs, 220, \$3.05
William Wagner, LaFayette County, Missouri, 35 hogs, 265, \$3.05
W. H. Shurtz, Osage County, Kansas, 18 hogs, 165, \$3.05
Hubert F. U. Riley County, Kansas, 20 hogs, 206, \$3.05
J. H. Driskill, Linn County, Kansas, 18 hogs, 213, \$3.05
McCarthy and Collingsworth, Meade County, Kansas, 59 hogs, 207, \$3.05
F. S. A. Jewell County, Kansas, 70 hogs, 223, \$3.05
Radcliff and Son, Osage County, Kansas, 27 hogs, 225, \$3.05
Ira Outshall, Harrison County, Missouri, 17 hogs, 184, \$3.05
O. G. Morton, Linn County, Kansas, 22 hogs, 219, \$3.05
Clarence Wickstrum, Riley County, Kansas, 28 hogs, 150, \$3.00
Herman Clausen, Miami County, Kansas, 18 hogs, 241, \$3.00
Don E. Page, Grundy County, Missouri, 33 hogs, 224, \$3.00
W. F. Park and Son, Henry County, Kansas, 20 hogs, 180, \$3.00
O. G. Morton, Linn County, Kansas, 24 hogs, 246, \$3.00
Frank Ostoff, Norton County, Kansas, 73 hogs, 199, \$3.00
Andrew Jensen, Ellis County, Kansas, 10 hogs, 223, \$3.00
Herring and Sons, Marshall County, Kansas, 26 hogs, 266, \$3.00
W. H. Smith, Henry County, Missouri, 16 hogs, 65, \$3.00
H. M. Foster, Coffey County, Kansas, 16 hogs, 65, \$3.00
Edgar Finley, Osage County, Kansas, 6 hogs, 65, \$3.00
John H. Bowers, LaFayette County, Missouri, 15 hogs, 150, \$3.00
Alfred Redmond, Mitchell County, Kansas, 70 hogs, 70, \$3.00
J. D. Wilcoxson, Johnson County, Missouri, 27 hogs, 71, \$3.00
Carl T. Grear, Bates County, Missouri, 16 hogs, 71, \$3.00
Mendell S. A. Charleston County, Kansas, 26 hogs, 74, \$3.00
Harold Mooney, Linn County, Kansas, 16 hogs, 65, \$3.00
B. B. Lucas, Douglas County, Kansas, 17 hogs, 75, \$3.00
B. B. Lucas, Douglas County, Kansas, 17 hogs, 75, \$3.00
Clark Johnson, Jackson County, Missouri, 16 hogs, 65, \$3.00
Erie S. A. Neosho County, Kansas, 17 hogs, 72, \$3.00
Ed Marsh, Folk County, Missouri, 17 hogs, 72, \$3.00
O. G. Morton, Linn County, Kansas, 20 hogs, 64, \$3.00
Alburt McCombs, Johnson County, Kansas, 30 hogs, 73, \$3.00
W. F. Arnold, Woodson County, Kansas, 23 hogs, 75, \$3.00
Wm Lyons, Washington County, Kansas, 23 hogs, 75, \$3.00
Mrs. Ophelia Lyons, Washington County, Kansas, 15 hogs, 88, \$3.00
C. D. Hull, Henry County, Missouri, 10 hogs, 60, \$3.00
B. G. Silfrie, Bates County, Missouri, 10 hogs, 60, \$3.00
H. D. Dyer, LaFayette County, Missouri, 20 hogs, 60, \$3.00
G. L. Todd, Barton County, Missouri, 28 hogs, 60, \$3.00
Wilson County, Douglas County, Kansas, 10 hogs, 80, \$3.00
LeRoy Hoffman, Dickinson County, Kansas, 18 hogs, 80, \$3.00
W. M. Hamilton, Livingston County, Missouri, 21 hogs, 61, \$3.00
Earl Reed, Neosho County, Kansas, 16 hogs, 54, \$3.00
J. R. Parker, Franklin County, Kansas, 16 hogs, 54, \$3.00
H. H. Hobson, Douglas County, Kansas, 13 hogs, 57, \$3.00

TO THE MEMBERSHIP

(continued from page 1)

The government did this very thing for wheat of the 1919 crop at a very small expense.

"Farmers for wheat and cotton are not getting more than one-fourth cost of production. They are getting less than cost for every product they sell. If it is right for the home folks to pay the farmers cost for that portion of the crop the home folks use then this bill is right."

"Under present marketing conditions the farmer has nothing to say about the prices of his products. Speculators on the exchange name the prices. This bill takes that authority away from the speculator in the portion used in home consumption. Senators, in the name of humanity, in the name of the general welfare of this Nation rescue us from the price fixing of the speculators on the exchanges."

"I suggest that if any amendments to the bill would make it read more clearly, as I have outlined above, that you offer such amendments."

"Yours truly,
John A. Simpson."

After three days of discussion the bill was recommitted to the Agricultural committee.

Those who voted to recommit it did so for the purpose of killing the bill. Those who voted against recommitting it have made a good record with the three farm organizations.

The following is the vote of the Senators from your state:

Arthur Capper—No.
George McGill—No.

BECAUSE IT WORKED

"It is not news that the speculators and gamblers in farm products are trying to destroy the agricultural marketing act," says the Oklahoma Cotton Grower, "but it may be news that some of the same folk who posed as friends of the act when it was being considered before congress some two and a half years ago, are now fighting for repeal of the legislation. The facts are that the farmer was asking for bread, and many thought they were giving him a stone when they gave him the agricultural marketing act. Since the act is proving to be of real assistance to cooperatives, some of the pharisees are trying to take it away from him."

A legal reserve life insurance company such as the Farmers Union offers that place of safety.

The officers and representatives of this Company are pledged to work and fight for the best interest of Agriculture and if you, my listeners, are eligible for our insurance, we will be glad to serve you.

AGRICULTURAL PLANKS

Below are printed some of the paragraphs contained in the platform adopted by the Republican delegates at the party convention held in Chicago last week. As soon as the Democratic convention has adopted a platform, those parts dealing with Agriculture will be published in the Kansas Union Farmer.

Agriculture

"Farm distress in America has its root in the enormous expansion of agricultural production during the war, the deflation of 1919, 1920, and the dislocation of markets after the war. There followed under Republican administrations, a long record of legislation in aid of the co-operative organization of farmers and in providing farm credit. The position of agriculture was gradually improved. In 1928 the Republican party pledged further measures in aid of agriculture, principally tariff protection for agricultural products and the creation of a federal farm board clothed with the necessary power to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer-owned and controlled stabilization corporations."

"Almost the first official act of President Hoover was the calling of a special session of congress to reconsider these party pledges. They have been redeemed."

"The 1930 tariff act increased the rates on agricultural products by 30 per cent, upon industrial products only 12 per cent. That act, which was so far as legislation can do, the protection afforded the farmer with the protection afforded industry and prevented a vast flood of cheap wool, grain, livestock, dairy and other products from entering the American market."

"By the agricultural marketing act, the federal farm board was created and armed with broad powers and ample funds. The object of that act, as stated in its preamble, was to promote the effective marketing of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce so that agriculture will be placed on the basis of economic equality with other industries. By encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations for their own control, and by promoting the establishment of a farm marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled co-operative associations."

"The federal farm board, created by the agricultural marketing act, has been compelled to conduct its operations during a period in which all commodity prices, industrial as well as agricultural, have fallen to disastrous levels. A period of decreasing demand and falling prices has intensified the problem of agriculture."

"Nevertheless, after only a little more than two years' efforts the federal farm board has many achievements of merit to its credit. It has increased the membership of the co-operative farm marketing associations to co-ordinate efforts of the local associations. By cooperation with other federal agencies, it has made available to farm marketing associations a large value of credit, which, in the emergency, would not have otherwise been available. Larger quantities of farm products have been handled co-operatively than ever before in the history of the co-operative movement. Grain crops have been sold by the farmer through his association directly upon the world market."

"Due to the 1930 tariff act and the agricultural marketing act, it can truthfully be stated that the prices received by the American farmer for his wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, flaxseed, cattle, butter and many other products, are higher than the prices received by the farmers of any competing nation for the same products."

"The Republican party has also

aided the American farmer by relief of the sufferers in the drought-stricken areas, through loans for rehabilitation and through road building to provide employment."

"The Republican party pledges itself to the principle of assistance to cooperative marketing associations, owned and controlled by the farmers themselves, through the provisions of the agricultural marketing act, which will be promptly amended or modified as experience shows to be necessary to accomplish the objects set forth in the preamble of that act."

"The party pledges itself to make such revision of tariff schedules as economic changes require to maintain the party of protection to agriculture with other industry."

"The American farmer is entitled not only to tariff schedules on his products but to protection from substitutes thereof."

"We will support any plan which will help to balance production against demand, and thereby raise agricultural prices, provided it is economically sound, and administratively workable without burdensome bureaucracy."

"The burden of taxation borne by the owners of farm land constitute one of the major problems of agriculture."

"President Hoover has aptly and truly said—'Taxes upon real property are easiest to enforce and are the least flexible of all taxes. The tendency under pressure of need is to continue these taxes unchanged in times of depression, despite the decrease in the owner's income. Decreasing price and decreasing income results in an increasing burden upon property owners... which is now becoming almost unbearable. The tax burden upon real estate is wholly out of proportion to that upon other forms of property and income. There is no farm relief more needed today than tax relief.'"

"The time has come for a reconsideration of our tax systems, federal, state and local, with a view to developing a better coordination, reducing duplication, and relieving unjust burdens. The Republican party pledges itself to this end."

"More than all else, we point to the fact that, in the administration of executive departments, and in every plan of the president for the coordination of national effort and for strengthening our financial structure, for expanding credit, for rebuilding the rural credit system and laying the foundations for better prices, the president has insisted upon the interest of the American farmer."

"The fundamental problem of American agriculture is the control of production to such volume as will balance supply with demand. In the solution of this problem the co-operative organization of farmers to plan production, and the tariff, to hold the domestic market for American farmers, are vital elements. A third element equally as vital is the control of acreage of land under cultivation, as an aid to the efforts of the farmer to balance production."

"We favor a national policy of land utilization which looks to the needs, such as the administration has already begun to formulate. Such a policy must foster reorganization of taxing units in areas beset by tax delinquency; and divert lands that are otherwise used for crop production to other uses. The national welfare plainly can be served by the acquisition of submarginal lands for watershed protection, grazing, forestry, public parks, and game reserves. We favor such acquisition."

The Tariff

"The Republican party has always been the staunch supporter of the American system of a protective tariff. It believes that the home market, built up under that policy, the greatest and richest market in the world, belongs first to American ag-

riculture, industry and labor. No pretext can justify the surrender of that market to such competition as would destroy our farms, mines and factories, and lower the standard of living which we have established for our workers."

"Because many foreign countries have recently abandoned the gold standard, as a result of which the costs of many commodities produced in such countries have at least for the time being, fallen materially in terms of American currency, adequate tariff protection is today particularly essential to the welfare of the American people."

"The tariff commission should promptly investigate individual commodities so affected by currency depreciation, and report to the president any increase in duties found necessary to equalize domestic with foreign costs of production."

"We favor the extension of the general Republican principle of tariff protection to our natural resource industries, including the product of our farms, forests, mines and oil wells, with compensatory duties on the manufactured and refined products thereof."

WHY WHEAT DOESN'T GO UP

(continued from page 1)

They made this statement. They argue that if they had been allowed to put all the Farm Board wheat on the market the price would have gone up, but as it is, the price is down. And at the same time they tell us they do not control prices on the board of trade and that supply and demand determines the price.

There is no question but what Mr. Carey told the truth. They could have put that wheat on the market and advanced the price at the same time. That is exactly what we have been telling our farm people for years—that the board of trade can and does put the price of grain practically anywhere it wants to—but this is the first time I have known them to make a public statement admitting it. In my opinion the traders have deliberately forced the price down recently to chastise the farmers and the Farm Board and to try to bring about a public demand that would force the Farm Board to turn this wheat over to them.

Of course, the amount of wheat left in farmers' hands at this time of the year is not large and yet if the farmers who still have some wheat could get the benefit of the price they are entitled to get under existing world conditions, it would be a material help to them and in turn to business conditions in this country. But instead of these "chances" for the farmer, who have been so "valiantly protecting" him from the Farm Board for the past two years, choose to keep the price down because it is part of their program and will make them more money.

It is easy to see that it would be a mighty fine thing for the grain dealers if they could get control of that wheat. In the first place they could advance the price, and selling it out on the advanced price, reap a nice profit. Also, while pulling that little stunt they could at the same time convince the public that it was the Farm Board that has been keeping the price of wheat down for the past two years because they could show that as soon as they got the wheat the price advanced. They would conveniently overlook calling the attention of anyone to the poor crop conditions over the world which are such as to warrant much higher prices than we are getting. Another advantage to the grain dealers in getting control of this wheat is that they would be entirely free again to manipulate the market as they did in the good old days before the Farm Board got on the job.

In this same issue of the grain market review is this statement taken from the Wall Street Journal: "Wall Street interests bought deferred wheat futures at Chicago Friday and Saturday in substantial volume for the first time since November. Reentrance of several prominent eastern groups into the wheat market is significant in that this buying is now going on prior to the time set in original plans of these interests who have intended to wait until spring wheat crop outlook in America and the Canadian northwest became more clearly defined, possibly later in June. Purchases could then be made on a market that would be held back by the first of the new winter wheat crop heading."

These are some of the speculators who, we have been told, are the people who bid the market up and help the farmer get a better price for his wheat. They wanted to buy some futures because they know crop conditions are such that the market ought to advance but they wanted to wait until people in the spring wheat territory were selling the new crop on the futures market so they could buy what they wanted without running the price up. We have been telling our farm people for years that these speculators have all their buying and selling planned in advance in the way it will make them the most money, without regard to legitimate supply and demand factors and without regard for the welfare of the producer, but this is the first time we ever knew them to admit it publicly.

And if you ask me how long this gambling at the expense of the farmer and this manipulation of the price of his products are to continue, I can tell you. It will continue as long as our farmers contribute to its support, in preference to organizing to market their own grain. The Wheat Growers Journal.

As flax is a poor weed competitor the crop should be sown on land that is fairly free of weed seed.

All of the counties in Maine, North Carolina, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Idaho are now practically free of bovine tuberculosis. North Dakota, Nevada, and Utah are almost tuberculosis-free and veterinary officials expect that these states will reach the goal in 1932 or early in 1933.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

MIAMI COUNTY MEETING

Sent Telegrams to Senators and Congressmen Urging Stay in Session Until Some Relief Has Been Given Farmers

Our quarterly meeting was held at Paola on Saturday, June 11. A small crowd was present, but its enthusiasm made up for its lack of numbers, and some very interesting discussions were indulged in.

It was ordered that we telegraph our Senators and Congressmen to hold Congress in session if possible until some relief measure was enacted to help agriculture. Railroads, banks, building and loan associations, and other big interests have been helped and a big political "I did it" is being sounded from the house-tops, while agriculture "mires on" in the mud of depression.

We are working in cooperation with the Tax Payers League and its program as to a big reduction in expenditures and we are asking our county commissioners not to add a penny to our tax until September 1. In fact, our tax paying periods should be February and September instead of December and June.

Many were sympathetic with State President Cal Ward in his serious sickness, and the general feeling is that our Union overworks all our state officials. This seems to be a fact as we look back into the past.

We are to try to hold our meetings at different localities in the future. Our first will probably be at the Indianapolis Local on their first meeting in July. Particulars will be given later.

Our legislative committee reports several new laws and amendments to present laws, but these suggestions will come up later and will be presented to our new law makers—and we can get them passed if we stick together. There never was a time when Agriculture should use its cooperative strength in framing some new laws and in repealing some old ones, as much as now.

You missed a good meeting. Don't let it occur again.

S. J. Lohr, President.
W. J. Prescott, Secretary.

CARGY LOCAL MEETING

The members of Cargy local enjoyed a very entertaining program pre-

sented by the 4-H club members of the Lone Star Local.

After the program the Cargy Local entertained Lone Star with ice cream and cake.

Over two hundred members from both locals were present.

Cargy extends a very cordial invitation to all visiting locals.

—Lloyd W. Coffman, Secy.-Theas.

GOOD CROWD ATTENDS WOODSON CO. MEETING

Approximately 150 people attended the meeting of the Woodson County Farmers Union, which was held in Yates Center on Friday evening, on June 10. Commendable interest in Farmers Union affairs was manifested.

The principal speaker was Wm. G. Bernhardt, of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. of Kansas City. Mr. Bernhardt gave an interesting report of the business being handled by the Farmers Union firm. That firm, which is the farmers' own firm, has attained a place right at the top on the Kansas City market, reported Mr. Bernhardt. This enviable position has been attained by the cooperation of those who believe in cooperative marketing and who put it into practice. Mr. Bernhardt was accompanied by W. F. O'Neal, hog salesman for the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company. Mr. O'Neal also made an interesting talk. These two men from the live stock firm made many friends among Woodson county Farmers Union folks.

The Woodson County meeting adopted the following resolution: Resolved that the following greeting be extended to Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union: The members of Woodson County Farmers Union at the regular meeting held at Yates Center on June 10, 1932, were much grieved to learn that you are still confined to your home because of sickness. We sincerely hope that you will speedily recover and be with the Union folks again.

R. A. Wright
Henry C. Burkle
G. A. Petty
Committee.

The next meeting of the Woodson County Farmers Union will be held with the Clay Bank Local on July 21, 1932—W. L. Habiger, Secretary.

HOG SUPPLIES MAY DECREASE

Market supplies of hogs in the United States and Europe will probably decrease during the next few months; nevertheless, they are likely to be larger than in the corresponding period last year, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its current report on world hog and pork prospects.

Reduced supplies of cured pork in Great Britain during the first half of May, because of Danish labor disturbances in export slaughter houses, resulted in a temporary improved market for pork in British markets, but European countries other than Denmark profited most from the sharply higher prices during the period. There was some increased interest in North American cured pork, but Canada got the bulk of the business. The exchange rates favor that country. The Danish labor dispute was settled and slaughtering was resumed on May 12.

Prices of hogs in the United States and Europe reached the lowest levels in several months in May and early June. Prices in this country and abroad also continued to decline during the month. The bureau reports that storage supplies of pork and lard in the United States continued moderate during May despite the marked increase in slaughter. Exports of pork and lard from principal ports were larger in May than in April.

WHEAT MOVEMENT RAISES FARM EXPORT FIGURES

Increased exports of American wheat and flour in April lifted the index of exports of forty-four farm products to the highest figure in eight months, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The index of all agricultural exports in April was 80, compared with 68 in April, 1931, and with 65 in April, 1932. For all commodities except cotton, the index was 81 this April compared with 81 in April a year ago.

Reduced wheat supplies in principal importing countries, says the bureau, resulted in more active buying by European countries. The index for wheat and flour exports rising to 131, or the highest April index since 1927. Total exports so far this season—July 1, 1931 to April 30, 1932—were placed at 118,882,000 bushels of wheat compared with 109,415,000 bushels in the corresponding ten months a year ago. Of this year's total, 22,520,000 bushels went to China, and 16,965,000 bushels to the United Kingdom.

Exports of cotton in April registered a sharp decline from the unusually heavy exports of the seven preceding months; nevertheless, they were larger than in any April since 1922, with the exception of April, 1927, and the index figure was 80. Sales to European markets were much larger than in April a year ago. Total exports of cotton in the ten months ended April 30, 1932 amounted to 8,799,000 bales compared with 6,429,000 bales in the corresponding period a year ago.

The bureau's indexes of agricultural exports in April are as follows: All commodities 80; all commodities except cotton 81; grains and products 112; animal products, 51; dairy products and eggs, 108; fruit, 195; cotton fiber, including lint, 80; wheat, including flour, 131; tobacco, 10; hams and bacon, 24; lard, 91. The index is based on the period July, 1909 to June, 1914, for which the index figure is 100.

Of 784 large corporations answering a questionnaire on air travel, 378 reported they found the need for air travel was increasing.

It was mentioned in the meeting that the opposing forces realize the likelihood of success for the proposed amendment, and that it is because of this realization that they have seen fit to organize early in the campaign.

Not "Just Another Tax"

Several proponents of the income tax amendment are of the belief that the measure was defeated at the last election because its enemies were able to make the voters believe, in a large measure, that it would be "just another tax," according to the expressions heard at the Topeka meeting. One of the truths which the Income Tax Association expects to establish and to broadcast to all the voters is the fact that the income tax will be a replacement tax which will cut down the tax burden carried by property owners, and that it will come from those who receive incomes and who possess wealth which is not now taxable.

The matter of organization was given a great deal of consideration at the Topeka meeting. It is believed that the organization scheme as finally adopted will effectively reach into virtually every community in the state. A vice president was named for each congressional district. These vice presidents or district chairmen are charged with the responsibility of organization in their respective districts. The men chosen have reputations for getting things done.

The existing farm organizations and their county and community divisions will be largely used in extending the work into the various communities. A speakers' bureau has been established which will provide speakers at various meetings that will be called.

Ralph Snyder, of Manhattan, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, was elected president of the league.

Ed Archer of Hiawatha was elected vice president, and W. W. Finney of Emporia, secretary-treasurer.

District chairmen are: First district, John Frost, Blue Rapids; Second district, John O. Morse, Mound City; Third district, Simon Webb, Pittsburg; Fourth district, Sen. A. K. Barnes, Alma; Fifth district, E. C. Mingenbach, McPherson; Sixth district, Tom J. Hill, Logan; Seventh district, Robert Ackley, Garden City.

The league's publicity is to be handled by W. L. White, Emporia; F. H. Lynn, Salina; C. C. Cogswell, Pretty Prairie; E. G. Tharp, Protection; Leslie Wallace, Larned; Mrs. Cora Lewis, Kinsley, and Leslie Doud, Topeka.

Harry Wright of Topeka, and Sen. H. W. Behrens of Lyndon, will be in charge of the speakers' bureau. The finance committee is composed of W. W. Finney, J. D. Joseph of White-water, John Frost and Richard Humphries.

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery, Office Equipment

Printing

Consolidated

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards.....	20 for 5c	per dozen.....	10c
Credentia blank.....	10 for 5c	Secretary's Minute Books.....	50c
Demit blank.....	15 for 10c	Business Manuals, now used	
Constitutions.....	6c	instead of Ritual, each.....	5c
Local Sec'y Receipt Books.....	25c	Farmers' Union Watch Fobs.....	50c
Farmers Union Buttons.....	25c	Ladies Auxiliary Pins.....	50c
Farmers Union Song Leaflets,			

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

The Farmers Exchange

Where Farmers Buy and Sell

RATES FOR ADVERTISING IN THIS CLASSIFIED SECTION
BACH INSERTION PER WORD 3c

Terms cash in advance and where check accompanies order for four or more insertions the rate will be 2½c per word per insertion.

Number of words	1	2	3	4	5
10	30	60	90	1.00	1.25
11	33	66	99	1.10	1.38
12	36	72	1.08	1.20	1.50
13	39	78	1.17	1.30	1.63
14	42	84	1.26	1.40	1.75
15	45	90	1.35	1.50	1.88
16	48	96	1.44	1.60	2.00
17	51	1.02	1.53	1.70	2.13
18	54	1.08	1.62	1.80	2.25
19	57	1.14	1.71	1.90	2.38
20	60	1.20	1.80	2.00	2.50
25	75	1.50	2.25	2.50	3.13
30	90	1.80	2.70	3.00	3.75

REGISTERED Guernsey Bull, one year old. Good type and production.—Megil Bros., Cawker City, Kansas. 6-23 p.

TOBACCO—Postpaid. Aged in bulk. Good, sweet chewing, 10 pounds, \$1.50; smoking \$1.10.—MARVIN STOKER, Dresden, Tenn.— tlc

SUMMER PRICES on Chickens and Eggs, White Giant chicks \$8.50 per 100; Black Giants and Buff Minorcas \$5.50 prepaid. THE THOMAS FARMS, Pleasanton, Kans.— tlc

REAL NANCY HALL Sweet Potato plants, 20 cents, 100; \$1.50, 1000 F. O. B.—Gus Puttkamer, Columbus, Kansas. 6-30p

WANTED—Position as manager of Farmers' Store, ten years experience as manager—references from former employers. A fiend for work. Satisfied with small salary during depression. If you don't need me now save this until you do.—C. M. Sallee, Wray, Colo.

Reader's Order for Classified Advertising

KANSAS FARMERS UNION,
Farmers Union Building, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:

Please start my ad containing..... words, to run..... times in your paper. I enclose a remittance of \$..... to cover cost of these insertions.

Name.....

Address.....

Here is the ad:.....

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS

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

WATCH THIS AD FOR THE NAMES OF YOUR HOME AGENTS

This is a partial list of our agents by counties Another list will be published next week.

ATCHISON COUNTY H. C. Schrader, Cummings Mrs. W. R. Furman, Huron JEFFERSON COUNTY J. W. Jiams, Grantville Frank L. Mangold, Meriden Fred Michael, Perry E. W. McHenry, McLouth DOUGLAS COUNTY James W. Anderson, Lone Star Frank Fox, Lawrence C. C. Gerstenberger, Eudora Chas. J. Gleason, Baldwin	Crisie Richardson, Lawrence, R. 1 Oscar T. York, Vinland R. E. Tatcher, Overbrook G. W. Cashman, Lecompton Walter G. Oehrie, Overbrook FRANKLIN COUNTY John F. Fiehler, LeLoup E. O. McFadden, Pomona Chas. W. Warren, Wellsville R. E. Tatcher, Overbrook M. R. Wren, Williamsburg L. A. Zerbe, Ottawa R. O. Dyer, Pomona	I. R. Keagy, Ottawa S. J. Lohr, Wellsville ANDERSON COUNTY Mrs. C. Y. Johnson, Garnett Deane L. Smith, Colony J. W. VanHercke, Westphalia C. A. Watkinson, Garnett R. C. Donald, Kenda ALLEN COUNTY G. B. Rose, LeHarpe C. A. Houk, Moran M. N. Bradley, Neosho Falls
--	---	--

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