The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION COOPERATION

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FARM BILL WILL SOON BE A LAW

Cal Ward, President of the Kansas Farmers Union, Sends Air Mail Report on Doings In Washington

NEED IMMEDIATE HELP

Trying to Shape Provisions of Bill so Western Kansas Wheat Farmers Can Get Help This Season; Welfare of All in Mind

This week we have an airmail report on the Washington situation direct from our state president, Cal A. Ward. Mr. Ward has been in Washington for several days, conferring with the leaders and doing his utmost to see that Kansas farmers' interests are well represented and safeguarded in the shaping of the new policies. Mr. Ward likely will remain in Washington several days longer, for he feels that he should not leave as long as there is anything he can do to further the welfare of the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union, or of Kansas farmers generally.

Mr. Ward heads his report: "FARM BILL WILL SOON BECOME LAW." It follows:

The farmers of the nation have been patiently waiting for the 73rd Congress to enact into law Rosevelt's proposed Farm Bill. The distressed condition of American agriculture is of such a nature and character that emergency action is required and demanded.

The writer upon invitation has been in Washington for one week endeavoring as much as is humanly possible to inject some of the views of our people into the shaping of the policy as it applies to the administration of the Act. We have conferred not only with several of the farm leaders but in addition with some of the staff of the Department of Agriculture. It will be of special interest to our readers to know that the Kansas Farmers Union will continue to be consulted on items of policy and administration.

Final consideration of this Farm Relief Commodity Bill unfortunately was delayed because of two big amendments dealing with refinancing farm debts and currency inflation. Apparently the mind of the President was that these two amendments should be attached to the price fixing or price influencing measure. The Senate added 84 amendments and the Bill finally reached conference last Thursday morning, May 4th. The House and Senate conferees reported out the Bill Friday night. Both the House and Senate will in all probability consider and dispose of it by Monday or Tuesday of this week, then it will go to the President for his signature.

It is well again at this time to declare the purpose of this new Act. It's purpose is to give the farmer (for that portion needed for domestic consumption) a minimum price equal to the purchasing power he enjoyed during the five year period, 1909-1914. To illustrate: if, during 1909 to 1914, a wheat binder could be bought for 150 bushels of wheat, then under the principle and purpose of the new Act, no matter what price is asked for a binder, the job of the United States Department of Agriculture is to see that the farmer gets a price for 150 bushels of wheat consumed in the domestic market which will buy a binder. A complete list of prices the farmer must pay (including taxes, interest, etc.) will be computed into an average "index" of cost in terms of a bushel of wheat and that becomes the "parity price" he is to receive on that portion of his wheat used in this country. Dependent upon the annual production of wheat as against the "home" needs, the Government will determine whether the farmer gets the "parity price" on three bushels out of four, or four out of five, or nine out of ten as the case may be.

We have discussed the program or plan or mechanics which may be

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SEE POSSIBILITY OF MERGING FARM PAPERS

Under the heading, "Another Tie that Binds," the Kansas section of the Bureau Farmer, official paper of the Farm Bureau, has this to say:

At a meeting of the Committee of Farm Organizations, held in Manhattan April 7, a committee was authorized to investigate the practicability of consolidating the Kansas Farm Organization papers into one publication. As the matter now stands we have the "Grange Monthly," the "Union Farmer" and the Bureau Farmer, each going to the membership of the respective organization.

Some of the co-operative groups have some means of publicity and some have none. The Union Oil Company is contemplating a publication.

The idea of the proposed plan is that such a publication would carry departments for each organization in addition to a general department, under supervision of a competent and qualified editor, and that the combined paper should go to the home of each member of any one of the affiliated organizations. A conservative estimate would place the subscription list, under present conditions at 75,000, after all duplication is eliminated.

There seems no precedent for such an action, but it would serve also to present real possibilities since our Kansas farm organizations are working so well together. Its success would, of course, depend on a continuation of that fine spirit of co-operation.

Officials of the Kansas Farmers Union have been more or less noncommittal on this subject, preferring to hear what the membership would say, first. Of course, no action could be taken on such a matter before the annual meeting next October. However, this paper would be glad to have opinions from members who are interested.

EXPECT SEASONABLE BREAK

It is close to that time of year when a seasonal break in lamb prices may be expected, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College. The first 10 days of May are usually stronger than the remainder of the month. Some California spring lambs are already appearing on the market, and the southern corn belt lambs are early this year. Since 1920, there have been 9 price advances, 1 decline, and 2 steady prices during the first 10 days of May; while during the last 10 days of May, there have been 6 advances and 6 declines in the last 12 years. This indicates that the middle to the last of May is usually close to a seasonal break in price. Again it must be remembered that with the inflationary measures now being davocated, these breaks might not appear as drastic as they have in the past.

BROADCASTS AND PICTURES TO TELL COOPERATIVE TALE

Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations Sponsors New Type of Educational and Cooperative Feature for Kansas Farmers

IN NINETY COUNTIES

June 17, 9 p. m., Time Set for Farmers to Gather in Many Groups to Listen to National Farm Leaders and to See Picture Films

You have heard it said that one man cannot be more than one place at one time. Any one who believes that must be old-fashioned, for on June 17, at some central place in each of 90 different counties, Kansas farmers will see and hear a number of our national farm leaders. Each community will see and hear the same leaders, and the things they talk about, at the same time the other communities see and hear them. It's this way:

On June 17, from 7 to 9 p. m. a radio program on cooperative grain marketing will be broadcast from three Kansas radio stations. Film strips showing pictures of the things the speakers are talking about, as well as the speakers themselves will be used to help make the talks clear and understandable.

This sort of program is something new. It is being sponsored by the Committee of Kansas Farm organizations.

How Farmers National Grain Corporation, Chicago, is serving as a central selling agency for the 28 state-wide grain cooperatives that formed it; and why every grower of grain should patronize it, will be the central theme of the talks and pictures. These addresses will be given at Station WIBW, Topeka, and will go out over leased wire to Station KFBI, Abilene, and to Station KGGF, Coffeyville. Four receiving sets at each meeting place will pick up the broadcast, while film strips, showing the size and extent of the nation-wide grain-marketing cooperative, will be used before each county audience.

Participating in the program will be Senator Arthur Capper; C. E. Huff, Chicago, president of Farmers National; Cal Ward, Salina, president of Kansas Farmers Union; Carl C. Cogswell, Topeka, Master of Kansas Grange; Ralph Snyder, Manhattan, president of Kansas State Farm Bureau; L. E. Webb, Dodge City, a director of Farmers National Grain Corporation; Edward Travis, Imperial, Nebr., president of Equity Union Grain Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. G. Tharp, Protection, president of the Farmers Cooperative Commission Company, Hutchinson; E. A. Crall, president of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Erie.

A marketing committee in each county, made up of the heads of the various cooperative and general farm organization leaders, will be in charge of arrangements and of the meeting the night of the broadcast. This, of course, includes local and county Farmers Union leaders. It is estimated that between 50,000 and 100,000 farmers will be found in the 90 assemblies, to say nothing of those in the country and city who will listen in at home.

While it will be possible for those farmers who have radio sets in their home to receive this unique program, yet it will be much better for them if they can arrange to attend one of the central gatherings. In this way, they will have the benefit of the pictures, too.

This is something worth boosting. Farmers will be repaid for their efforts if they help as much as possible in getting out a large crowd for the central gatherings. Announcements will be made as soon as possible stating the places where the central gatherings will be held.

WIBW RADIO SCHEDULE

The schedule for the regular Farmers Union broadcasts over WIBW, Capper Publication Radio Station at Topeka, includes the following:

May 11, Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery.

May 18, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company.

May 25, Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

These programs begin at 7:30 o'clock each Thursday evening.

WAR DEBTS

It begins to look more as though Europe will crawl out of the payment of their war debts. Of course someone has to foot the war bills and if Britain and France succeed in securing further delays in debt-paying the American taxpayers will have to make up their minds it is up to them to pay for the enthusiasm of 1917 in thinking they could secure the peace of the world forever and forever by such sacrifices as were made by our American men on Flanders Field, says an exchange.

Arsenate of lead is the spray to use in the control of the Colorado potato beetle because it spreads over all the leaves of the plants and it sticks to the leaves, according to E. G. Kelly, extension insect control specialist, Kansas State College. The spray mixture should be 2 pounds of the arsenote of lead in 50 gallons of water. Stir the mixture all the time that it is being applied to the potato vines.

MAY VOTE ON FRAZIER BILL

If one hundred forty-five Congressmen sign a petition for bringing the Frazier Bill out of the committee and to a vote in the House, the vote will be taken, according to a recent communication from John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers Union. Congressman Swank of Oklahoma laid such a petition on the desk on May first.

Wires from locals or from members asking their Congressmen to sign this petition will be effective. Do it.

FARMERS UNION TO BE REPRESENTED IN CO-OP LEAGUE TOUR

Some Fifty Kansas Points to be Visited by Members of the League, Accompanied by Farm Organization Heads as Guests

KANSANS SEE KANSAS

Similar Tour was Made Last Winter in Different Part of State; to Go as Far West as St. Francis on this Trip

The Kansas Farmers Union will take part in the next state-wide tour which will be sponsored by the Kansas Cooperative League. This tour will visit some 50 Kansas towns and cities in central and western Kansas, and begins on May 22, ending on May 27. The leaguers will represent Kansas industry, agriculture and commerce.

Heads of the League have asked the heads of the farm organizations to accompany them on the tour, as their guests. The same arrangement was followed in a similar tour, over a different part of Kansas, last winter. The Farmers Union will be represented on the tour. Incidentally, the Farmers Union is to have a few guests at each luncheon and dinner stop. The tour will be made in chartered busses.

The purpose of the tour, according to W. J. Bryden, president of the league, is to continue the campaign of education that the organization started three years ago, and which has resulted in a wider appreciation of the values of patronizing home industries.

Luncheon meetings will be held at Junction City, Lyons, Dighton, St. Francis, Smith Center and Clay Center. Dinner programs have been arranged for Salina, Dodge City, Colby, Norton and Beloit. Other cities to be visited on the tour include Wamego, Manhattan, Abilene, Lindsborg, McPherson, St. John, Kinsley, Jetmore, Ness City, Scott City, Oakley, Goodland, Atwood, Oberlin, Phillipsburg, Downs, Cawker City, Glen Elder and Glasco.

Bryden said the primary purpose of the tour would be to stress "how to maintain and increase present day payrolls, to support labor, industry and commerce of the state at the present time, and how to avoid discharging old employes who are dependent upon Kansas industry for food, fuel and clothes."

"The league is fully persuaded," said Mr. Bryden, "that to meet this problem there is but one solution—and that is the ability of Kansas owned industry and trade to sell more Kansas coal, gas, oil, flour, meats and other Kansas made goods, securities and insurance, which is both convenient and conomical, and which more than anything else will contribute to the employment of coal miners, oil workers, railroad men and thousands of employes of other purely local industries and institutions."

NEW IDEA IN PAYING FARMERS UNION DUES

W. H. Reynolds of Conway Springs, a man who has had much to do with the history of the Farmers Union in Kansas, writes an interesting letter in which he tells of the way they collect dues in his local, Zephyr Local No. 1622, in Sumner county. He writes:

"We have made a new plan for collecting dues. We pass the hat at each meeting, and let each member pay just what he can, or what change he happens to have in his pocket. The secretary applies this amount, each time, to his dues."

This plan is working quite well at this local. It no doubt would work as well in other locals. It is a little easier on a member to pay a little at a time. It doesn't take long, paying a quarter or a half dollar, or some other amount each time, to get the whole thing paid.

Incidentally, Mr. Reynolds says a new spirit is evident in his local. They have some lively meetings. They are planning now for a picnic down in that neighborhood in the near future.

Pick up the above idea in your own local, and see how it works.

COOPERATIVE CONVENTION

Bills are out announcing a big time and interesting program to be had at McCook, Nebraska, when the annual conventions of the Equity Union Grain Co., and the Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery Co., are held on May 16 and 17. This is one of the big cooperative events of the year in Nebraska.

SENATOR WHEELER TALKS ON SILVER REMONETIZATION

Delivers Address over NBC Radio Network, Explaining Need of Sufficient Primary Money in United States as Standard of Exchange

ADMIRES ROOSEVELT

Points out Fallacy of Those Who Fear Country would be Flooded with Silver if it Had Equal Privileges with what Gold Now Enjoys

Burton K. Wheeler, Montana senator, who is the author of the "Wheeler Bill' for the remonetization of silver, spoke recently over the NBC radio network. The Farmers Union stands for the passage of the Wheeler bill into law. Readers of this paper will be glad to read Mr. Wheeler's radio address, which follows:

Remonetization of Silver

If I were an artist, I would picture Uncle Sam as a great, sleeping giant waking to find himself bound hand and foot, and struggling to free himself of the fetters placed upon him by his own children and his supposed friends. I would show how his own trusted financial leaders had betrayed his confidence, and how his former allies, England and France, in the World War. were plotting his economic ruin. I would picture on his face surprise, then disillusionment, followed by determination to be free.

For several years I have been trying to tell the American people that our primary money was not sufficient, and that low commodity prices were due to this shortage of primary money. More than a year ago, I introduced my bill for the remonetization of silver in the United States Senate. It was ridiculed by the press and by some political leaders in both parties, but, because of its merit, and because it offers the only safe method of enlarging our primary money and raising commodity prices, it is now supported by many financial and political leaders, as well as by the Farmers' Union and millions of people in every walk of life.

I shall not attempt to paint a picture of economic conditions today with its millions of unemployed men and women vainly seeking work and facing actual starvation, for these conditions are known to everyone. Nor shall I give much time to a consideration of the forces responsible for this depression, save as it is necessary to an intelligent diagnosis of the evils which we are attempting to cure.

I sincerely hope that no farmer or other listener to my words today will misinterpret my attitude toward the national administration. I have profound admiration for the courage and alacrity with which the President and his coworkers have taken up the stupendous ask which confronted them on assuming the responsibility of government. I also trust that no citizen will forget when he is disposed to criticize anything which has been done or which it is proposed to do, that this administration took over the reins of government when the Nation was in a state of almost complete financial, industrial, and agricultural collapse. It would be beyond the powers of any group of human beings to completely rectify that tragic situation in a relatively few days, a few months, or even a few years, or to do it at all without perhaps making some tactical errors in the method of approach to the enormous task.

But I do want to say that real friendship for the administration is not best expressed by unreasoning approval of every suggestion which might be credited to those in authority. The real friends of the administration will leave the praise largely to those who are always seeking to reach the favor of any man who happens to be in authority. And those real friends will submit constructive criticism to any proposed measure which they deem unsound and will continue to make suggestions along the lines which they believe would be most helpful to the Nation and in that manner to the administration itself.

History should warn the President that at the hour of his greatest national acclaim he should be most thoughtful of his future. I do not forget that 4 years ago at this time it was almost sacrilege to question the superhuman wisdom of the great engineer, who then occupied the White House nor do I forget the relatively few years ago when President Wilson was the recipient of world-wide acclamation almost bordering on idolatry.

I need not remind you of the unhappy ending in both of these cases. It is a wise public official who never forgets that the approval of today may become the condemnation of tomorrow. The way to avoid that reaction is to make sure that the plans pursued will stand the test of time and permanently react to the welfare and prosperity of the people. In my long years of public service I concede that I have often been accused of radicalism, but never so far as I know of a lack of courage of my own convictions. When I analyze the proposed financial measure I begin to wonder if I am not, after all, the conservative instead of, as I have often been called, radical. So-called "conservatives" propose measures to give the President of the United States the power to revaluate the gold dollar up to 50 per cent at any time he may see fit. When and if that is done there will be no lasting stability in the money standard of this or any other country. When we delegate to the Secretary of Agriculture the power to tax the people almost at will; when we give the President the power to dictate wage reductions, reductions in the pensions paid; when we give him full authority over the railroads, and then give him the right to fix the gold content of the dollar, the people who are clamoring that we should do this should realize that we are going a long way toward destroying our form of representative government and coming mighty close to setting up a dictatorship in the White House. It may be that our form of government has so far failed that the time has come to abandon it, but I am old-fashioned enough to still believe in the fundamental principle upon which the Governmenmt was founded. It should be remembered that power delegated by the people is seldom returned to them.

The drastic action now taken by our Government was forced upon us by advantage which other countries had over us in world trade due to their depreciated currencies.

Suppose we should reduce the gold content in our dollar and thereby cheapen the dollar—it is my judgment that other nations would immediately debase their currencies in order to try and hold the commercial advantage they now enjoy. There would probably follow a currency debasement race between the nations of the world that would soon destroy all currency standards and lead to a world inflation that might easily destroy our present social order.

On the other hand, the adoption of bimetalism by the United States would set an example that other nations of necessity have to follow, with profit to themselves and no injury to anyone else. It is the only common ground on which the nations can meet on perfect equality and safety.

During the last 60 days the whole world-wide financial situation has attracted the attention of mankind. The struggle for commercial advantage between nations through the manipulation of monetary exchange was never more keen than at the present time. Ever since England went off the gold standard she has forced the pound sterling down and the American dollar up, because that gave her a commercial advantage by giving her a lower production cost than the United States under the gold standard. For some mysterious reason our great financial and political leaders joined forces with the Birtish and did all in their power to force the purchasing power of the dollar upward. This resulted, of course, in forcing down commodity prices until they reached new low levels, and this, in turn, brought bankruptcy and ruin to agriculture and industry and unemployment to millions of American workers.

When the United States placed an embargo on the exportation of gold and officially announced that the United States had gone off the gold standard, the exchange value of the dollar started to return to normal, and commodity prices began to rise. This greatly disturbed the British, because, in this movement of the dollar they saw clearly the possibility of losing the commercial advantage they have enjoyed since they left the gold standard. In an Associated Press dispatch from London on April 20 I read: "England's main concern is that trade advantages which she enjoyed because of her debased currency after her departure from the gold stndard might no longer exist."

I am not blaming England for manipulation of her currency so as to benefit herself commercially, but what shall we say concerning American financiers who have worked day and right against the best interests of the American people?

For one thing I am thankful. We now have a clear picture of the whole world-wide financial situation. It is no longer necessary to argue that our financial structure is completely inadequate. Every thoughtful man knows that the world now stands at the cross roads and that the next 12 months may decide the destiny of our present civilization. Shall we follow

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KINNEY POINTS TO DANGER IN DIRECT MARKETING OF HOGS

Widely Known Kansas Farmers Union Leader Makes Study of Dangerous Practice of Direct Selling, and Tells What he Has Learned

HEED DANGER SIGNAL

Former Editor, Now with Live Stock Firm, Will Tell in Series of Articles, Details of Bab Effects; First Article This Week

A. M. Kinney, now associated with the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., at Kansas City and Wichita, is waging a war against direct buying and selling of hogs to the packers. Mr. Kinney has made a thorough study of this most important subject. What he has to say on it is of interest to all Kansas farmers.

As has been stated previously, Mr. Kinney is making many speaking engagements throughout Kansas. Any Farmers Union local or county organization who would like to have him to address meetings may get in touch with him by writing to G. W. Hobbs, manager, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The Kansas Union Farmer is glad to announce that Mr. Kinney, who by the way, formerly edited this paper, is writing a series of articles, to appear at different dates, for this paper. Mr. Kinney is an able writer and his offerings will be eagerly welcomed by the readers. The first installment has been received. It follows:

DANGER!
STOP—LOOK—LISTEN

We see these words on signs at railway crossings all over the country, and along the State and Federal highways we see slow signs and danger signs. They are put there to warn us of danger to our lives and our property; the most of us take heed of these signs and obey them.

There is danger threatening the very existence of one of the major farm industries, and although danger signs are being erected, and warnings being sent out to the farmers, yet they disregard these warnings and continue to support a system of marketing which is destroying the open competitive markets for live stock.

The buying of hogs in the country, and the consigning of hogs by shippers and farmers, direct to the packers, has grown to enormous proportions in the last eight years. From 1925 to 1933 this practice has increased more than 70 per cent, and during this time hog prices have decreased, as compared to cattle prices nearly 100 per cent. For more than fifty years, and until the packer buying of hogs in the country began to increase so rapidly, the price of hogs ranged either on a level or higher than fat cattle prices; today they are nearly 50 per cent below fat cattle.

The first of last April, according to Government report, there were only 26,000,000 pounds less of beef products in store than the five year average; but there were 317,000,000 pounds less of pork products in store than the five year average. So there is no economic reason for this great disparity in price between hogs and cattle. There is a reason however, and that is, with the packers receiving more than fifty per cent of their hogs direct, they are able, by staying out of the public markets, to manipulate the price of hogs, and depress the market at will.

In future articles, I shall attempt to show in detail just what this practice of selling direct to packers is doing to the hog industry.

A. M. KINNEY.

Work on Well Progressing

Work on the Shirley L. Clum, et al, E. D. Nelson No. 1 well in McPherson county is being carried on at a lively rate. The work of dismantling and transporting the rig from Oklahoma was greatly handicapped for a time by heavy rains both in Oklahoma and in Kansas; but that has been accomplished, and the operators are now speeding up the work of erecting the derrick, setting boilers, and completing other work preparatory to beginning actual drillig operations.

As this well is located on land pooled in The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company, the members of that oganization are in high hopes that this well will be a good producer. Three other eighties of pooled land adjoin the one on which the well is located, and another eighty lies just a quarter of a mile south. All of the pooled land in this block appears to be exceptionally well located.

A good well would mean a nice permanent income to every member of the pool; and with the further development of pooled land that will be sure to follow if this well is a producer, it can be easily seen that the position of the members of the pool will be indeed enviable.

The drilling rig, which is a 123-foot steel derrick rotary, is one of the best ever brought into this part of Kansas. The location is on the bank of a fine creek fed by a large spring. This insures an ample supply of water for all purposes, but to be doubly sure, a 1600-barrel supply tank is being erected for reserve purposes. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the necessity of stopping work once it has begun.

This is the first development of pooled land, and the members of The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company and of the Flag Oil Company are showing a fine spirit of cooperation in the project.

Mr. Clum and the officers and directors of the Royalty Company invite members to inspect the work at any time. They will be glad to have the members see the work as it progresses, as many have never seen a rotary rig in action. The well is located on the E. D. Nelson farm, two miles west and four miles south of Lindsborg.

More activity in the way of development is being carried on in McPherson county at this time than in any other county in the state.

"Big Nick" Speaks His Mind

The editor of the Kansas Union Farmer is indebted to Mr. Joe Nickell (Big Nick) who is the director of radio station WIBW, Topeka. The editor was scheduled to appear at that station and broadcast an address on last Thursday evening, on the regular weekly Farmers Union program.

Due to the heavy rain, the editor decided to go to Topeka on the train, rather than to drive. He received assurance that the train would get him there in plenty of time, and so waited for the train. At the last moment, however, after he pressed railroad officials for definite assurance, he was informed that the train could not, after all, get him there in time. It was then too late to drive, since the roads were slick and a heavy rain was falling.

But Big Nick saved the day. In response to a telephone call, he said: "Sure. I'll say somethting for you."

Big Nick is resourceful. He lives on and operates a little farm near Topeka, and he is a Farmers Union member. He keeps up on Farmers Union activities.

Mr. Nickell spoke intelligently and interestingly on the general agricultural situation, with particular reference to the necessity of organization among farmers. He mentioned several accounts of Farmers Union meetings which had been reported in the official newspaper, and pointed out the fact that farmers are keeping up with the times, and are keeping informed on subjects which involve their every-day progress. He called attention to the various Farmers Union activities, as reported in the Kansas Union Farmer.

"These 'Neighborhood Notes' clearly refute the statements which are put out by enemies of organized agriculture to the effect that farmers generally are not in sympathy or accord with their eaders," said Mr. Nickell. "A glance at them will show you that the rank and file of the Farmers Union membership realize the value of organization and leadership, such as is furnished by John Simpson, Cal Ward and others."

"When you read these 'Neighborhood Notes' you get your fingers on the real pulse of the grass roots," continued Mr. Nickell. "Every Kansas farmer should have access to this paper which is the official voice of a great farm organization.

"By reading this paper, you learn, or at least realize more clearly than you ever did before, that the Farmers Union is a real necessity for Kansas farmers. You read of the great benefits of cooperative effort, including cooperative marketing and cooperative purchasing. You are reminded of the great power which the Farmers Union wields with reference to national and state affairs. Your attention is called to things that get right down to cases. You get away from mere theory, when you read of actual happenings along cooperative lines."

And so we are indebted to Mr. Nickell, not alone for pinch-hitting for us, but for the fine things he said about the paper and the organization.

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Floyd H. Lynn.....Editor and Manager

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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, MAY 11, 1933

SOME THOUGHTS ON OUR PRESENT SITUATION

(By The Editor)

When you step aboard a modern railway train, when you select a seat and settle down comfortably in it, and when you feel the train start easily forward and you are on your way to your destination, you feel absolutely secure; and thoughts of danger are foreign to your mind. Perhaps you may have travelled on this very line, and made the same trip, many times before; and you never had seen or felt a hint of danger. You know that the engineer is a man of rugged strength. You know he is capable of quick, clear thinking; that he understands intimately the powerful, throbbing monster of steel and steam which responds to every movement of his hand. You know all this, yet gave it no particular thought.

But suppose the engineer should become suddenly ill, with the fireman also disabled and unable to help him. Suppose the engineer should become unable to work the controls, with the engine pulling its precious freight toward destruction. The train plunges through stop signals and thunders on down the tracks. It is the first intimation the conductor and the rest of the crew have had that something is wrong. The passengers sense impending danger. Soon there is confusion and panic. The conductor rushes forward to investigate. He learns the engineer is desperately ill. He shuts off the steam and power himself, and then calls a doctor forward. The train has stopped. There is no more progress. The locomotive has been out of control and has been damaged because of it.

The passengers become impatient. They want to go on, but the illness of the engineer and the damage to the locomotive make progress impossible. The logical thing is done. Assistance is called for, the engineer is treated by the doctor and is made well again. The locomotive is repaired and made good as new, and progress is resumed.

Let us translate this mythical episode so it will apply to our own situation.

The farmer is the engineer. Agriculture is the powerful locomotive which pulls the train. Our national structure is the train, and the citizens are the passengers. The distressing things which I have mentioned with reference to this mythical railroad train actually have happened to the farmer, to Agriculture and to this country with all its people. Instead of calling it an accident, we call it a depression.

Aid Finally Being Given

It has taken quite a while, but it appears now that the proper action is being taken. Aid is being, or about to be, administered to the engineer. Expert mechanics are looking over the locomotive and are preparing to make the necessary repairs. Announcement is made that progress soon will be resumed. Already, the passengers are forgetting their panic, and all have renewed confidence.

Of course this analogy of the railroad train and our country is but superficial. There is much behind this depression, this tragedy of economic inequality, that is not brought out in such a meager comparison. We have said nothing about placing the blame, and we have said nothing about giving credit to the proper individuals or groups for the recovery which seems to be coming about. Nor do we wish to be understood as saying that everything is now all right, nor that we can now settle comfortably back in our seats and expect everything to move smoothly from now on, without further effort on our part.

Former Futile Efforts

Our job really has only started. About the only definite thing accomplished so far is the realization on the part of our people that Agriculture is really the basic industry of this nation, and that it must be rehabilitated before prosperity can return. But with this realization as a basis, we really have something on which to work—we have a solid starting point.

Many futile efforts have been made to stem the tide of hard times for the nation. Most of these efforts were futile because the doctors—the lawmakers—deliberately refused to recognize fundamentals. They seemed willing to do anything, so long as it did not interfere with the privileges of the vested interests. Apparently, most of the attempted "cures" have been based on the false premise that our old money system, with its rotten background of usury on the part of Wall Street and international bankers, was of divine origin and absolutely could not be tampered with. Those who would correct the ills of this country were certainly on the gold standard. They could see no basic value in farm products or in labor. They proceeded on the theory that if farm products and labor by common men were rendered valueless because of the unreasonable value given to gold, then it was just too bad for the farmers and laborers. They apparently forgot that men live because of the work they do, because of the food they produce, because of the necessaries of life which they make and produce by honest toil. They would not recognize these basic things as standards of value, but chose to cling to a coveted metal as the standard of all values. They did this, knowing that only a fistful of men controlled the wealth of the nation on that basis. They did this knowing that by so doing, they automatically placed the producers of necessities on a starvation basis, and headed them rapidly toward a condition of abject slavery.

Those who were entrusted with the making of laws—those who made the rules which governed our national economic life—tried to revive a sick nation by administering more food and life-giving nourishment to about four men out of every hundred, leaving the other ninety-six men dependent on the mercy of the favored four. They did this, knowing full well that these four already had about ninety dollars' worth of this country's good things out of every hundred dollars' worth, leaving the other ninety-six men with ten dollars' worth to divide among themselves.

Let us illustrate this in another way: Here is a house badly in need of repair. Its foundations are crumbling. Its joists are sagging. It needs paint. Window lights are broken. The roof leaks. Many other parts need repairing—but, it has a good chimney. How shall we fix his house? Here is how it would be fixed, if the same principles were employed as were employed by those who refused to recognize the needs of our country's basic industries when they tried to cure the depression in this country: They would have applied a beautiful coat of golden paint to the chimney.

Had to Save "Sound Dollar"

Well, we know what finally happened. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was used to pour money in at the top of our economic structure. Maybe a little trickled down to where it was needed—but it was precious little. Maybe it did prevent the chimney from tumbling down and wrecking the entire structure; but the foundation was not touched. Wall Street and the international bankers, with their interests as firmly rooted in Europe as in America, controlled the lawmakers to such an extent that they regarded anything as unthinkable if it interfered with the "sound dollar." Any hint of radjustment or redistribution of wealth brought forth the cry of "Socialism" or "Communism."

Then the inevitable happened. Our monetary and credit system failed. Banks were closed while a moratorium was declared. Something had to be done. We looked about us, and saw that there was plenty to eat, but no medium of exchange to allow it to pass from one hand to another. We saw a land of plenty, with no one able to buy because we had no medium of exchange. We saw some twelve to fifteen millions of people ready to work and produce things to exchange for other necessities, but no medium of exchange available with which others could buy their products of labor, with the natural result that these millions remained unemployed. We saw farmers ready and able to produce food for all the rest of the world, but no medium of exchange to affect a transfer of farmers' products for the products of others. President Roosevelt stepped in, just as the old order of things was crumbling. Something had to be done. Communities prepared to issue scrip, thus to supply a temporary medium of exchange. The President appealed for divine guidance, and appealed for confidence on the part of the people. He appealed for the opportunty to guide us out of this tragic depression.

Coming of "New Deal"

President Roosvelt had one distinct advantage. The money barons had been exposed with the failure of the faulty system; so they were in no postion, for the moment, to hold him back as they had held others back for generations.

The next step was perfectly natural. We went off the gold standard. The fact was finally recognized that the things which sustain life are more important than the precious yellow metal. This brings us, by the employment of numerous shortcuts and omissions of numbers of really important events, up to the present time.

The Senate has passed the President's farm bill, and has added some features to it. The bill carries provisions for refinancing distressed farm loans, for devaluating the gold dollar, for recognition of silver, for expansion or inflation of the currency, for price fixing or price raising with reference to farm commodities, and gives broad discretionary powers to the President and to the Secretary of Agriculture. If put into effect properly, and if the administration is given the proper cooperation, this legislaton will offer a way out of this depression, and America will not be required to sacrifice its high standard of living. As this is being written, the House appears about ready for final passage of this bill.

Prices of commodities will rise. Purchasing power will be restored to farmers. Factories will have to reopen to supply the resulting new demand. Men will be put to work. A medium of exchange which does not favor the vested interests to the exclusion of all others will make it possible for men to trade among each other.

A general improved feeling will permeate the entire structure of our economic and social life as a nation. Where we have had uprisings and confusion, we will have peace and industry. Uprisings, revolts and confusion are bound to take place when one class is dominated and trodden underfoot by another class, and when only a handful of men are allowed to hold the whip hand over the masses, and at the same time gather to themselves all the good things and wealth of the nation. Such things are bound to happen, too, when honest, hard-working farmers are forced to give up their lifetime savings and lands and properties to those who toil not and produce nothing.

The new order of things places more importance on a stable value for necessary commodities than has been the case; even though it may be necessary to allow some deviation from time to time in the value of the gold in a dollar, or even to allow silver to enter into the valuation of the dollar. A way will be supplied for farmers to exchange commodities for manufactured goods, and for the manufacturer to exchange his goods for other things he needs.

The Farmers Union's Part

Throughout this whole discourse thus far, we have not mentioned the Farmers Union, and have not said a word about the influence which the Farmers Union, and organization among farmers, has had in helping to bring about a new deal. But we have had it in mind, and no doubt some of you who may be reading these lines have thought of it, too.

It may be news to some of you, but we believe most of you already know that the "new deal" is a twin brother to the policies expounded for years by the Farmers Union. In fact, the Farmers Union has crusaded along these lines. We have kept hammering away, in the face of almost unsurmountable odds, and now we see virtually the whole nation of common folks looking at the situation according to our preachings. We have joined hands with other farm organizations, and have succeeded in forcing the truth on some who were reluctant to see or receive it.

Franklin Roosevelt, before he was elected President, saw the justice of the demands made by organized farmers, and intimated that he would be guided by those demands, insofar as it might be possible for him to follow such demands. After his election, he said he wanted the composite program of farm organizations as a guide to his actions. After his induction into office, he called the farm leaders together for conference. The farm bill, known as the Roosevelt farm bill, resulted. Some things were added after the plan had been introduced in Congress. Most of these additions represent further concessions to demands of Agriculture.

Great Fight Still Ahead

We must be reminded, however, that the fight is far from won at this time. Those who have sought to exploit Agriculture, and to place farmers in the position of economic slavery to the vested interests, have not had a change of heart. They still will put their program into effect if given the slightest opportunity.

Our only assurance of keeping them out of power is through increasing our organized strength. The victories we have gained have come about through our own organization. Concerted action on our part as a unified body, strong because of numbers, is what is going to be necessary, if we are to retain our advantageous position, or to gain new victories.

Either Help or Hinder

You farmers who are with your brothers in this fight for better conditions; you farmers who realize the tragedy which would result if our old enemies get complete control again; you farmers who have children growing up, children who will have to face the fight which will not stop and who will be members of that great class known as Agriculture and who will either have an even break or will be forced to knuckle to the other classes; you farmers who know the value of organization: We urge you to become members of this, your militant farm organization. We warn you that when you stay on the outside and do not contribute, through membership, to the forward movement of Agriculture, your action has a deadly crippling effect on your own class of people. Through your neglect, you do precisely what our enemies would pay large sums of money to do if they could.

Our progress is being held back, therefore, not by those who openly oppose us, but by those who could, but do not, help in the forward movement.

We are sure our progressive, clear-thinking farmers do not sanction such a condition, especially after they once understand it. We appe l to all Kansas farmers, therefore, to join the Kansas Farmers Union—not next month, but now—for the need for strength exists now.

FARM BILL WILL SOON BE A LAW

(continued from page 1)

adopted by the Government in its efforts to do the job. Our group includes the important representatives or organized agriculture from the wheat section, namely, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana.

In our discussions with the various heads within the Department of Agriculture, we find these men have not as yet arrived upon an agreed plan of action. Of course, the Bill is not yet enacted and until it is they obviously cannot arrive at and adopt a definite plan. The writer is here in Washington to impress upon their minds that social justice demands that they step out at once on wheat (as late as it is for this crop) and take care of the wheat farmers who have put in a crop, regardless of any yield they may or may not get. Many of our Kansas farmers with good intent planted their usual acreage in wheat last fall. Especially in the western half of Kansas drought conditions have been such that our production will range from nothing up to a very small crop. These farmers will have to have help. It is obviously better for the Department of Agriculture to work this plan out so that they receive at an early date allotment certificates which can be cashed and in turn provide finance for working the ground, purchasing seed, and planting another crop. If this is not done our next action must be to urge the Department to provide a fund with which to purchase seed.

Our entire group is a unit in demanding real action and fair consideration for every wheat producer who is striving to furnish bread to the American family. We will stay together in an effort to do this job for our wheat farmers. We intend to protect their pride and years of honest effort and service to society against their names being registered on the scroll of charity.

Plans for influencing higher prices for other farm commodities such as cotton, hogs, and dairy products, of course are taking form and will be announced at an early date.

The membership of the Kansas Farmers Union may rest assured that the writer will do his best in helping to shape the general policy and the plans of administration. I am tremendously impressed with the sincerity of purpose of President Roosevelt. All will agree that he is showing courage and action. It is the patriotic duty of not only the farmers but every other citizen of our great commonwealth to back up the President in his attempt to right the economic ills of our country. It is a time when the representatives of all classes of society should constructively offer suggestions. The mental attitude of great masses of our people is strained to the breaking point and serious national difficulties can only be avoided through sane leadership accompanied by immediate action.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

W. P. Lambertson
May 6, 1933

World trade and war debts have become a regular horse trading proposition with each nation offering only blind animals. There is a lot of jockeying going on.

The aim of the sponsors of the new farm bill is to reduce production until it is more in line with market demands on the one hand and recapture lost foreign markets on the other. We are attempting to bring about an adjustment of production in industry and agriculture as a part of a comprehensive program to stabilize prices and eliminate the economic waste of surpluses. In the meantime it proposes to increase the production of money.

"With all the artificial divisions into holding companies and affiliated securities and God knows what other skulduggery, the corporate life in this country is rotten to the core." These were the words of Rep. James M. Beck, former Solicitor General during the passage of the Blue Sky Act. Previous to his public service he had been a corporation lawyer for seventeen years in Wall Street.

Possibly the most far-reaching proposal in this session is this maximum hour and minimum wage bill. Mrs. Pinchot with her picketing helped to dramatize for the attention of the country the sweat shop conditions of women and children in industry. Outside of the South this condition has developed since the depression. Certain manufacturers claim that to continue in business they had to resort to it. It is unbelievable and unspeakable. Many are coming to think that such a measure is necessary to save industry from the pirates and labor from no wages at all. We must restore mass buying power or we are gone.

"Every one's income is someone else's expenditure" we were told at one of our money question meetings. It follows that if no one spends there will be no incomes. The theory back of a federal public works program is that the government will have to take the lead in providing incomes if nearly everybody else is forced by low prices and unemployment to quit spending.

SHE'S BACK!

A LITTLE girl wandered away from her home near Atwater, Minn. She wanted to see the baby pigs and took the wrong turn. All night long the telephone girls summoned help — asking for men with lanterns and directing them to the scene of the search. At four in the morning, they brought that little girl safe and sound to her mother's arms.

How comforting to know that your telephone is within reach of your hand. How assuring to feel that it will bring the doctor or veterinarian or summon a neighbor in time of urgent need. Sickness, accident, fire or flood, social call or business transaction — through them all, it is your faithful servant. One call may be worth many times the cost of your telephone for years.

A BELL SYSTEM ADVERTISEMENT

On the average, potato seed treatment will increase yields from 30 to 35 bushels per care, reports E. H. Leker, extension plant disease specialist, Kansas State College. At the present price for seed treatment, the cost is much less than $1 per acre. Ceritified seed and other good seed of known origin yields from 30 to 50 bushels more per acre than the usual run of commercial seed. The cost here is from $1.50 to $2.50 per acre. Spraying, soil management and other practices have made a like improvement.

Various kinds of drugs, such as phenol, or carbolic acid, methelyne blue, certain arsenical preparations, the flaviness, and many other drugs in various forms, have been tried and experimented with in the endeavor to find a cure for Bang's disease, or infectious abortion, according to J. W. Lumb, Kansas State College extension veterinarian. Thus far, all efforts and experiments with drugs have failed to find one that could be relied upon to prevent or cure this disease.

100 Per Cent Locals

Below are printed the names of the locals, together with the counties in which they are located, with membership paid up 100 percent for 1933. Watch the list grow—and HELP THE LIST GROW.

Local	County
Fairview—2154	Allen county
Champion Hill—705	Phillips county
Swanson—1191	Clay county
Lone Willow—1083	Thomas county
Cottonwood—317	Cloud county
Collyer—941	Trego county.
Fairdae—927	Thomas county
Livingston—1984	Stafford county
Pleasant View—833	Washington county
Barrett—1071	Marshall county
Fairmont—967	Marshall county
Pleasant Hill—1175	Nemaha county
Admire—1255	Lyon county
Heart of America—2164	Wyandotte county
Sunny Slope—1861	Wabaunsee county
Liberty—883	Nemaha county
Brightside—1655	Jackson county
Trivoli—1001	Ellsworth county
St. Joe—2182	Cloud county
Spring Valley—1725	Miami county
Stone—792	Rooks county
Four Mile—1128	Clay county
Sunny Knoll—1377	Nemaha county
Redman—1624	Sumner county
Sunrise—1238	Marshall county
Kelly—1263	Nemaha county
Johnston—749	McPherson county
Prairie Dale—370	Russell county
Allen Center—2155	Allen county
Fairlawn—2658	Allen county
Silver Leaf—2156	Allen county
Hopewell—809	Marshall county
Pleasant Hill—1202	Riley county
Osage Valley—1683	Miami county
Cummings—1837	Atchison county
Dew Drop—454	Lincoln county
Rural Rest—2133	Saline county
Hustlers—691	Gove county
Little Wolf—1376	Ellsworth county
Three Corners—769	Russell county
Antioch—1121	Marshall county
Liberty—1988	Stafford county
Richland—968	Marshall county
Ross—1124	Clay county
Sand Creek—804	Rush county
Bethel—1969	Cowley County
Lincolnville—404	Marion county
Dist. No. 28—753	Trego county
So. Verdigris—1498	Greenwood county
Lena Valley—1538	Greenwood county
Cottonwood Grove—1604	Wabaunsee county
Lone Cedar—1864	Wabaunsee county
Axtell—1792	Marshall county
Scruby—1021	Washington county
Ark. Valley—2195	Sedgwick county
Obendorf—1275	Nemaha county
Sunflower—1181	Thomas county
Crooked Creek—1205	Riley county
Vespertine—1817	Douglass county
Custer—366	Mitchell county
Stony—2066	Cherokee county
Summit—992	Ellsworth county
Fairview—1663	Crawford county
Excelsior—1534	Scott county
Walsburg—1198	Riley county
Morganville—1778	Clay county
Walnut Grove—1308	Crawford county
Welda—2054	Anderson county
Pleasant Valley—1819	Franklin county
Hamlin—1820	Brown county
Sherwood—1158	Clay county
Oswego—2168	Labette county
Lone Star—917	Rush county

Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience, in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

JUNIOR COOPERATORS

Dear Junior Cooperators:

You remember, I told you a little about the Essay Contest last week—and this week, I'm going to give you all of the details about it. We have divided the Club into three general classes, according to age, as we finally decided that this would give everyone the most even chance.

Juniors from 6 to 9 years of age, are to write an essay, the title of which must be: "Why I'm Glad My Folks Belong to the Farmers Union."

Juniors from 10 to 13 are to entitle their essays, "How the Farmers Union Has Helped My Folks."

Juniors from 14 to 16 are to send in essays on the subject: "How to Get More Folks to Join Our Farmers Union Local."

Write in pen and ink, if possible, and on side of the paper only. Pencil written essays will be accepted, however. Number your pages and be sure to write your name, address and age on the top of each sheet.

A letter to Aunt Patience should accompany each essay for everyone is anxious to hear from many of you "old members" who haven't written for a long time.

Address the essays to "Aunt Patience, care of the Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas."

This contest will close Saturday night, June 24th. No essay will be accepted which is mailed later than midnight of this date. The complete list of prizes will be announced later. As stated last week, the first prize in each class, will be a wrist watch—so get busy all of you and put on your "thinking caps" right now.

Now, just because the close of the contest is several weeks off—don't put off writing yours too long. Think about your title for a while before you write—but do it while the matter is fresh in your mind and remember, that "once begun is half done."

Here's wishing luck to you all—

—Aunt Patience.

Oakhill, Kans, April 14 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

We four little girls wish to join your club. Our names are Aileen Adee, age 9, birthday June 24; Eva Gray, age 11, birthday October 11; Lela Yonally, age 10, birthday April 5; and Florence Crane age 8, birthday, June 10. We like very much to read your letters in the Farmers Union.

For pets we each have a pony, which we enjoy riding in the summer months. We would like very much to have a pin each.

Please send all of them to Florence Crane Oak Hill, Kansas.

Thanks.

Florence Crane

Dear Florence:

I should like very much to have Aileen, Eva and Lela belong to our Club—but it is a rule of the Club that each person who wishes to become a member, must write a letter personally. Therefore, I am adding your name to our Membership Roll and will add those of your friends when I receive a letter from each one of them. Tell them to hurry and write, so they can join the Essay Contest—and be sure to send yours in as soon as you can. Your pin will be sent this week.

—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Randolph, Kans., May 5 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

I read the paper and I enjoy reading the letters. I want to join the club. I am eight years old. My birthday is September 25. I will be nine years old September 25 1933.

I have a twin. So you do not need to find me a twin. I think a good flower for our club would be for-get-me-not. I wish you would send me a pin. I have a pet cat and my brother has a pet cat also. I wish some of the Juniors would write to me. Please send me your picture or put it in the paper. I guess I will close so there will be room for other boys' and girls' letters. I guess I will say goodbye.

Yours truly,

Ruby Samuelson.

Dear Ruby:

We are all so glad that you are joining the Club and your pin will be sent at once. You didn't tell me the name of your twin—is he or she a member of our Club? The "for-get-me-not" has quite a few votes, now, but the "sunflower" is still ahead, in the contest for Club flower. Don't forget to enter the Essay contest.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Healy, Kans, May 4, 1933.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you now? I am all right. I have not been writing very often. I will try to write as often as my uncle, Dwight Cooling.

I will be ten years old June the 9th—I have not found my twin yet. I was making doll dresses before I got the newspaper. I got an eversharp pencil about a year ago. I lost it about a month after I got it. I gave up all hope of finding it. Then the day before yesterday mother moved the piano. She found it under the piano. I sure was glad to get it back. I am writing with it now.

Daddy got a billy goat about one months ago. He was white. We named him Billy Whiskers. Daddy gave him to my uncle. Then daddy got a nanny goat. We named her Nanny Whiskers. She was brown. We still have her. We are going to raise her and then give her to my uncle Charley for a milk goat. I have one pet lamb. I don't know what to name him. Dorris, my sister has a pet lamb. She named it Cherry. My lamb sure is a pig.

That is all now.

Yours truly,

Shirley Strobel.

Dear Shirley:

No, we've not heard from you for a long time and I've been wondering what was the matter. Isn't it lucky—Florence Crane of Oak Hill, Kansas, will be nine years old on June 10th. So, although there's just a year and a day difference in your ages, I think you can be twins, don't you? I'm glad you found your pencil—that's just like getting a new one, isn't it? I have never tasted goat's milk—do you like it? It's very good for your lamb—I can think of lots of names that would be nice for your lamb—I once knew a little girl who had one she called "Frisky."—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Gove Kans., May 6, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have been reading the letters, and have decided to join. I am 11 years old. My birthday is February 6. I wish you would send me a red book. I have been looking for the lessons, but have not been able to find them. I wish you would help me look for my twin. We have been having fine weather for a few days. My father belongs to the Farmers Union. What are we supposed to do to try to get the prizes. I will close.

Your friend

Pearl Ruth Albin.

Dear Pearl Ruth:

We're all happy that you're joining our Club and I'll send your pin right away. I'm sorry to tell you, though, that we still are unable to send the books. We hope to be able to send them later. We've not had a lesson for a long time, and this month, instead of the lesson, we're having the essay contest which is explained at the head of this column. The prizes are given for the best essays—so be sure to send yours in. I'll be watching for your twin.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Dellvale, Kans, May 6, 1933.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. I am 11 years old and my birthday is on December 7, so please try to find my twin. For pets I have a pony, a dog, and 8 cats. Last summer I had a woodpecker, a bluejay, and a ...ig-bird. My bluejay died and so I turned the other loose. We have been having lots of rain, have you? I will be in the 7th grade next year. We have 260 little chickens and 12 hens setting on eggs. Please send my pin and note book as soon as possible. My letter is getting long so I will close.

Yours truly,

Dale Hendricks.

Dear Dale:

I'll be glad to help you find your twin and we're all glad that you are to be one of us. My, you have a good many pets, don't you? I don't believe that birds that are used to being free, are very happy when they're caged. They're like animals in a zoo—I always feel sorry for them, don't you? Yes, we surely have been having rain—too much of it, at least, too much to suit me. I'll send your pin at once but we aren't sending the notebooks any more just now, due to their cost. We hope to be able to send them again, when conditions get better. Be sure to read about the essay contest carefully.—Aunt Patience.

7855. A Simple Frock

Designed in 6 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20, with corresponding bust sizes 33½, 35, 36½ and 38, also in 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 3⅞ yards of 35 inch material. If skirt portions are cut on the bias it requires 4½ yards. Sash of ribbon requires 2 yards. Price 15c.

7570. Ladies' House Frock

Designed in Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires 4⅞ yards of 32 inch material. For contrasting material ½ yard 32 inches wide is required. Price 15c.

Send 12 cents in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS, SPRING and SUMMER 1933.

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

Kitchen Information

EVERY once in a while we are asked how many cupfuls there are in a can. That is because a modern kitchen would seem an anomaly without several shelves of canned foods ready to heat and serve, or to combine in recipes with other foods. But the trouble is that there are several sizes of cans and many more than two hundred varieties of canned foods.

What to do? We scratched our editorial head, and finally concluded that we could give the information anyway about one of the most popular of canned foods—tomatoes. Clip it out and paste it in the fly-leaf of your cook book or on the door of your kitchen cupboard. There you can refer to it readily, and order a No. 2½ can when your recipe calls for about three and a half cupfuls of tomatoes. And, incidentally, this same table is practically accurate for other vegetables and cans of fruit as well.

THE TABLE

Cans	Average Net Weight	Average Cupfuls
8 oz.	8 oz.	1
Picnic (No. 1 Eastern)	11 "	1 1/3
No. 1 Tall	16 "	2
No. 2	20 "	2½
No. 2½	28 "	3½
No. 3	33 "	4
No. 10	6 lbs. 10 "	13

WHAT ABOUT FARM PRICES?

At the present time, says Vance M. Rucker, Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College, everyone is asking what will be the results of inflation on commodity prices. At the market outlook meetings held in Kansas last spring, economists predicted that commodity markets would move in certain directions unless legislation and inflation were effected, and if this happened reactions would be more active.

R. M. Green, department of agricultural economics, Kansas State College, in a discussion of inflation and effects upon the farmers, makes the following statement:

1. We do not know how far the President and those in power will let the United States dollar depreciate abroad. We are definitely off the gold standard to all intents and purposes of trade. Inflation periods during our two previous major depressions were each about three years in duration and resulted in 20 to 30 per cent depreciation of money in terms of commodities.

2. To get United States prices back in line with those of other important European countries, including Great Britain, would require raising our price level about 30 to 35 per cent.

3. The proposal to reduce the gold content of the dollar from 25.22 grains of gold to 16 grains suggests that we might have about a 30 per cent dollar depreciation.

There are very few other known facts or guesses to be made at this time. As to effects on commodity prices, this again is an uncertain proposition, especially as to what the longer-time effects will be. It seems safe to say that the first effects will be to raise prices of commodities such as wheat, sugar, corn, and stocks, and the commodities that are traded in on highly speculative markets.

The effects on prices of meat animals are likely to come slower, and on our wages, salaries, and real estate, still slower. This suggests that corn and feed costs are likely to come up against cattle and hog prices and cause a premature dumping of hogs and cattle on the market. After that, supplies of fed live stock will become smaller, and higher prices will reach live stock.

$50.00 FOR A NAME

Somebody is going to win $50.00 for their idea of a name and a design for a trademark for Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc., products, a name that would be suggestive and embody the freshness of the country, and the utmost in quality—a name that would stand for the best in milk, cream, ice cream, butter, eggs, poultry, cheese and all dairy and poultry products. This contest is put on by the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc., of 110 North Franklin St., Chicago, Illinois. This organization is the cooperative sales agency for the following cooperative organizations:

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery	Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas
Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery	Orleans, Nebraska Denver, Colorado Crawford, Nebraska
Producers Produce Company	Chillocothe, Missouri
Farmers Equity Union Creamery	Lima, Ohio Ft. Recovery, Ohio Bellefontaine, Ohio Sardinia, Ohio
Indiana Poultry Cooperatives	Indianapolis, Indiana
Illinois Equity Cooperative Exchange	Effingham, Illinois
Equity Union Creamery & Produce Co.	Paris, Illinois Pana, Illinois
Eqnity Union Creameries, Inc.	Aberdeen, South Dakota Mitchell, South Dakota Jamestown, North Dakota
Washington Co. Cooperative Creamery	Linn, Kansas

The Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc., terminal sales organization for this group of cooperative dairy and poultry plants, with sales offices also in New York City, has for its program the merchandising of the farmer's dairy and poultry products in the terminal markets under the farmer's own cooperative brand, so he is building a demand for his products under his own brand in the terminal markets. This contest gives the producing members of the member organizations of this terminal marketing organization a chance to participate in the selection of the trade name for their products and at the same time someone will be lucky enough to win the $50.00 prize.

Contest Rules

1. The contest is open to everyone except employees of the member organizations of the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.
2. The name can consist of one or more words, but not too lengthy.
3. The name can be drawn in any style of lettering or scroll, and carry with it any emblem and design for a trade-mark.
4. Color schemes can also be used in the coloring of the trade-mark and trade-mark emblem or design.
5. Trade names, emblem or design can be worked in together or separately, and on any scale or size. We would suggest using the regular 8½x11 business letterhead size paper.
6. The contest closes June 1, 1933. For further information address communications to:

CONTEST EDITOR,

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.,
110 North Franklin St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

OF INTEREST TO THE WOMEN

COOKIES FOR GROWING BOYS AND GIRLS

Simplicity is the keynote for cookies children like and mother prefers making. Here are typical recipes that will make enough cookies to be worthwhile baking, and yet will allow for variety, although even the plainest cookies have a way of disappearing.

Sugar Cookies

½ cup butter,
1 cup sugar,
2 eggs, well beaten.
2 teaspoons baking powder,
2½ cups flour, sifted.
½ teaspoon lemon extract.

Cream butter, add sugar and eggs, well beaten. Stir in dry ingredients, well sifted together. Add flavoring. Shaps well into a roll. Chill. When ready to bake cookies slice thinly. Bake on a cookie sheet in 375-degree Fahrenheit oven. This recipe makes four dozen.

No recipe could be more simple or better suited to variations. One time use lemon flavoring, another time use vanilla or almond and still another time use a little lemon with orange flavoring. The freshness of flavor is delicious. Before slipping the cookies into the oven put a bit of cooked fruit on some and cover with another cookie, making out of it a fruit cookie. A little sugar sprinkled over the top of the cookie before baking gives it a most attractive glaze.

Brownies or Indians

¾ cup cake flour, sifted,
1 teaspoon baking powder,
1-3 cup butter.
2 squares of chocolate, melted.
1 cup sugar,
2 eggs, well beaten,
1 teaspoon vanilla,
½ cup walnut meats.

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and sift again. Add butter to chocolate and blend. Combine sugar and eggs; add chocolate mixture, beating thoroughly, then flour vanilla and nuts. Pour into greased pan 8x8x2 inches. Bake at 350 degrees Fahrenheit for thirty-five minutes. Cut into squares before removing from the pan. This recipe makes two dozen brownies.

Bread Pudding

First add 1½ cups dry bread crumbs to 3 cups scalded milk, and let this cool. Then combine 2 eggs (slightly beaten with fork), 1-3 cup sugar, 1-3 teaspoon salt, ¾ teaspoon vanilla. Add to first mixture, with 3 tablespoons melted butter. Mix, pour into greased baking dish, and bake (slowly, please) at not more than 350 F., for about one hour.

This recipe gives a pudding texture. If you like a more custardy texture butter 4 slices of bread (4 inches square and ½ inch thick). Bread them into small pieces and pour over them the same custard mixture given above.

Glorified Bread Puddings

For a fruited bread pudding, add ¾ cup raisins or 1 cup stewed or canned fruit to above recipe. For butterscotch pudding, use brown sugar—first cooked gently with butter, then add to scalded milk. For caramel pudding, use ½ cup granulated sugar—first melted down rich and brown (but not burned) in a heavy pan, then dissolved in scalded milk. This is slick topped with marshmallows 5 minutes before taking it from oven.

For chocolate bread pudding, melt 1½ squares (ounces) grated chocolate in ½ cup of the hot milk, and beat smooth. Cocoa is still easier to use—just mix ½ cup of it with the sugar. For cocoanut bread pudding, just add ½ cup shredded cocoanut to the hot milk.

COOKING TO CONSERVE FOOD VALUES

Fish

Fish is important for its protein, which is of the same quality as that in meat, eggs, and milk. Some fish, such as salmon, are also rich in vitamins A, D, and G. Fish also contributes minerals to the diet. Sea foods, for example, are the richest known sources o fiodine among our common foods.

Like all protein foods, fish should be cooked at moderate temperatures, to keep the protein tender and retain the juices. To brown the outside start with a higher temperature and lower it after a few minutes or increase the heat at the end. The principle is the same as in cooking tender cuts of meat.

There are two types of fish. The method of cooking depends on whether you have one of the fat kinds like mackerel, shad, herring, and salmon, or a lean fish like cod, haddock, halibut, flouder, and many of the smaller fish. The fat kinds are better broiled or baked. The lean kinds need fat to give them richness and flavor, so they are better fried or served with a sauce.

To broil a large fish split it and place skin side down on a greased baking sheet and allow it to heat through in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for 15 or 20 minutes. Then put it in the broiler oven for another 15 or 20 minutes and it should be nicely browned and evenly cooked. Use the same moderate oven temperature for baking a fish. Put it on a rack in an open roasting pan Do not add water. If the fish is not fat, lay a few strips of salt pork or bacon over the top to prevent it from drying out, or baste it occasionally with melted fat.

Fish that is cooked in water is simmered—never boiled. To make the fish easier to lift out when done, wrap it in chesecloth before you put it in the kettle. Pour on barely enough boiling water to cover the fish, add salt to season, cover, and cook very slowly. Fish has no tough connective tissue to soften, so it cooks through in a short time. Serve with a sauce.

Pan frying gives flavor and crispness to small fish and conserves all the food value. Have the fat sufficiently hot when the fish is put in. Cover the pan and brown each piece completely on one side before turning. Slices and sections of larger fish are also good if carefully panfried, or they may be dipped in batter or egg and bread crumbs and fried in hot deep fat.

LADIES' AUXILIARY TO F. E. AND C. U. OF A.

Mrs. Walter Hammel—President.....Palmer, Kans.
Mrs. C. Y. Johnson, Vice President .....Garnett, Kansas
Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer.....Clay Center, Kans.
Mrs. Wm. Campbell, Junior Instructor.....Kincaid, Kans.
Mrs. F. M. Black, Lecturer.....Kincaid, Kans.
Miss Emma Mall, Chaplain.....Clay Center, Kans.

Notice to all Ladies Auxiliary Secretaries:

Please send the dues in to the State Secretary-Treasurer as soon as possible.

Those wishing help or information on organizing a Ladies Auxiliary please write Mrs. Walter Hammel or Mrs. Black,

Would be very glad to hear from any of the Auxiliaries either personally or through the medium of this paper.

Mrs. Everett Alquist, Sec.-Treas.

The continued use of commercial fertilizers will not, as is many times heard, actually poison the soil, but they will have a very marked detrimental effect upon the physical condition of the soil and greatly lessen its water-absorbing and water-holding capacity, states Henry L. Lobenstein, extension horticulturist, Kansas State College. On the other hand, commercial fertilizer may be used and in many cases should be used, to supplement the use of barnyard manure and green manure crops. When used in this manner, growers of vegetable crops are encouraged to use commercial fertilizers more extensively.

For the average home orchard vineyard, and bramble patch, a good barrel sprayer is most satisfactory for applying insecticides and fungicides, in the opinion of H. L. Lobenstein, Kansas State College extension horticulturist. Such outfits can be secured for prices ranging from $5 to $50. Needless to say, the outfits in the upper range of prices are far more satisfactory, Such pumps are sturdily built of good materials and will develop and hold satisfactory operating pressure for the spraying of mature apple trees.

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Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

IT'S
Too Bad

It's really a shame that there are still many deserving housewives that experience difficulty and failure in their baking. It's so easy to bake fine things and eliminate baking failures. Just try UNION STANDARD or UNION GOLD FLOUR. Either one of these flours will bring a new joy in baking—a new economy and success with every trial.

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The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

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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.

NEOSHO COUNTY
J. A. Fowler, St. Paul, Kans.
L. J. Heaton, Erie, Kansas
G. C. Peak, Erie, Kansas
Verne Moyer, Kimball, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY
W. J. Sanderson, Ransom, Kans.
Guy W. Jesse, Arnold, Kansas

NORTON COUNTY
George L. Brown, Norton, Kans.
L. N. Gishwiller, Almena, Kans.
H. F. Reichert, Edmond, Kansas
J. A. Schoen, Lenora, Kansas

OSAGE COUNTY
L. D. Coffman, Overbrook, Kans.
Wm. C. Haufler, Vassar, Kans.
R. R. Metzler, Carbondale, Kans.
C. C. O'Bryhim, Overbrook, Kas.
Miss Mae Price, Michigan Valley, Kansas
W. E. Broderson, Lyndon, Kans.

OSBORNE COUNTY
E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kans.
J. W. Rathbun, Natoma, Kans.
Ben Kuiken, Downs, Kansas.

OTTAWA COUNTY
Cyde Comfort, Wells, Kansas
A. D. Rice, Delphos, Kansas
I. E. Sewell, Minneapolis, Kans.
A. E. Watts, Minneapolis, Kans.
Roy P. White, Benningtgon, Kas.
M. J. Werhan, Bennington, Kans.

PAWNEE COUNTY
D. E. Johnson, Macksville, Kans.

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

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of sales of live stock marketed during week of May 1 to May 5, 1933 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

F B Marker—Webster Co Nebraska—5 steers, 966 ---- 5.85
J T Griffith—Coffey Co Ks—8 steers, 1013 ---- 5.75
Chas. Barker—Jefferson Co Nebr.—24 steers, 1065 -- 5.75
F B Marker—Webster Co Nebr—5 steers, 906 ---- 5.65
Andrew Forbes—Osage Co Ks—25 steers, 1178 ---- 5.60
H F Riekof—Lafayette Co Mo—16 steers, 1210 ---- 5.50
Geo W Peterson—Clay Co Ks—18 yearlings, 908 ---- 5.50
C B Ingman—Washington Co Ks—12 yearlings, 683 -- 5.40
T R Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—19 steers, 1245 ---- 5.35
R M Collier and Son—Wabaunsee Co Ks—25 steers, 1030 5.25
Emil Samuelson—Riley Co Ks—7 yearlings, 640 ---- 5.25
G T Palmer—Phillips Co Ks—8 steers, 932 ---- 5.25
Joe Krebsbach—Nukolls Co Nebr—7 steers, 755 ---- 5.25
H A Cady—Linn Co Ks—4 yearlings, 745 ---- 5.25
Geo Kunz—Ellis Co Ks—30 steers, 907 ---- 5.15
R A Runge—Clay Co Mo—25 steers, 1111 ---- 5.15
Willis Loch—Pawnee Co Nebr—13 steers, 1095 ---- 5.15
Fred Fisher—Coffey Co Ks—5 steers, 812 ---- 5.00
Carl A Brodrick—Clay Co Nebr—22 steers, 1118 ---- 5.00
Francis Entringer—Miami Co Ks—10 strs, hfrs, 706 --5.00
C B Ingman—Washington Co Ks—4 heifers, 645 ---- 5.00
Emil Samuelson—Riley Co Ks—4 heifers, 670 ---- 5.00
Geo W Peterson—Clay Co Ks—8 heifers, 778 ---- 5.00
G T Palmer—Phillips Co Ks—5 heifers, 594 ---- 5.00
T L Groberg—Clay Co Ks—13 steers, hfrs, 866 ---- 5.00
C E North—Caldwell Co Mo—7 steers, 1302 ---- 4.90
Harry E Unger—Douglas Co Ks—29 steers, 1264 ---- 4.85
E V Roberts—Norton Co Ks—14 steers, 985 ---- 4.75
B L Lash—Republic Co Ks—7 yearlings, 735 ---- 4.75
Edgar R. Prickett—McPherson Co Ks—8 steers, 567 -- 4.75
G J Jones—Livingston Co Mo—8 steers, 1270 ---- 4.75
V. A Coman—Nuckolls Co Nebr—18 steers, 1155 ---- 4.75
Ross McNeece—Geary Co Ks—26 steers, 1046 ---- 4.75
J T Griffith—Coffey Co Ks—12 heifers, 915 ---- 4.75
Louis P. Deschner—Harvey Co Ks—10 steers, 969 ---- 4.75
Harold L Heaton—Neosho Co Ks—9 steers, 784 ---- 4.65
Willis Loch—Pawnee Co Nebr—16 heifers, 673 ---- 4.65
Louis P Deschner—Harvey Co Ks—9 steers, 1057 ---- 4.60
Mitchell Co F U—Mitchell Co Ks—7 steers, 755 ---- 4.50
Leslie J Taylor—Dickinson Co Ks—8 yearlings, 591 -- 4.50
Chase Co S A—Chase Co Ks—12 steers, 809 ---- 4.50
Geo Kunz—Ellis Co Ks—15 strs, hfrs, 706 ---- 4.40
Gerhard Musseman—Trego Co Ks—12 steers, 714 ---- 4.50
C F Barker—Douglass Co Ks—5 heifers, 730 ---- 4.50
G T Palmer—Phillips Co Ks—6 heifers, 663 ---- 4.50
Gerhard Musseman—Trego Co Ks—9 heifers, 604 ---- 4.50
Geo Kunx—Ellis Co Ks—15 strs, hfrs, 706 ---- 4.40
F M Herynk—Anderson Co Ks—10 steers, 885 ---- 4.20
Geo Kunz—Ellis Co Ks—5 heiferettes, 1234 ---- 4.25
Mitchell Co F U—Mitchell Co Ks—6 heifers, 740 ---- 4.25
Leslie J Taylor—Dickinson Co Ks—15 stock hfrs, 507 4.10
E W Steerl—Riley Co Ks—11 yearlings, 571 ---- 4.00
Geo Kunz—Ellis Co Ks—4 cows, 1057 ---- 3.25
Chase Co S A—Chase Co Ks—7 cows, 1134 ---- 3.00
J F Liebl—Barton Co Ks—4 cows, 680 ---- 2.50
Frank Sanders—Lafayette Co Mo—14 cows, 792 ---- 2.25
Emil Samuelson—Riley Co Ks—4 canners, 815 ---- 2.00
Joe Krebsbach—Nuckolls Co Nebr—4 canners, 985 ---- 2.00

W D Johnson—Jackson Co Mo—26 sheep, 67 ---- 6.50
Leo Wirsig—Henry Co Mo—11 sheep, 81 ---- 6.35
L D Coffman—Osage Co Ks—22 sheep, 68 ---- 6.25
J A Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—25 sheep, 87 ---- 5.65
D W Dillon—Johnson Co Ks—16 sheep, 65 ---- 5.60
Earl Huston—Osage Co Ks—8 sheep, 50 ---- 3.50

John T. Brownrigg—Anderson Co Ks—32 hogs, 239 -- 3.75
H F Spreer—Clay Co Ks—38 hogs, 241 ---- 3.75
Robert Bruce—Ottawa Co Ks—21 hogs, 220 ---- 3.75
J W Knocke—Miami Co Ks—16 hogs, 254 ---- 3.75
G L Knocke—Miami Co Ks—11 hogs, 242 ---- 3.75
R V Gettings—Linn Co Ks—10 hogs, 167 ---- 3.75
H S Little—Jackson Co Ks—12 hogs, 245 ---- 3.75
G E Sturdy—Wabaunsee Co Ks—5 hogs, 243 ---- 3.75
C A Barr—Pottawatomie Co Ks—22 hogs, 221 ---- 3.75
F U C B A—Osage Co Ks—8 hogs, 255 ---- 3.75
Mrs. J S Foster—Crawford Co Ks—7 hogs, 194 ---- 3.75
Robert Kaff—Osage Co Ks—14 hogs, 220 ---- 3.75
Clarence Day—Miami Co Ks—5 hogs, 180 ---- 3.75
M L Beckman—Clay Co Ks—13 hogs, 215 ---- 3.75
T A Murphy—Bates Co Mo—43 hogs, 192 ---- 3.75
J D Jennings—Osage Co Ks—18 hogs, 215 ---- 3.75
Sam Fluegel—Lafayette Co Mo—12 hogs, 241 ---- 3.75
Geo Roe—Allen Co Ks—6 hogs, 180 ---- 3.75
B W Sanders—Lafayette Co Mo—6 hogs, 191 ---- 3.75
A L and Chas H Post—Franklin Co Ks—7 hogs, 201 -- 3.75
W C Robbins—Johnson Co Mo—12 hogs, 193 ---- 3.75
T L Groberg—Clay Co Ks—5 hogs, 253 ---- 3.75
W L Barton—Franklin Co Ks—7 hogs, 194 ---- 3.75
P A Gillett—Pottawatomie Co Ks—5 hogs, 286 ---- 3.75
A J Williamson—Lafayette Co Mo—6 hogs, 233 ---- 3.75
Mrs. M V Gann—Lafayette Co Mo—33 hogs, 176 ---- 3.75
Walter Hahn—Miami Co Ks—16 hogs, 183 ---- 3.75
August Reich—Mitchell Co Ks—17 hogs, 203 ---- 3.75
Frank Kasper—Republic Co Ks—10 hogs, 193 ---- 3.75
John H Bowlin—Lafayette Co Mo—13 hogs, 194 ---- 3.75
Alma F U Elev.—Wabaunsee Co Ks—28 hogs, 183 ---- 3.75
John Knehans—Lafayette Co Mo—9 hogs, 194 ---- 3.75
G L Hamacher—Lyon Co Ks—10 hogs, 230 ---- 3.70
Y J Powers—Cedar Co Mo—20 hogs, 250 ---- 3.70
Arthur Roepke—Marshall Co Ks—20 hogs, 253 ---- 3.70
Aug Lefman—Lafayette Co Mo—15 hogs, 237 ---- 3.70
Fred Siegert—Leavenworth Co Ks—10 hogs, 192 ---- 3.70
Mrs Ida Hosley—Anderson Co Ks—10 hogs, 212 ---- 3.70
Frank Bell—Chase Co Ks—16 hogs, 215 ---- 3.70
C B Ingman—Washington Co Ks—15 hogs, 212 ---- 3.70
Lee Barnett—Johnson Co Mo—7 hogs, 214 ---- 3.70
Chas. Larson—Clay Co Ks—21 hogs, 219 ---- 3.70
Chas Wahl—Pottawatomie Co Ks—15 hogs, 220 ---- 3.70
Ed McGill—Anderson Co Ks—9 hogs, 303 ---- 3.70
Ed Peterson—Dickinson Co Ks—6 hogs, 243 ---- 3.70
John Krimhof—Dickinson Co Ks—8 hogs, 207 ---- 3.70
F K Kimble—Bates Co Mo—10 hogs, 181 ---- 3.70
Vic E Oman—Riley Co Ks—20 hogs, 229 ---- 3.70
Walter Ellis—Riley Co Ks—11 hogs, 254 ---- 3.70
Chris Chapman—Clay Co Ks—14 hogs, 236 ---- 3.70
Harold Windler—Miami Co Ks—5 hogs, 190 ---- 3.70
Harry Kretz—Clay Co Ks—12 hogs, 230 ---- 3.70
Mrs. Paul Bliske—Jefferson Co Ks—17 hogs, 190 ---- 3.70
Frankfort F U S A—Marshall Co Ks—43 hogs, 239 ---- 3.70
Luther H. Green—Lafayette Co Mo—6 hogs, 233 ---- 3.70
F D Cox—Linn Co Ks—9 hogs, 256 ---- 3.70
Emil Samuelson Mgr—Riley Co Ks—5 hogs, 161 ---- 3.70
A Gowing—Linn Co Ks—5 hogs 1,92 ---- 3.70
R E Richter—Jefferson Co Ks—27 hogs, 242 ---- 3.70
Arthur Smith—Jefferson Co Ks—25 hogs, 194 ---- 3.70
Jake Slingsby Mgr—Clay Co Ks—49 hogs, 196 ---- 3.70
Mrs. Ada Smith—Miami Co Ks—5 hogs, 190 ---- 3.70
Chas. Deshager—Osage Co Ks—7 hogs, 247 ---- 3.70
G C Kimble—Bates Co Mo—13 hogs, 200 ---- 3.70
Geo W Andesson—Osage Co Ks—8 hogs, 283 ---- 3.70
Chas. Jardon—Douglas Co Ks—6 hogs, 328 ---- 3.70
A J Avery—Riley Co Ks—48 hogs, 229 ---- 3.70
H T Lay—Dickinson Co Ks—6 hogs, 175 ---- 3.65
Geo Pence—Franklin Co Ks—10 hogs, 170 ---- 3.65
Louis Kaeckell—Wabaunsee Co Ks—8 hogs, 195 ---- 3.65
W B Pringle—Chase Co Ks—11 hogs, 213 ---- 3.65
John Wells—Chase Co Ks—8 hogs, 244 ---- 3.65
T R Wells—Chase Co Ks—5 hogs, 174 ---- 3.65
John Krebsbach—Nuckolls Co Nebr—30 hogs, 247 ---- 3.65
Geo Finch—Osage Co Ks—7 hogs, 257 ---- 3.65
Henry Lawrenz—Franklin Co Ks—6 hogs, 215 ---- 3.65
Pete Brantigan—Cloud Co Ks—14 hogs, 255 ---- 3.65
Samuelson Bros—Riley Co Ks—38 hogs, 308 ---- 3.65
Mrs. C J Worrell—Osage Co Ks—11 hogs, 312 ---- 3.65
Downs Ship. Ass.—Osborne Co Ks—24 hogs, 201 ---- 3.65
Lane Staalduine Mgr—Osborne Co Ks—35 hogs, 244 -- 3.65
Walter Hahn—Miami Co Ks—17 hogs, 220 ---- 3.65
August Reich—Mitchell Co Ks—47 hogs, 249 ---- 3.65
Evert Rodgers—Allen Co Ks—25 hogs, 204 ---- 3.65
Wm Wilford—Franklin Co Ks—7 hogs, 194 ---- 3.65
H E Davidson—Bates Co Mo—7 hogs, 257 ---- 3.65
T H Kretz—Clay Co Ks—5 hogs, 266 ---- 3.65
Floyd A Stevenson—Anderson Co Ks—8 hogs, 211 ---- 3.65
Clarence Doll—Henry Co Mo—8 hogs, 216 ---- 3.65
T S McBride—Lafayette Co Mo—5 hogs, 272 ---- 3.65
John H Bowlin—Lafayette Co Mo—9 hogs, 224 ---- 3.65
Will Williams—Osage Co Ks—16 hogs, 217 ---- 3.65
A H Gnagy—Washington Co Ks—7 hogs, 217 ---- 3.65
A N Johns—Coffey Co Ks—8 hogs, 196 ---- 3.65
Tindall Far. Exc—Grundy Co Mo—49 hogs, 225 ---- 3.65
Alma F U Elev—Wabaunsee Co Ks—29 hogs, 227 ---- 3.65
Oscar Lefman—Lafayette Co Mo—36 hogs, 221 ---- 3.65
Julius Vahrenberg—Lafayette Co Mo—18 hogs, 194 ---- 3.65
F J Anderson—Marshall Co Ks—14 hogs, 212 ---- 3.65
C C Henry—Anderson Co Ks—9 hogs, 222 ---- 3.65
Carl Kayser—Lyons Co Ks—6 hogs, 245 ---- 3.65
H D Wingert—Franklin Co Ks—5 hogs, 248 ---- 3.65
E C Finney—Lyon Co Ks—11 hogs, 186 ---- 3.65
Ralph Bartram—Lyon Co Ks—13 hogs, 219 ---- 3.65
F U Coop Assn—Furnas Co Nebr.—46 hogs, 295 ---- 3.65
W W Gerstenberger—Douglas Co Ks—25 hogs, 228---- 3.65
J H Driskill—Linn Co Ks—18 hogs, 255 ---- 3.65
Geo Thoman—Lafayette Co Mo—10 hogs, 184 ---- 3.65
E A Haley—Linn Co Mo—6 hogs, 255 ---- 3.60
H H Fishburn—Osage Co Ks—35 hogs, 171 ---- 3.60
Fred Mills—Osage Co Ks—8 hogs, 233 ---- 3.60
W H Mills—Osage Co Ks—6 hogs 265 ---- 3.60
W Stanton Browning—Lafayette Co Mo—8 hogs, 210 3.60
W P Gordon—Cedar Co Mo—6 hogs, 250 ---- 3.60
H H Wirsig—Henry Co Mo—9 hogs, 292 ---- 3.60
Jim Stevens—Republic Co Ks—6 hogs, 281 ---- 3.60
Carl A Brodrick—Clay Co Nebr—67 hogs, 261 ---- 3.60
August Reich—Mitchell Co Ks—11 hogs, 274 ---- 3.60
Emil Samuelson Mgr—Riley Co Ks—49 hogs, 297 -- 3.60
John Krebsbach—Nuckolls Co Nebr—40 hogs, 217 ---- 3.60
H E Burton—Osage Co Ks—7 hogs, 414 ---- 3.60
W A Wood—Chase Co Ks—5 hogs, 200 ---- 3.50
W C Wood—Chase Co Ks—16 hogs, 188 ---- 3.50
Geo W Peterson—Clay Co Ks—16 hogs, 371 ---- 3.50
Alma F U Elev.—Wabaunsee Co Ks—10 hogs, 341 ---- 3.50
Richard Hanson—Marshall Co Ks—8 hogs, 150 ---- 3.50
Joe Goetz—Lafayette Co Mo—31 hogs, 193 ---- 3.50
E M McGee—Linn Co Ks—18 hogs, 222 ---- 3.40
Clyde Deay—Douglas Co Ks—8 hogs, 195 ---- 3.40
W C Robins—Johnson Co Mo—12 hogs, 134 ---- 3.40
M L Beckman—Clay Co Ks—10 hogs, 141 ---- 3.40
R M Brown—Lafayette Co Mo—24 hogs, 156 ---- 3.40
F U C A—Furnas Co Nebr—6 hogs, 383 ---- 3.40
H C Hylton—Miami Co Ks—6 hogs, 231 ---- 3.35
Jake Slingsby Mgr—Clay Co Ks—14 hogs, 138 ---- 3.25
H F Spreer—Clay Co Ks—5 hogs, 150 ---- 3.25
John Kresbach—Nuckolls Co Nebr—14 hogs, 152 ---- 3.10
R M Brown—Lafayette Co Mo—7 hogs, 119 ---- 3.00
Hess and Warner—Franklin Co Ks—18 hogs, 188 ---- 3.00
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"FARMERS UNION SONGS" is the name of a new song book just published. It's a dandy. Every Local should have a supply.

IT HAS THE GOOD OLD SONGS—and a lot of good new ones. It has, in all, 51 songs; and you'll want to sing all of them.

USE THESE BOOKS AND SING THESE SONGS, and all your members will want to come back to the next meeting!

SINGING A FEW GOOD SONGS will do more than anything else to make us quit feeling sorry for ourselves.

Farmers Union folks will be pleased with these books. They are the answer to the demand to get something that will add more life to our local meetings and county meetings. They are published by the Farmers Union Herald in St. Paul, Minnesota, but are just as good in Kansas as in Minnesota, because they are general Farmers Union songs, applicable anywhere.

The cost is
15 CENTS PER COPY
in lots of 5 or more.
(20 cents each for single copies)
Send your order, accompanied by remittance, to

FLOYD H. LYNN, State Farmers Union Secretary
Box 48, Salina, Kansas

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

SHIPPS POINTS WAY TO COST OF PRODUCTION

Belleville, Kans, May 7, 1933
Dear Cooperators:

Quite some change since I last wrote you. Feeling much improved in these parts. Although the process may be a bit slow to do many much good soon, yet every little upward trend helps.

I wish to compliment our state and national farm leaders for the fine showing they have made, and I know they in turn feel grateful for the support they have had. Several months ago I wrote in this paper to the effect that I expected to see, within a few months, a mild boom, being optimistic as to American ability to recover from the serious ailment all have suffered with since 1929. As a believer in the principles of our Farmers Union program I have been nonpartisan in my views, politically speaking. I had hoped for a national program in government circles far enough from rotten politics to have a strong smell of cooperation. I feel in most cases my hoping has not been in vain.

I like very much the evident confidence being placed in our President. Confidence, Courage and Cooperation are three very large words, which properly placed spell success.

Now if Mr. Farm Striker will see to it that his neighbor jois the Farmers Union and markets his products through cooperative channels, he will have arrived at the point where he can get cost of production. My viewpoint is that the only effective cost of production program to be had by farmers is through owning and controlling the marketing of their products. Legislation will help, and I feel the Frazier bill is of vital importance. I feel that we should legislate for the protection of Agriculture that Agriculture may have an equal chance with industry, and that the midde west should not be dominated by the industrial east. And again I find that cooperative marketing is the weapon with which to demand such respect.

It does me much good each week when I receive the Kansas Union Farmer, and note the long list of weekly shippers to our live stock market. It does me good when a brother member comes in smiling and says he got $25 on a load of hogs by shipping to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City or elsewhere. Then, again, it does me good when I see the same fellow—same smile—when he tells me about his dividend check of over $6 on this same load of hogs. Every farmer could and should participate in such earnings. I sometimes wish I could check on cream producers the same way.

So, friends, let's take advantage of the proposition. Let's really prove we mean it when we say we want cost of production—and market through Farmers Union agencies.

Wishing every member in Kansas or elsewhere the very best, I am
JUDD E. SHIPPS.

ISLAND LOCAL MEETING

Our regular meeting of Island Local 2193 was held May 1st. Mr. Kinney of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. was with us and gave us a good talk on direct shippin and open markets and explained the advantages of open markets to us. To date 23 joined the Shipping Association.

There was a good crowd present to hear the speaker. Oil and grease were ordered after which the meeting was closed till our next meeting of May 15.

Joe W. Strnad, Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

McPherson County

Whereas God in His wisdom has called from us the beloved Grandmother of our brother, Herman Janzen, we, the members of Cottonwood Local 1985 wish to extend to the bereaved family our sincere symparty.

Be it further resolved that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the Kansas Farmers Union, a copy to Brother Herman Janzen and a copy to be spread on the minutes of our local.

Committee:
Annie Johnson,
Ruth Brucker.

SENATOR WHEELER TALKS ON SILVER REMONETIZATION

(continued from page 1)

the blind financial leaders who have betrayed us, and amost completely destroyed us, or shall we adopt a monetary policy that successfully served man kind for thousands of years, and was later destroyed by selfish bankers through trickery and deception in 1873?

I wonder if the American people know that the gold standard is of very recent origin, and that is is responsible for the condition in which we now find ourselves. I wonder if they know that silver and gold at a fixed ratio of value between the two metals was the monetary standard of mankind for thousands of years.

There are many bills before Congress that are designated as silver bills, and that fact has led to much confusion. In the great majority of cases there is an honest difference of opinion about the merits of the several different proposals but I think it can be truthfully said that there is also a concerted plan of the opponents of bimetallism to confuse the issue by the alleged support of certain of these purchase of silver bills. It is the old strategy of divide and conquor on the part of the enemies of effective silver legislation. Since all agree that one of the primary purposes of any such legislation is the increase of commodity prices, the question naturally arises as to how large a volume of increase in the basic money would accomplish that result. Certainly it needs no argument to prove that to purchase 100,000,000 ounces of silver at 50 cents an ounce as proposed in some of the bills would have no permanent affect what ever on the price of the farmers' and manufacturers' products. If any silver legislation is to have the potency to accomplish an increase in commodity prices, it must be a measure that makes silver a basic money on equal footing with gold, the foundation of the currency system of the Nation. In the last few days we have had a very realistic demonstration of the effect on prices of a proposed increase in the circulating money.

(This talk continued next week)

COOPERATIVE MARKETING NOTES

Notes gathered from hither and yon, but applicable to YOUR farm or community.

And this is written, it appears that by the time it reaches the reader the farm relief-inflation-mortgage adjustment bill will have been enacted into law. Passage of the inflation amendment to the farm bill by the House of Representatives on May 3, sent it to conference for the working out of differences between the two houses, and started it on the last lap of its journey to the President for his signature.

Aside from the inflation phases of the bill, which of themselves are expected to increase commodity prices generally, the objectives of the administration's farm program are, first, to lift the level of farm commodity values, and, second, to reduce the burden of mortgage indebtedness that bears so heavily on agriculture.

The farm relief sections of the measure have for their announced purpose the re-establishing of farm prices at a level that will give agriculture commodities a purchasing power, with respect to goods that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the prewar period, August, 1909, to July, 1914. To attain these ends the secretary of agriculture is vested with broad authority to bring about reduction of acreages of basic crops and to levy special taxes against millers, packers and other processors of farm commodities, the proceeds of such taxes to make available to farmers the difference between current prices and those of the so-called parity period.

In the mortgage section of the bill Congress proposes the refinancing of farm mortgages, including the scaling down of not only the total of the mortgages, but the reduction of interest rates and the extension of time for payment. The proceeds of a two billion dollar bond issue will be used for this purpose.

The farm mortgage debt in the United States increased from about three and one-quarter billion dollars in 1910 to approximately nine and one-half billions in 1928. Forced sales and mortgage foreclosures since that time have reduced the total mortgage debt about one billion dollars, and it is to prevent this further loss of farms by their owners, and to make possible recovery of some of these farms, that the administration has moved to make the farm mortgage measure one of the major parts of the farm program.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts, General Manager
Dairy & Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

Week Ending May 3, 1933

BUTTER

The butter market can be said to have been fairly steady during the current week; although there was a nervous and unsettled feeling at practically all times. Many dealers have become so used to low prices that they apparently cannot understand how such sharp advances as we have had of late can be maintained. There is also a lot of uncertainty as to just how much inflation can be depended on to maintain prices. One hears very frequently that any kind of artificial factors (as they choose to call it) cannot be depended on to put the market up and sustain it. Arguing that the consumers will not follow any marked advance, at least until their pay envelopes have been permanently fattened. In fact, a lot of the regular dealers as well as the professional speculators will do all possible to hold prices down until after the storage season so that they can be assured of securing plenty of cheap butter, and one of the regular practices that has been in use for a long time is to "talk the market down" so talk of the bear variety will be heard on every hand. After they have butter safely away in storage they will then proceed to about face and "talk it up." Farmers should remember that the markets are now largely in control of those not exactly friendly to their interests. The spring is late and production has fallen off on a comparative basis with last year, so there have been factors to support the market other than inflation, and we would no doubt have seen some increase in the price had there been no political factors to aid. However, it is a safe bet, that without the inflation factor, prices would have been returned to lower levels as soon as the surplus storage season is upon us whch will now be in a very short time. So it will at least be interesting to note just how much prices are going to be effected by governmental influences.

EGGS

What has been said about butter is largely true of eggs, except the recent advance in eggs has been due almost entirely to the proposed inflation legislation. Eggs have continued to come to market in great volume, and as of May 1st, which is the last day on which we have a report in the ten largest markets of the country,, we had 2,592,746 cases in storage as against 1,312,954 cases last year on the same date, which is nearly double the amount, or to be exact, 1,279,954 cases more.

This is a very bearish factor, and if egg production throughout the balance of the season continues as heavy as now, it is a foregone conclusion that egg prices will remain relatively low in spite of inflation or other causes, for if more is produced than is required, someone is going to stay panicky and keep dumping to get ahead of the other fellow. One of the powers that will be given the Secretary of Agriculture, under the new farm relief bill, now past the senate, and without doubt will be ratified by the house, is power to use some method that will reduce production more in line with actual needs. With the power of force something along that line may be accomplished. While it is doubtful if anything but starvation prices would have brought any such result as long as we were in position to do as we pleased in the matter.

Two Minute Talks About Direct Selling of Live Stock

Being a series of short, straight-from-the-shoulder, discourses on the evils of selling live stock direct to packers, thus getting away from the price-lifting influences of selling through a commission firm on the competitive market.

Direct hog selling has put hog values below a parity with other live stock and materially below the level of other commodities.

For more than fifty years hog prices were as high, or higher, than fat cattle or lambs, and in that period practically all fat hogs were sold at public stock yards, where competition was evident in the trade.

In 1925 hog producers began to sell hogs direct in apprciable numbers. Since then there has been a rapid increase in directs, and prices have shown a steady decline until the average prices for the past six months were the lowest ever known and likewise they showed the largest margin under fat cattle and fat lambs on record.

The depression, it is true, brought a drop in commodity prices, but it was not the cause of hogs selling at such a large margin under fat cattle and lambs as has been witnessed in the past six months. Direct selling did that.

Direct selling is the thing that has taken the lift out of hogs, the mortgage lifter.

Help put the price of hogs on a level with the prices of other livestock. Ship to the large central markets. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, Kansas City and Wichita, handles livestock consignments at actual cost. By shipping to the Farmers Union, you insure yourself of the best of service at the least cost.

Direct selling gives the buying side every advantage. When producers put their live stock in direct selling channels the buyer does the grading, sorting, docking, and weighing. Recently a truck load of twenty hogs delivered to a direct buyer was sorted into ten different classes and sold at ten different prices, with not one lot selling within ten cents of the price paid for similar hogs on the basing market.

Direct buyers get the good hogs, and the plainer hogs go to the open market to help, through their low grade, pull down the average market price. Thus direct selling, through the advantage it gives the buyer in doing his own sorting, is costing producers more than all freight and marketing expenses he would have to pay if he sold on the competitive market.

At the public stock yards market the commission man makes every effort to get the greatest amount of money out of consignments sent to him. He is as well informed on market conditions as the buyer and he knows how to grade and sort to the best advantage of producers. Direct selling was not invented for the best interests of the selling side. It gives the buyer every advantage.

Put the trading advantage on the sellers' side—where it belongs. This can be accomplished only through marketing your hogs at the central competitive markets. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company ranks first in hog receipts on the Kansas City Yards. Ship your next load of hogs to them and receive the benefit of an experienced, efficient hog department. Remember they are operating on a reduced commission charge and rebate their net earnings to the stockholder patrons.

GETTING DOWN TO FACTS

Washington politicians, trying to look at the much-heralded "Better Times" through the eyes of the Nation's farmers, were a bit surprised at the wise words spoken to them the other day by Tom Cathcart, editor of The Country Home, a national farm magazine.

"What's the outlook in agriculture?" the politicians asked Mr. Cathcart. "Well," the editor responded, deliberately, "this spring the grass came up green as usual. The little pigs immediately started to grow into hogs. The cows still gave milk."

Mr. Cathcart paused, and the politicians asked inquiringly for an explanation. "In other words," he went on, "the basic resources of America are still here. The people are still here, better prepared than ever to use their hands and their hearts as a result of their ordeal in the depression."

The politicians pressed him for details as to what the government ought to do. "Government can clear some of the obstacles to progress," declared Mr. Cathcart. "The farmers are giving the government their continued confidence. Let it do its utmost—but the most that should be hoped for is a return to conditions under which a man, willing to go about his work intelligently and conscientiously, can expect a reasonable reward for his efforts. Then it is up to the farmers—all of us—to pitch in for ourselves."

Mr. Cathcart praised the activities of the President. "His bold striking-out has aroused a great wave of enthusiasm throughout the country," Mr. Cathcart said. "A sodden, dispirited people has become by the magic of phycology a nation with hope in its heart and a song on its lips. The new deal involved a burst of activity. But by the very nature of things we must look ahead and consider the fact that such activity cannot go on indefinitely."

CLASSIFIED ADS

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE, each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200, 75c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00. Onions Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25; 6,000, $5.00. Tomato, large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with variety name. Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100 50c; 200, 75c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50. Pepper mossed and labeled, Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, postpaid: 100 75c; 200, $1.00; 500, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK. 5-25-c

BUY FROM THE GROWER, fancy Sumac or Red Top cane sacked, $1.00 cwt. Ask for samples. Will deliver in truck load lots at special prices.—Cedar Vale Cooperative Co., Cedar Vale, Kansas. Chau. Co. ctf

BEST QUALITY WHITE, BLACK GIANTS; BUFF MINORCAS. Chicks, eggs. Depression prices, Other breeds —The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kansas.—(Member F. U.) tfc

FOR SALE: White Seed Corn.—C. O. Thomas, Zurich, Kansas. 5-18-p

GENUINE JERSEY WHITE GIANT CHICKS, 50—$5; 100—$8.50; 300—$25.00; 500—$40. Prepaid. Prompt shipments. — The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kansas. ctf

FOR SALE—Wheatland Milo, 85 germination, 1 cent per pound. Two 10-month old bulls, milking type Shorthorns.—Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kans.—6-1c

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