The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION COOPERATION

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STILL TRYING TO LET CATTLE COME FROM ARGENTINA

Secretary of State Cordell Hull to Appear before Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs in Defense of Impending Treaty

PACKERS IN MOVE

Matter Still will Bear Watching, as Ratification of Treaty would be Disastrous to American Farmers and Beef Growers

Again, the matter of possible imports of cattle and fresh beef from Argentina has bobbed up. The matter first came to public attention a few weeks ago when it was reported that the President of the United States and the ambassador from the Argentine had signed a treaty or "convention" which would remove the embargo on fresh beef from such areas in Argentina which would seem to be free from infestation of hoof and mouth disease. At that time, it was reported that the treaty was before the Senate for ratification, since all treaties must be ratified by that body.

The editor of this paper wrote to Senator Capper about the situation, and the senior Kansas Senator informed him that the treaty had been before the Foreign Relations committee, of which the Senator is a member, and that it had received no favorable consideration. Mr. Capper was quite sure that nothing would come of the treaty at this time.

Now, according to late news dispatches from Washington, Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, asked to appear, on July 24, before the Foreign Relations committee in favor of the Administration's stand for the treaty.

In this connection it is interesting to read what was written by a correspondent of the Topeka Daily Capital, on the evening before the Hull hearing was scheduled. This correspondent said, in part:

"The treaty is held up in the senate committee, as the result of protests from Senators Capper and Borah and other farm state senators, because of the loophole in it apparently intended to lift the embargo against cattle and beef from Argentina. Dr. W. M. Jardine, while secretary of agriculture, quarantined shipments of cattle and fresh beef from the Argentine, because of foot and mouth disease. Argentina, aided by American packers with plants in Argentine, have been trying to break the quarantine ruling ever since, but with no success until Secretary Hull came in with one of those trade treaties of his. The meeting is to be in executive session, and Hull is appearing at his own request. Senator Capper expressed confidence tonight that the committee will not allow the convention to reach the floor, at least not at this session of congress."

Later Washington dispatches say that Secretary Hull did not appear before the committee as scheduled, but that he will appear perhaps within a week or two. At the meeting when Secretary Hull was scheduled to appear, but did not, Senators Capper of Kansas and Borah of Idaho, together with Connally of Texas, suggested that no action be taken on the matter during this session. Senator Pittman of Nevada, Chairman of the committee, however, said that Secretary Hull is very anxious for the committee to act because of insistence from Argentina. Two-thirds of the members of the Senate would have to vote to ratify before the treaty would be effective. Senator Capper then insisted that before the committee reports, the cattlemen of the Unted States should be given a hearing in the matter. This was agreed to, but no date has been set for such a hearing. Senator Capper still expresses his confident hope that the committee will not report this session.

The Kansas Senator then gave out the following resolution adopted by the National Livestock and Meat Board at its recent session in Chicago:

"Whereas, the importation of meat animals or fresh meats from any country, in any portion of which foot and mouth disease exists, is a menace to the livestock industry of the United States.

"Therefore, be it resolved by the National Livestock and Meat Board, in session at Chicago, that we urge the maintenance of the present law and regulations prohibiting the importation of meat animals or fresh meats from any country in any portion of which foot and mouth disease exists."

It would seem, then, that the matter still will bear watching. Since Senator Capper is a member of the Foreign Relations committee in the Senate, it could do no harm for Locals and members to write him in order that he will have more support to offer in his fight against the ratification of the proposed treaty. Kansas farmers certainly do not want a treaty which would allow the importation of fresh beef from the Argentine, at the instigation of the big packers, when such action would threaten a drop in live beef prices of several cents a pound; and when such action would endanger our live stock which would be in constant danger of a spread in this country of the terrible hoof and mouth disease.

Lowering the Bars

Recently, the department of agriculture at Washington announced a revision of regulations on domestic livestock and other animals importations from Canada and Mexico. While this has no direct bearing on the Argentina situation, yet it shows that the big packers are organized for a fight; and it shows the necessity of a strong organization among farmers for the purpose of defending farmers' rights. A recent dispatch from Washington says that revised regulations on importation of domestic livestock and other animals into the United States, effective August 1, were announced July 26 by the department of agriculture. The principal changes in the revision order were: Exemption of cattle from modified accredited areas in Canada for testing for tuberculosis as an import requirement; exception for Mexico from provisions of the order because of a separate treaty between the United States and Mexico concerning livestock, and general simplification of the regulations.

FEWER PIGS IN LEADING COUNTRIES

Fewer hogs in Germany, more hogs in Denmark, and the smallest pig crop in many years in the United States are features of the world hog and pork prospects reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Germany will have a reduced hog slaughter the remainder of this year. Denmark slaughter also will be small during the next six months but may increase thereafter. In the United States, the smallest slaughter in more than 25 years is in prospect.

A further advance in hog prices in the United States is foreseen in view of continued small slaughter supplies of hogs until the Spring of 1936. Increased farrowings this fall will not be reflected in increased slaughter until next year, but weights per hog will increase with more adequate feed supplies.

Exports of United States hog products have been reduced in recent months because of decreased hog production. A low level of exports is expected the remainder of this year. Lard exports from the Danube Basin totalled 32,000,000 pounds during the first six months of this year, or more than five times exports in the corresponding period of 1934. Most of the increased volume went to Germany.

535 MILLION IN BENEFITS DURING 11-MONTH PERIOD

During the July 1, 1934 to June 1, 1935 period of the 1935 fiscal year the Agricultural Adjustment Administration expended in rental and benefit payments, removal and conservation of surplus agricultural commodities, drought relief, administrative expenses, and other operations, a total of $767,195,306 from funds available amounting to $918,045,135, leaving a balance available of $150,849,829.

Expenditures for the 11-month period of the fiscal year are as follows: rental and benefit payments to farmers cooperating in adjustment programs, $535,547,698; removal and conservation of surplus agricultural commodities, $10,043,550; drought relief, food conservation and disease eradication, $145,595,764; trust fund operations, $11,746,526; administrative expenses, $34,401,654; disbursement expenses, $737,550; and tax refunds, $29,123,107.

The funds shown available include a balance of $281,565,270 carried over from the 1934 fiscal year, ending June 30, 1934, from appropriations and trust fund receipts; and in addition to these funds receipts from appropriations and trust funds during the year amounting to $111,900,020, making a total of $393,465,290 available from funds NOT derived from processing taxes.

At the beginning of the fiscal year a balance of $71,572,151 in processing taxes was carried, to which collections since reported up to April 30, 1935, have added $453,007,693, bringing the total of funds available from processing taxes to $524,579,844. Rental and benefits cumulative for the period were divided as follows among commodities: cotton, $102,503,017; wheat, $97,503,986; tobacco, $23,784,768; corn-hogs, $296,453,801; and sugar, $15,320,123.

Removal and conservation of surplus operations included: hogs, $1,408,886; wheat, $1,087,744; dairy products, $6,507,373; sugar, $365,536; and peanuts, $674,008. Drought relief, food conservation, and disease eradication operations are listed as $120,583,408 spent for cattle, including $9,586,637 for indemnities paid in the disease eradication program; $7,702,288 for drought sheep and goat purchases; and $17,310,068 for the purchase of seeds and their distribution in the drought area.

During May, farmers cooperating in adjustment programs received a total of $36,790,148 in rental and benefit payments, of which $16,043,225 was paid cotton producers, $2,877,272 to wheat growers; $3,073,323 to tobacco producers, $10,362,121 to corn-hog producers; and $4,434,205 to sugarcane and sugarbeet growers.

Nearly 7,000 children between the ages of one and five have been examined in the health clinic conducted by the Better Babies department of the Kansas State Fair in the past 21 years. Parents, who as children were examined, are bringing their children for an examination. The clinic is making parents health conscious. It is a valuable free service which the State Fair conducts in the interest of developing healthier citizens.

Selecting for size is one of the most important matters in profitable live stock production. Size results from rapid rate of growth, and growth is primarily a matter of good breeding. It is during the growing stage that animals make their most economical grains, says F. W. Bell.

FARMERS, TENANTS ASKING FOR LOANS TO PURCHASE FARMS

Purpose of Land Bank Commissioners Loans Broadened to Include Those Made for Purpose of Purchasing Farms

$7,500 LIMIT SET

Loans Can be Made up to 75 Per Cent of Farm's Appraised Value, Regardless of What Sale Price Might Be

Approval of the first applications for Land Bank Commissioner's loans to purchase farms was reported last Thursday by Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration.

Commissioner's 75 per cent loans to purchase farm land were authorized by the Farm Credit Act of 1935; and Governor Myers said reports from the Federal land bank districts indicate that prospective farm-purchasers are showing a keen interest in the liberal terms of the new plan.

"Many new farm purchases will be made," Mr. Myers said, "Some of them by applicants who could not become farm-owners without the Commissioner's loans now available to finance the purchase of farms in amounts up to 75 per cent of the appraised normal value of the property, not exceeding $7500 to one farmer."

One of the objectives in broadening the purposes of the Land Bank Commissioner's loans was to make it possible for worthy tenants to purchase farms; and the Farm Credit Administration is paying particular attention to the sympathetic extension credit for this purpose so far as it can be done on a sound basis, Governor Myers stated.

"In considering applications for these farm purchase loans," Mr. Myers said, "particular attention will be given to othe tenant's experience in farming in the locality, his supply of available family labor, his thrift and his record in meeting his obligations and the ownership of necessary equipment. Commissioner's loans thus will offer a new opportunity to farmers, especially young farmers, to finance the purchase of farms on sound and reasonable terms.

It should be clearly understood that the Commissioner will lend on the basis of the normal value at which the farm is appraised, not the sale price. The sale price is up to the seller and the man who buys the farm. Other conditions being favorable, the Commissioner may lend as much as 75 per cent of the appraised normal value of the property; the purchaser must put up the difference between that amount and the selling price of the farm."

Governor Myers said that the Land Bank Commissioner loans authorized two years ago to meet the emergency and refinance the farm debts had resulted in first and seccond mortgage loans to more than 400,000 farmers. "The tremendous assistance rendered to farmers by means of the Commissioner loans has helped agriculture out of the depression," he added, "and now the broadening of the purposes of these loans to include the purchase of farms should help to solve the farm ownership problem on sound financing principles."

Farmer-applicants or tenants need no especial instructions in applying for such loans, the Governor said, since the loans will be handled by the Federal land banks through local national farm loan associations, and made in much the same way as the Commissioner loans for refinancing farm debts during the past two years.

SURVEY SHOWS SAD STATE OF NATION'S TIMBERLAND

The completed report on timberlands in Minnesota—the first State to be surveyed in a Nation-wide inventory by the Forest Service—is called a "picture in miniature" of the forest situation in the United States. It shows that "a century of use and abuse has made a profound change in forests." It shows "conditions typiccal of many States where destructive clearing and lumbering" have been common. But it also has brought together facts important in forming new programs of conservation and rehabilitation in all States.

Of an original area of 31 1-2 million acres in Minnesota, there remains today only 19 1-2 million acres, much of which is classified "forest" for lack of better name. Actually, 21 per cent of it has no tree growth, and 38 per cent is occupied only by aspen and scrub oak. Only 41 per cent retains any semblancce to the original types.

The changes in size and quality of timber are striking. The original forest contained at least 10 million acres of old growth pine, spruce, and hardwoods. The present area of old growth saw timber of all types in only 343,000 acres or 3 per cent of the original. Ninety-seven per cent of this kind of timber, which was the mainstay of the llumber industry, is gone.

A few areas in Minnesota—such as the Superior district and the Chippewa National Forest—indicate what may be expected of cut-over lands with reasonable care and protection. The Superior district, burned over almost completely 70 years ago, now has more than 300,000 acres of second growth nearing marchantable saw-timber size and nearly a million acres of cordwood forest, over half of which is in valuable pulpwood types.

NEW BANK BILL

The Senate version of the so-called omnibus banking bill passed the Senate last Friday, July 26, by a one-sided majority. The majority was so evident that no record vote was taken. The bill is now in a House-Senate conference where the similar House bill passed in May, and this Senate bill, will be reconciled, differences patched, and the composite bill made ready for the President's signature. Previously the Senate, in a 59 to 10 vote, turned thumbs down on the Nye bill providing for a government-owned central bank.

A discussion of the new Senate bill is to be found in "The President's Column," by president Cal Ward, on page two of this issue.

EARLY RULING BY SUPREME COURT IS HOPED FOR ON AAA

Federal Judge in Memphis Court Holds Processing Tax Valid, while Boston Circuit Judge Rules Otherwise a Few Days Ago

TWO TEST CASES

Attorney General Cummings Contends Injunctions Could Not be Granted to Restrain Collection of Processing Taxes

Following a ruling made recently by a Boston circuit court judge, to the effect that the AAA processing tax is unconstitutional and invalid, a disrrict federal judge at Memphis, Tenn., ruled on July 28, that the tax is constitutional and valid.

The controversy is headed toward the United States Supreme Court for a final decision, the two opposite decisions furnishng as many test cases. The goverment is eager to have a final ruling by the high court.

Meanwhile the administration has been racing against court decisions with a bill to bulwark the AAA by itemizing the commodities to be taxed. The purpose of this is to meet the contention that the original act illegally delegated congressional power to the secretary of agriculture.

The AAA bill, passed by both houses but in different forms, now is pending in a senate-house conference committee.

Attorney General Cummings has contended injunctions could not be granted to restrain collection of the processing taxes and disclosed that his department was pressing for an early decision by the supreme court.

The most recent figures available in official circles here disclose that more than 440 suits are pending.

CARLSON HEARS GOOD NEWS FOR UNEMPLOYED STUDENTS

Word comes from Congressman Frank Carlson of Kansas, now in Washington, to the effect that Kansas unemployed students are going to get a good break. The item printed below comes from "Washington Impressions" by C. W. H. The initials mean C. W. Hamilton, Stockton newspaper editor who is serving as secretary for Congressman Carlson. The item follows:

"Congressman Carlson obtained some good news for the Kansas students last week while in conversation with Aubrey Williams, director in charge of the National Youth Administration. 'As a part of the Works Progress Administration program funds will be distributed, making it possible for different schools and colleges to offer work to unemployed students who are desirous of continuing their education,' Mr. Carlson was told. The funds will be distributed on the following basis: Post graduate work $30 per month; college $15 per month and high school not to exceed $6 per month. Those wishing to take advantage of this program must communicate with the president of the college or the superintendent of the school which they wish to attend. The funds will be distributed to states on the basis of percentage of enrollment, and as Kansas stands at the top in this respect it will receive more than any other state of the same population."

Here is another item from the same source:

"That a lot of Congressmen don't vote as they talk, feel or applaud, was plainly demonstrated last week. For a month all of them have been saying, to each other mind you, that they wanted to close up shop and go home, so when Representative Deen, a Georgia Democrat, arose to his feet and proposed that Congress adjourn on July 23, the House fairly rocked with cheers. The following day a record vote was taken on the matter, and did the stampede materialize—we'ii say it didn't. The motion was quickly tabled on a vote of 259 to 86. Then a Washington newspaper sent a ballot to each Representative and Senator asking them to vote for or against adjournment, withholding their names if they so desired. They so desired and a big majority voted in favor of recessing. The incident just goes to show that Mr. Roosevelt still holds a tight rein over the majrity party members, and they are not going to antagonize him by voting against his wishes."

ELECTRIFICATION OF RURAL HOMES MAKING PROGRESS

Forty-Six States Represented in Applications for Rural Power and Light Project Loans According to New REA

CO-OPS. TAKE LEAD

Rural Electrification Administration Prefers to Loan to Cooperatives and Municipalities, Rather than to Private Firms

Forty-six States are represented in the applications for rural power and light projects to be built out of loans from the Rural Electrification Administration, Administrator Morris L. Cooke announced recently.

The greater number of applications has come from public bodies and farm cooperative organizations, although some of those made by private utility companies involve much longer lines and larger loans. While REA will make loans to all groups, public and private on the same terms, it was announced that preferencce will be given to applications from public bodies.

Mr. Cooke said: "Following the policies outlined in the Federal Water Power Act, the bill creating the Tennessee Valley Authority and elsewhere, preference in the building of lines will be given to applications from municipalities and other agencies of the State and to non-profit associations such as cooperatives.

"The Congressional intent in this matter is so clear that irrespective of the allotments made to private companies adequate funds will be kept in reserve to meet any demands from public sources.

"We have been gratified by the extremely wide geographical distribution of the applications for power and light projects and of inquiries concerning proposed projects. Inquiries have come in rapidly and in large volume from every State in the Union. Forty-six of the States already are represented by projects pending. Authorizations of loans for the first of these projects will be made soon.

"Although the private power companies have been fully cooperative and have quite a number of projects pending with us, the public bodies and the farm cooperative organizations have acted decidedly more promptly and have submitted many more applications in point of numbers."

Well over half of the applications have come from States, municipalities, public power or utility districts and other public agencies. About 40 per cent have been filed by rural cooperatives. The private power companies have furnished only about six per cent of the total number of projects pending.

On the other hand, the contribution the private power companies are making to the program is greater than these proportions would suggest, because in a number of instances their projects are very much larger. Some involve several million dollars each, whereas some of those proposed by cooperatives, for example, range down to less than $10,000 each.

Mr. Cooke said: "The solution of our problem seems to lie in coordinating the efforts of all parties who can profit by the development of rural electrification, whether they profit through a financial return or through the comforts and economies of living or through both.

We have been especially gratified by the evidences of the sympathetic understanding by farmers, public and private organizations and others, of the very large problem that rural electrification presents, and especially by their readiness to meet the requirement that projects be self-liquidating."

BILLIONS STILL TIED UP

Washington, D. C.—More than half the deposits in six thousand banks in receivership in the United States remained unpaid on December 31, 1934, it is disclosed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation at the result of a recently completed survey of bank liquidations.

Total deposits tied up with the failure of 6,353 banks for which figures were available were more than 4.7 billion dollars, of which fifty-one per cent was still not realized to depositors at the year-end. Almost all the banks had been closed for at least a year, many of them for much longer periods, the report reveaed.

Included in the figures are nine closed insured banks, all of which suspended during the last six months of 1934. Records of the F. D. I. C. show that practically every depositor of these banks had received full payment of his claim by December 31st.

The survey of receiverships was made with the cooperation of the State banking commissioners throughout the country and the office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Briefly summarized, it was as follows: Banks in Receivership on December 31, 1934, 6,352 (1,551 National—4,801 State); Aggregate Deposits at date of closing, $4,739 million ($1,882 million national—$2,857 million state): Amount of Deposits Unpaid on December 31, 1934, $2,396 million ($874 million National—$1,522 million State).

The growing of some crop other than wheat in the rotation system for three years and the use of green manure crops are two of the best methods of controlling take-all foot-rot of wheat. Top dressing the diseased spots with barnyard manure will aid in cutting down losses.

REPAYMENT 1934 CORN LOANS NEARLY COMPLETED

Farmers who took advantage of the Government's 1934 corn loan program have repaid borrowings until they owe less than $200,000, announced the Commodity Credit Corporation.

This is the second of the Government's loans on farm-stored corn, the first being inaugurated in the fall of 1933 to enable producers to market their crop in more orderly fashion and to obtain advantage of price increases.

Of the 15,689 loans made under the 1934 program, a few over 300 loans, approximating $192,304 were outstanding on July 17. Though these loans became due and payable on July 1, Commodity Credit Corporation officials point out that a short period is required for liquidation, as in connection with any loan. They believe that complete liquidation will be affected within a few days.

The total amount of money advanced farmers under the 1934 program was approximately $11,038,390, on 20,067,818 bushels of corn at the loan value rate of 55 cents per bushel. These loans were made to farmers in 10 States—Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio and South Dakota.

The volume of loans during the past season was not as large as under the original program because corn prices had risen considerably above the loan value, and because corn supplies on farms were very limited. Loans made on 1933 farm-stored corn amounted to approximately $120,500,000 and the volume of corn put into storage totalled about 270,000,000 bushels. The loan rate in 1933 was 45 cents per bushel. One-hundred-percent collection was reported on the 197,000 loans involved in this program.

It has been announced that a corn loan will be made available this fall to farmers participating in the 1935 corn-hog program. Agricultural Adjustment officials state, however, that it is yet too early to determine supplies which might be on hand this fall, and consequently it is impossible to establish the loan value rate at this time.

The corn loan program is recognized by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as a valuable device for carrying reserve supplies from one year to another, provided it is coupled with sound production control.

EXPECT MORE HOGS RAISED BUT PORK SUPPLIES SMALL

An upward trend in hog production is expected to start this fall, but it will not cause an increase in slaughter supplies until the late spring of 1936. Hog slaughter next winter will be even smaller than the very small slaughter of last winter. Although there will be some increase next summer, the total for the marketing year beginning Octoer 1, 1935 will be somewhat less than in the current year. These are conclusions announced in the hog outlook report issued July 22 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

How rapidly hog production will increase during the next two years, the bureau says, is uncertain, since there are no other periods in which the decrease in production was so great as it was in 1934-35. If feed grain production this year should be about as forecast in early July and if the relationship between hog prices and corn prices should prove to be as now appears probable, an increase in hog production in 1936 over 1935 of 25 per cent would be about the maximum that could be expected, says the bureau.

Consumer demand for hog products is expected to improve during coming year, but the report says that little improvement in the present restricted foreign outlet for American hog products is in prospect. It is probable that the average of hog prices in 1935-36 will be higher than the average of 1934-35, but lower than the peak of prices in the present marketing year.

The 1935 spring pig crop is estimated by the bureau at 30,402,000 head, or 7,405,000 head less than in the spring of 1934, and 20,814,000 head less than in 1932 and 1933. But the number of sows to farrow in the fall of 1935 is estimated at 3,175,000 head, or 19.5 per cent more than in the fall of 1934. The total number of litters, spring and fall, to e farrowed in 1935 is indicated at about 8,196,000 litters, or about 10 percent less than in 1934, and 41 percent less than the average of 1932 and 1933.

Storage stocks of pork and lard on July 1 were the smallest on record for that date. The bureau says that although stocks of pork and lard at the eginning of the new storage season next winter are expected to be much smaller than average, and slaughter supplies of hogs during the fall and early winter will be unusually small, the demand for hog-products for storage may not be so strong as in the corresponding period last winter.

Exports of pork during the first eight months of 1934-35 marketing season were 76,000,000 pounds compared with 100,000,000 pounds in 33-34 and an avg. of 261,000,000 lbs. during period 1925-1929. Exports in lard during the first eight months of the 1934-1935 season were 125,000,000 pounds compared with 388,000,000 pounds in 1933-34 and a 5-yr avg. of 514,000,000 pounds. Two main factors tending to prevent increased exports, it is stated, are the low supplies of American hog-products and the foreign government import restrictions.

Only three countries in the world, with more than 100,000 telephones each are at present inaccessible by telephone from the United States They are Russia, China and New Gealand.

THE ENEMY STILL HOLDS ADVANTAGE OVER FARM BILL

Few Men, Representing Eastern Interests, Still Able to Thrwart Efforts to Obtain Required 216 Signatures on Petition

LEMKE'S STATEMENT

221 Have Signed, but 21 Forced to Withdraw Names; Some Signed Again; Is Challenge to Representative Government

Progress being made, or lack of progress, in the campaign to secure the signatures of 216 Congressmen on "Petition No. 7," the petition which would force the rules committee to allow the Frazier-Lemke bill to come to a vote, is being watched with intense interest all over the United States.

Here is what Congressman Wm. Lemke of North Dakota, co-author of the bill, has to say on the subject:

"Every possible means is being used to prevent the Frazier-Lemke Refinance bill from coming up for a vote. The tactics used to prevent this bill from being voted upon have shocked the moral conscience of this nation. It is no longer a question of whether you are for this bill or against it. It is no longer a question of economics. The question now is representative government.

"At the very opening of this session, the majority leaders with the complete approval and to the satisfaction of the Wall Street coupon clippers, put over a "gag and shackle" rule, so that even though a bill be reported out of a committee, it cannot come up for a vote unless these leaders o. k. it, or a special order of business is created by getting a majority of the members, now 216, to sign a petition at the speaker's desk. Not only must it be signed at the speaker's desk, but Congress must be in session, so that the prospective signer may come under the observation of the speaker and the leaders. Members who have gone to the speaker's desk to sign petition No. 7, to bring this bill up for a vote, have been warned that the President does not favor this bill, and that he would veto it, although the President has denied that he has authorized any such statements.

"To date, 221 members of Congress signed petition No. 7, but 21 have been induced to take off their names. Some of these have resigned; others we hope will We submit that it is improper for he Speaker of the House and the majority leaders to defeat the will of the members and of the people of the United States, by having these names taken off. It is a challenge to representative government.

"This practice cannot and will not be permitted to continue. The American people will put an end to that during the 1936 campaign. I have confidence that the American people still believe in a government of, by and for the people. I am sure that they are intelligent enough to know that a democratic form of government, although defective, perhaps, is the best form that can possibly be devised for their own best interests. I am sure they are not yet willing to surrender their individuality, their happiness, and their homes to a few bureaucrats here in Washington."

LARGE WHEAT CROP IS EBPECTED IN NETHERLANDS

The first official estimate of the 1935 wheat crop in the Netherlands is 15,653,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute at Rome. This estimate is 9 per cent below the record 1934 crop of 17,196,000 bushels, but is 35 per cent above the 5-year average of 11,633,000 bushels.

Wheat acreage and production in the Netherlands have been expanded steadily since the adoption in 1931 of the Wheat Act, which authorized the Government to fix and maintain prices paid for domestic wheat and provided that all ordinary bread flour must contain 20 to 40 per cent domestic wheat. The present requirement is 35 per cent purchased from the Central Wheat Organization at prices fixed by the Government. This organization paid farmers 11 Dutch florins per 100 Kilos ($2.03 per bushel at July 1, 1934 exchange) for the 1934 crop and will pay 10 florins per 100 kilos ($1.86 per bushel at July 1, 1935 exchange) for the 1935 harvest. The price at which millers will have to purchase domestic wheat this season as not been announced. For the 1934 crop they paid 15.75 florins per 100 kilos ($2.93 per bushel.)

Until the adoption of the Wheat Act on July 4, 1931, only foreign wheat, which was admitted without restriction, was used by the Dutch mills grinding white flour for ordinary breadmaking purposes. The domestic crop, of about 5,800,000 bushels annually, was used almost exclusively for feeding and small quantities for whole wheat-flour. Since August 14, 1933, the Netherlands Government has rigidly controlled wheat and flour imports. The effect has been to increase the wheat acreage from the average of 142,000 acres annually before the adoption of the Wheat Act in 1931 to 375,000 acres in 1935.

Sheriff John Shay poured 250 gallons of liquor down the sewer. Shall we gather at the river?—Kingman Leader-Courier.

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FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kans., W. J. Spencer, President-Manager.
FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 303, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.
KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg.
FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.
THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO—Room 310, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1935

A CONVERSATION

"Dad, I've heard you and Mother and a lot of our neighbors talking a lot about the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill. Would it do us a lot of good?"

"Son, I'm mighty glad to see you taking an interest in things like that. It certainly would do us all a lot of good. It would make it possible for us to stay on this farm and to keep on owning it. It's about the only thing—if it becomes a law—that stands between us and poverty."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that if we keep on paying these high rates of interest, keep on getting low prices for what we raise, and are unable to pay off or renew our mortgage, we will be kicked off this farm which has been in the family for a long time. Being kicked out with nothing in sight and nothing to go on is my idea of a good start toward poverty, Son."

"But why should it come to that? You haven't gambled on the Board of Trade and you haven't bought anything the family didn't need. In fact, we have needed things you couldn't get because you didn't have the money. We don't live as high as our cousins in the city, and they don't work as hard as we do. Now, don't look that way, Dad; you have nothing to blame yourself for. I know—and all of us know—you have done your very best. I just can't understand it; that's all."

"Well, the truth is, things shouldn't come to such a pass. But maybe I have gambled, as you mention. I didn't gamble on the Board of Trade, but I gambled when I bet we could make it on this farm. Yes, I bet everything we have; and it seems we are about to lose. If it didn't sound so much like a story in a dime novel, I'd say the cards were stacked against us."

"I think I have a little idea about what you mean, all right; but a while ago you mentioned the low prices we are getting for what we raise. Don't you know hogs are up, and wheat is a good price? Besides, what would the Frazier-Lemke law have to do with prices? I thought it was to refinance farm mortgages at a low rate of interest."

"That's right, boy. Well, it's like this—say, I'm glad you are beginning to think about these things. How come, anyway?

"Been doing a little reading, Dad."

"What in?"

"Oh, that Farmers Union paper you get—and other things."

"Good. Well, I started to say it's like this: There's a bunch of fellows back East who control the money and the amount of money used in this country. For a while, money was easy to get. Lots of it in circulation. Bankers encouraged everyone to borrow and invest in land, more stock, etc. They took our notes, and we gave our lands and what we raised as security. The security was lots more than the loans, and we knew that we had plenty to pay off with, any time. Then, all at once, prices started to tumble. The value of what we had was cut in two. Come to find out, those in control of the money had called it out of circulation. That made money hard to get. Folks couldn't get the money, so they couldn't buy what we farmers raised or had raised. That brought our prices down—all at once. Next thing we knew, the bankers came to us and said we would have to pay off our notes. Said the big banks were forcing them to do it—and I think that was the truth. But we had to pay off. We sold our grain and our live stock so we could pay, but we didn't get to sell at the prices we had invested in them. Lots of banks had to close, because, as the saying is, they couldn't get blood out of a turnip. That hurt the whole country. Stores went out of business. Factories closed. Men lost their jobs that way. Then they couldn't buy what we raise on our farm. Then we all got hep to the fact that we had a real depression on."

"Gee, Dad, I'm beginning to understand."

"Yep. Well, no use to go into that any more. Come to find out, a little handful of men in the East had their fingers on eighty or inety percent of all the wealth in this whole country. People began to realize that the United States government didn't have much to say about setting a value on money. Found out that the bankers who deal between nations, called international bankers, had that authority. All because of a bad money system, which had been allowed to go on."

"Yes; I know. Been reading about that, too."

"Have, huh? Well, skipping a lot of details I see you already know about, here comes the Frazier-Lemke bill, with the Farmers Union square behind it, and fighting tooth and toenail to get it passed. One thing it would do, it would put a lot more money in circulation—inflation, some call it, and others say it would be reflation, or putting money back into circuation to take the place of money taken out. Taking the money away brought the prices down; so putting it back would bring the prices up again."

"But I just said some prices are up—aren't they?"

"That's right. But a lot of good it'll do us to have high prices on hogs and wheat and other things, when we don't have 'em to sell—I don't think! By the way, that reminds me—we did get the AAA and its benefits for controlling our production; and if it hadn't been for that, we would have been kicked off a year or two ago. But more than that, what we've really got to have, as something permanent, is some way to control the scarcity or abundance of money. And that brings me back to the Frazier-Lembe bill."

"Sure. O. K. Go ahead with that."

"Well, this fistful of international bankers who control our money not only object to putting the money back in circulation, but they object to the way the Frazier-Lemke law would put it back. They insist that it is wrong to have the government issue new money secured by the land itself, but that the government, if it does anything, must issue bonds, sell these bonds to the international bankers which they would buy with money already received from the government, pay interest to the bondholders, and allow them, the bondholders, to put the money out into circulation. The Frazier-Lemke law of course would break up this playhouse, and that's why the international bankers are fighting so hard to keep it from coming to a vote."

"What do you mean—keep it from coming to a vote?"

"Just that. The bill has been reported out of the agricultural committee with a favorable vote, and with a recommendation that the House pass the bill. Most of the Congressmen want it and would vote for it. It's a cinch most of the people want it—no one doubts it or denies it. The Senate will act favorably on it if it gets to a vote in the House."

"But, Dad, that doesn't make sense to me. Everybody—or most everybody—wants the bill to be a law. Most of the Congressmen want it. The Senate wants it. Then why don't they vote on it and get it over with? Don't the people run this government? Why can't the people have what they want?"

"Boy, you've just asked a big mouthful of questions. First, I guess we'll have to admit that the people do not run the government. You ask why they don't vote on the Frazier-Lemke bill and be done with it. Well, that little fistful of international bankers and the men they control won't let them, that's why."

"But, Dad, it still doesn't make sense. Why can a little group like that out talk and out-vote the whole country?"

"They couldn't on an even basis, but they have something which we, as a great mass of common people, dont have."

"What is that?"

"Son, think of ten of our neighbors. Got 'em in mind? All right. Now, how many out of that ten you're thinking of belong to their own class organization?"

"Oh, I see. Well, you don't need to explain it any further, Dad. I think I get the idea."

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

THE NEW BANK BILL

On last Friday, July 26, the United States Senate passed, without record vote, the omnibus Bank Bill. The House had passed the Bill some time previous and is now goes to the conference committee to adjust the differences between the Senate and the House. The Bill, as passed by the Senate, is somewhat modified from the form in which it came from the House. The Bill as passed, places control over supply of credit in a committte of seven Federal Reserve members and five representatives of the Regional Reserve Banks, through buying and selling of Government bonds in the open market.

The Bill was passed only after the Senator Nye proposal for a Government owned central bank was rejected by the Senate. The Senator Nye Bill was the commonly known Father Coughlin Bill, which provided for a central bank of the United States which, under its provisions, would entirely do away with the present federa reserve system, and the coining of money and regulating the value thereof would be turned back to the Government, which is the people. The Nye proposal would control inflation by issuing currency based upon the actual taxable property of the country.

Step in Right Direction

The compromise bank bill which is now passed by both houses is at least a step in the direction of the Senator Nye-Father Coughlin Bill.

The bank legislation is perhaps the most far reaching legislation that this present session of Congress is considering. Under our present so-called capitalistic system, credit money at a ratio of 10 or more to one of real currency money is used. It makes a lot of difference as to who controls the issuance and regulation of the value of money, and control and use of credit. Multiplied millions of our people have felt that the big bankers of the country, through manipulation of money, were largely responsible for the economic crisis we have just been going through. The Nye-Coughlin Bill would take it entirely away from the bankers and give it to the Government, which is the people. The Bill which was just passed is a compromise and as stated above, gives the control and regulation of money and credit to the committee of twelve.

The Goldsborough amendment which stands a chance to become a part of the new law, would tend to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollars on the theory that a stable dollar is more desirable than a speculative one. It would restore the purchasing power of the dollar to what it was back in 1926 and keep that purchasing power in relation to all commodities as a stable ratio.

Thousands of farmers have been sold out and closed up through bankruptcy because of the lack of a stable dollar. The farm or other property might have been bought when wheat was upwards to $1.00 per bushel, but the obligation became due when wheat was 25c or 30c a bushel. The result was that the farmer just could not pay out and foreclosure was the next step.

Today the men who have the money are afraid to lend it for fear commodity price levels will again turn face about, and they fear that in a few years they would be faced with a cheap dollar.

The medium of exchange or the dollar must be stabilized and sound, not merely from year to year, but covering at least quite a long period of years. The stabilized dollar would tend to guarantee the existence of reasonably large state banks. State banks which are a commodity service should have the same freedom of action and the same protection as larger institutions.

The passing of the present bank bill, while some might call it only a gesture, is a step in the direction of the Farmers Union program. Time and again our organization, through its leadership, has declared that the strangle hold of the mighty financiers must be broken. The Federal Reserve system as it operates today is largely in the hands of this group; and when once our money and bank problems have been straightened out, we will have taken the greatest step forward in the solution of our economic ills.

AAA Amendments

The AAA amendments have passed both the House and Senate. They passed the Senate July 23 by a vote of 64 to 15, more than 4 to 1. The Bill now is in the hands of the conference committee and a compromise, as between the Bill as passed by the House and by the Senate, will undoubtedly be affected within a short time.

Multiplied millions of dollars are being tied up by processors because of suits filed, pending the testing of the constitutionality of the law as amended. It is believed by many who have kept in close touch with the controversial points and the amendments as passed, that the farm program will be saved. A great unwarranted wail is going up that the consumers are becoming rebellious, even to the extent of boycotting, and that all processors taxes must come off. It is unfortunate that this howling wail is backed up by some farmers and their representatives. For instance, wheat in Salina today, July 29, is 91c a bushel. Hogs are around $10.00. You eliminate the processors tax entirely and the chances are the consumer will have to pay just about as much for a loaf of bread or a pound of pork. The price the producer receives for his commodity does not necessarily reflect the price the consumer pays. In other words, a loaf of bread that sells for ten cents at the present time, with wheat at 90c to $1.00 a bushel, sold but little if any cheaper when wheat was 25c or 30c a bushel.

The farmer is entitled to cost of production for his commodity. The consumer, if he understands the proposition, is willing that the farmer should have that price. So, it makes very little difference to the consumer as to how they arrive at the price to the farmer.

Millions to Kansas

Again, I say the present farm program has brought multiplied millions to the Kansas farmers, which in turn reaches every business within the state and even flows over into other states. In 1934 more than forty-one million dollars were distributed in benefit payments. There are, according to the last census which is just recently completed, 174,589 farmers in the state. This includes those farmers who live on small tracts of three acres or more adjacent to towns and cities. If the 41 million dollars had been spread out equally to each farmer in Kansas in 1934, each would have received a check from the Government for $240.00.

Please do not say that this adjustment payment is a dole to the farmer. It is not. It is a benefit that the farmer has brought to himself by cooperating with his neighbor and the Government in an effective farm program.

The farmers of this country need not expect to maintain any worthwhile farm program unless we are willing to cooperate through organization.

The Farmers Union of Kansas affords that opportunity to Kansas farmers and it is altogether unfortunate when we have to plead and persuade farmers to join their own class organization.

"He who would climb a tree must grasph the branches—not the blossoms."—Thackery.

A word to the wise—never plant more garden than your wife can hoe. —Belleville Telescope.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

July 27, 1935

The six ladies of the House are all widows whose husbands are dead. The four who are Democrats carved out their own political niches. The two Republicans are their husbands' successors. All are equally good Housekeepers.

It was refreshing last night to leave the atmosphere about Garner and Byrns to see and listen to the child, Jane Withers, in "Ginger." She is about as smart as a lot of grown-ups and a great deal more human.

Cong. Pehr G. Holmes, of Worcester, Mass., was born in Sweden. Elmer J. Ryan, who represents the district south of St. Paul, is the youngest member of the House but is not a Swede. These two should really swap districts.

The only regular social function I enjoy is the Monday luncheon with my splendid Republican colleagues Guyer, Hope, and Carlson. We discuss the Nation's hopes and fears that are imminent, and our own.

"Swat the Rich" and "Soak the Thrifty" will be frequent headliners now for awhile in the Metropolitan Press while we are on the tax bill. I suppose we should really raise the 200,000,000 dollars from the poor.

Rep. Walter M. Pierce, of Oregon, is an ex-governor of his state and the only Democrat of his delegation in either house. All patronage for his state passes over his desk. He has an older sister in Huron, Kansas, a Mrs. Greene, 84, and she told me when I was home the first of June to tell her brother that she was still a Republican. The Governor is one of our few actual farmers.

Sam, pigeon-toed and cross-eyed but faithful, has been gathering up the corrected speeches from members in their offices at night since '81. Sam says he feels in his bones that we will adjourn on Friday, August 30th. The clang of the two gavels in the last week sound like a 30 day warning bell that our hot-air here will be transferred to the picnic platforms.

The Senate legislative day of May 13th ended last night. Their Chaplain hasn't prayed over them since the opening of that day. The House Chaplain envokes divine guidance every calendar day there is a session. The upper House has a trolley in its subway, which we don't have, but we have more chariots on the skyline.

SOME FLOATING STRAWS

(By Frank Chapin, Winfield Kans.)

(Editor's note: Kansas has few 90-year-old men with minds as clear and analytical as that of Mr. Chapin. The keen young mind ordinarily observes the past and balances the present against what might have been. A few like Mr. Chapin, are able to look back over the present and looks into the future. The keen old mind, as an ordinary thing, looks back over the past, to appraise the present in the light of what has gone before to observe present day trends, and to look into the future. The observations and conclusions of such a man and mind cannot be anything but interesting and instructive.)

Some simple things point the direction of business trends, of price structures, etc.

Indeed, we have always been somewhat an optimist, given to day-dreams. Fortunately, some of these have materialized, so we are led to believe these "floating straws" are directed toward an improved condition.

Just yesterday, we noted the arrival of the 10-cent hog. Yes, this was exceeded by 30 cents. What do you know abbout that? Last winter, when cocrn was $1 a bushel, we visualized 10-cent hogs and advised even borrowing men to buy this dollar corn and feed out a bunch of shoats. He failed to arrive as soon as we anticipated, but the 8-cent and 9-cent hog came. But instead of reaching this market, they were sold at 3 cents, and heavier hogs sold at 1½ cents. Our calculations were like Williams' cartoon. "Born six months too soon" applies to our case.

Now, after a few months delay, the $10.30 hog is here. So, it's better to resolve and fail than not to calculate at all. So, as we were satisfied in our predictions as to final results, we set our goal three or four months too soon.

Now we have the 10-cent hog; and, like the conditions of 1865, the prospect looks much the same, when the 12½-cent hog, on foot, arrived, and with him, the 15-cent hog on the block. Then the demand was there, also the price. Now the supply is short, and the demand is greater; for population has been increasing until we have an exaggerated condition in population—in demand—while the supply has been visibly decreased. These are some of the floating straws in the air.

History has a habit of repeating itself. Things seem to run in cycles; and there are those who believe in the regular (more or less) cycles of change. Factors other than these, too, have an indirect bearing on business trends. Such things as legislation, investigation of business policies, changing business methods by statutes, putting a legal check on run-away industries, stabilizing wages, regulating transportation rates, opening new lines of outlet such as the barge line from Kansas City—all of these and still more are now claiming public attention.

We might also include pending financial legislation also an an important element which, if enacted into law, will revolutionize the entire business and industrial structure—a thing the old line manipulators are fighting. But let us remember that when public opinion is aroused as now, officials better listen.

No sane person desires to tear up and disrupt present just and fair dealing; but graft and chicanery have seemingly become so insistent as to threaten our most sacred and desirable ethics, if ever there were such a thing So in our anticipation we may have overstepped the bounds of good judgment, but we still are looking to these very results, for straws drift with the wind; and it seems headed for higher prices for the products of labor.

Underneath all of this lies a seething mass of human element, struggling for another breath of life. This mass of humans has been announced as dead—but possibly we must wait till the sun goes down before the tail ceases to wiggle.

So we are anticipating the final success of the Frazier-Lemke measure, which the Great West is demanding, while the pigmy East is out to get us at the final outcome. Our friends in Washington are doing their utmost to get just recognition on this bill, and only by "keeping at it" can we hope to succeed. Like the little boy with his fire shovel working at a big drift. When asked how he expected to get the job done, he replied, straightening up, "By keeping at it—that's how."

So we minor lights with our "fire-shovel" capacities are making marked headway, and at even this much-retarded gait, are watching for the dollar-or-more wheat, and the 11 1-2 ct hog. It has been done and can be done again.

Just an evening reverie, at 90.

—Frank Chapin.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umbarger, Director
Kansas State College Extension Service

Q.: Just what have processing taxes meant to Kansas?

A.: More than 58 million dollars since the beginning of the agricultural adjustment program, more than 41 million of which was paid during the last year. Both adjustment payments to cooperating farmers and the money for expenses of local committees come from processing tax receipts. Gross collections in Kansas to December 31, 1934, totaled approximately $19,700,000.

Q.: Have adjustment contract signers generally carried out the provisions of their contracts, or has there been widespread violation?

A.: The farmers have kept faith with the government. A report from 56 Kansas counties shows only 158 violations of wheat contracts. There are nearly 94000 of those contracts in force in the state. That would indicate that violations amount to about one-third of 1 per cent, and that is a pretty low figure for a new program with which the farmers were unfamiliar.

Q.: An article in the newspaper says that 1935 AAA wheat payments are going to be 33 cents a bushel on each contract signer's allotment, and another article says that the administration has decided upon a flexible payment that will go up or down according to the price changes of the crop concerned. Which one is right?

A.: Both statements are correct, except that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced a minimum payment for wheat. In other words, your wheat payments for 1935 will not be lless than 33 cents a bushel, less local administrative costs, no matter what the price of wheat may average for the marketing year. However, if wheat should average more than 33 cents below parity for the year, your payments would be larger than that.

Q.: What is the food situation? Is the United States going to have enough to eat without imports?

A.: The latest estimates of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate that the total supply of the major foods to be produced in 1935 is likely to be approximately the same as in 1934. That is considerably below the average for the five years, 1929-1933, but the reduction in exports which has taken place in recent years will permit a consumption in 1935 equal to average and a normal carryover at the end of the season.

Q.: What food supply is the lowest?

A.: Present indications are that our supplies of lard are going to be most drastically cut this yer. If we were to export no lard, our total supply would be only 10 per cent below the usual domestic requirements. However, some lard has been exported already and more is expected to follow. Economists believe that the supplies of other edible fats and oils will be sufficient to offset these exports.

VITAL SERVICE TO FARMER

An example of the vital services that good cooperative institutions provide for their members—services that are not obtainable elsewhere—was provided during the recent eleventh annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation.

Executives of cooperative dairy associations, coupled with research experts, made the most searching probe in ten years concerning the national and international outlook for marketing America's dairy products.

The probe and the ensuing appraisal included factors of production; the trend of consumption; the effect of imports on both dairy products and competitive oils and fats; the extent to whch two years of operation under federal and state control has changed market conditions; the possible infuence of reciprocal trade agreements upon dairy products, and similar questions which affect the future welfare of the dairy farmer.

It is impossible to exaggerate the worth of such a probe. Leaders of dairy cooperatives throughout the country will be much better prepared to cope with the marketing and price problems they face, and to inform their members as to the best course of future action. They will be able to scientifically develop plans, and to proceed with greater confidence and certainty.

Scottsville, (Ky.) Citizen-Times: "Nobody can tell me how to run my business," the non-advertising merchant said to the auctioneer a few minutes before the sale of his store began.

PRAISES STATE FAIR AND FARM PROGRESS

The Kansas State Fair is properly given credit for having an important part in the development of Kansas agriculture by Gov. Alf. M. Landon in a special article used as a foreword in the 1935 Prize List of the State Fair. Gov. Landon will come to Hutchinson to dedicate the new 4-H Club building on Tuesday of fair week, which is from Sept. 14-20. In the foreword Gov. Landon states:

"In less than three-quarters of a century Kansas has grown from a prairie wilderness into a great agricultural empire. As the prairies were conquered, the art of farming and the production of better crops and finer livestock took the place of our earlier arts and skills.

"In recent years I have been particularly impressed with the splendid agricultural exhibits at the State Fair. More important still I have noted with great interest the educational features and especially the activities manifested by farm boys and girls in 4-H Clubs and vocational agriculture displays.

"I want to commend the farmers of Kansas and Kansas exhibitors at the State Fair, and the management for having built up such a splendid institution. I sincerely hope the people of Kansas will continue to support a worthy enterprise by their continued interest and attendance."

WOUND-UP FOR ALL SUMMER

When the flowers were blooming in the spring Congress expected to adjourn in June. As August arrives, Mr. Borah says that Congress will be here until November. Senator Hiram Johnson of California, renowned Republican who remains in hearty agreement with all of the President's major proposals, seems content to stay on the job.

Senators Norris and LaFollette, bell-weathers of the Progressives, favor prolonging the Congress in behalf of "liberal legislation."

BONUS WILL WIN

The passage of the bonus bill is generally predicted in Washington, next Winter. This is about the only "economy bar" still up. Ex-veterans are likely to be paid because there is spending in every other direction.

WHEAT MARKET UPS AND DOWNS

The producer who has sold his wheat probably is not unfortunate for having done so and the man who has wheat to sell probably will find that the market after the middle of December is as good or better than any between now and that time, thinks Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

That is how the situation sizes up, now that the bulk of the Kansas wheat crop has been harvested and a fair proportion of it is threshed, says Mr. Rucker.

The market has been favorable to those who combined and sold. On July 18, it was a little above the July 1 price and was only two cents below the April peak price. This was as much or more than was expected.

Late July prices naturally were not expected to be so good as those earlier in the month. Crop reports from the northwest spring wheat area remain favorable, and favoroble weather could make the spring wheat crop a bear on the market between now and the middle of October. The rust scare continues to be a bullish factor, but from now on this will depend upon weather conditions.

CHAMPIONS SHOWN ON STATE FAIR PRICE LIST

The 1935 Prize List for the Kansas State Fair is being distributed Kansas livestock champions are featured on the cover of the new Prize List of of the State Fair, which will be held at Hutchinson from Sept. 14-20.

A picture of Paul C. H. Engler's Percheron mare, Josephine, is shown in the top cover design. Mr. Engler, a Topeka horse breeder, won championship honors with this mare at several state fairs last year.

Champion beef cattle are shown in the lower corners of the cover. One is a hereford female champion shown by Robt. H. Hazlett, El Dorado. The other is a Shorthorn champion shown by Tomson Bros. of Wakarusa.

"The cover is so attractive that it makes you want to pick the book up and look at it," according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

School children of Kansas are extended a personal invitation from the Board of State Fair Managers to attend the annual Free School Day at the State Fair on Monday, Sept. 16, on the back cover of the Prize List. A program of educational and entertainment features, especially for the youngsters, has been arranged.

The 85 pages of the Prize List are filled with the thousands of prize awards at the Kansas State Fair this year. It also contains the rules and regulations for exhibitors in the various departments.

Churning cream sometimes is difficult when the cows have been "in milk" a long time. The feeding of linseed meal, soy-beans, gluten feed, grass or roots, and a reduction in cottonseed meal will help to overcome this trouble. Also, it may be necessary to ripen the cream longer, to churn at a higher temperature (62 degrees Fahrenheit), and to use richer cream (35 per cent fat) says W. H. Martin.

The time for county and state fairs will soon be here. Premium lists are being printed, and prospective exhibitors will be interested in obtaining copies. Preparations to show fruit should be made early.

Lat-following pasture weeds, such as ragweed, aster, and broomweed, can be eradicated by moving abuot mid-August. Cutting should be done when those weeds which are most abundant are starting to flower.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 — Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Kansas Junior Leader

GRANDPA GUS GETS LOTS OF LETTERS AND PICTURES TOO

At First He Wondered if Any of the Youngsters Could Draw, and Now He Wonders How Come All Can Draw

LETTERS, ANSWERS

A couple of weeks ago, I said in the paper, "Can't any of you kids draw?" Now, after getting a lot of pictures of Grandpa Gus, I want to say, "Can all of you kids draw?"

Not only pictures, but you ought to see the letters I got elling me what all those youngsters out there think of me. And that's just what we are going to do right here and now. I'm going to keep the pictures—and maybe we'll print one or two of the pictures later on, after you've all had a chance to draw me one.

Now, I'm mighty glad you sent me these letters and pictures, And I'm glad some of you show that you have studied hard on the July lesson. We'll be announcing the winner before long. The winner gets a dollar check, you know. Another thing, I'm working on another lesson to shoot at you soon.

—Grandpa Gus.

—o—

JUVENILE LETTERS

Belle Plaine, Kans, July 19, 1935

Dear Grandpa Gus:

I am sending a picture which I think you might look like. I don't think you have whiskers. I think you are fat and good-natured. You must be good-natured to write letters to so many girls and bobys on these hot days.

I am eight years old and my birthday is September 12. I want to join the Juveniles and I'd like to have a pin. I have attended Farmers Union meeting and attended some of the Workers Education Schools. My mother was our teacher.

We are planning on going to the picnic down at the Arkansas City Milk Coop., on July 27. Cal Ward will be there to speak. My letter is getting long so I guess I'd better close.

Your Juvenile Cooperator
Melba Dee Zimmerman.

Dear Melba Dee:

Thanks for the picture and letter. Both were good, but perhaps the picture looked too much like me to be good looking. Anyhow, I'm glad you think I might be good natured. I am sure you must have received a lot of good out of the Workers Education school in which your mother was the teacher. They tell me here at the state office that your mother was one of the best teachers in Workers Education. Hope you got to attend the meeting at Arkansas City. You are now listed as one of the Juveniles, and I hope you'll soon be wearing your pin.

—Grandpa Gus

—o—

Marysville, Kans., July 18, 1935.

Dear Old Grandpa Gus:

How are you this hot weather. I am O.K. School will strat soon. I am taking piano lessons. This is my second year. Mrs. Hamm is my teacher.

We are making a rock garden. (I mean trying to.) We already have a lily pool. We made it out of a tub. We have hyacinth in it which my music teacher's daughter Marjorie, gave me, and another kind of moss from my Aunt Clara. "Come down and see it some time."

I was shocking from 9:00 to 11:30 this morning and yesterday from 5:30 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.. You should have been her ehelping me, mother and my sisters.

We are going to thresh Thursday. Me and Kathleen have 23 little chickens together, 11 white and 12 brown. Come down and we'll have fried chicken.

I have a real Grandpa Gus. He lives in town. Mother's birthday was July 12 and Grandpa's was the 17th. I have 4 sisters; Marilyn is 3; Maxine is 6; Kathleen is 10; Helen is 14 and I am 12. My birthday is November 11. I'll be 13 then.

We went swimming in the pond. We have a boat. Come down and go boat riding with me.

I imagine you are about 64 years old and have gray hair and long, gray whiskers. You are as gentle as can be to anybody. You got a little head and you are very short. Please send me a pin. My last two letters were not printed. I asked my sister to join. Do I get a star?

Bye—Your reader
Evelyn Marquardt.

P. S.—I might draw you a picture.

Dear Evelyn:

I'm glad to hear from you. Your letter is mighty interesting. I'm sorry some of your letters were not printed. Letters like yours deserve printing. All Juvenile letters do, for that matter. I certainly would like to come down and see your rock garden and your flowers—and you. I'd even like to help you shock wheat. Since I didn't get there in time to do that, I will help next year if I am there at that time. I've done a lot of it in my time. When your sister joins you will be entitled to a star opposite your name on the rolls. I am keeping your picture of Grandpa Gus. That picture doesn't look like your real Grandpa Gus, does it? If he looks like me, give him my sympathy.—Grandpa Gus.

Allen, Kans, July 20, 1935.

Dear Grandpa Gus:

How are you by now? I am just fine. I am writing a letter telling you how you look.

You have whiskers, blue eyes, and you are bald-headed and you are fat and strong. You chew tobacco and are an old crab patch, too.

I am sending my lesson also. I must go to work. It is sure hot here. It is 117 here in the sun and 104 in the shade. I have been working and do not get time to write, hardly.

Your friend,
Edward Fredericksen.

Dear Edward:

I am glad to hear from you, even if you do think I'm an old crab. Confidentially, maybe I am—especially in this hot weather. Anyhow, cooler days are caming. I can excuse you for not writing, when you have been so busy. I don't want you to start chewing tobacco just because you think I do. Write again.—Grandpa Gus.

—o—

Bison, Kans., July 17, 1935.

Dear Grandpa:

As I was reading the letters, I thot I would guess. I don't think you have whiskers. You have gray hair. You are not so very fat. You wear specks. You are in good health.

I did not find my twin yet. My birthday is July 30, 1935. I think I must close. Your friend,

Martha Stremel.

P. S.: I am enclosing my lesson.

Dear Twin Martha:

Yes, I mean you are my twin, for my birthday is July 30, too. I'm very proud to be your twin. When I was home on the farm, we always had fried chicken on my birthday, for that was always my favorite thing to eat. I hope some day we can celebrate our birthday together eating fried chicken—you bring the chicken. I must say your description of me and your picture of me go well together. I'm keeping the picture, and thank you for it. Your lesson is fine, but we haven't done the judging yet. Write again. Your twin, Grandpa Gus.

—o—

Bison, Kans., July 18, 1935

Dear Grandfather Gus:

How are you? I am fine and hope you are the same. I believe that is Grandfather Gus. (Referring to picture enclosed.) He looks like my grandfather. He was a farmer.

I must finish my lesson so I can mail this letter. My twin lives at Loretto, Kansas. I am striving my best so I can win the dollar bill. I am eleven years old and going to be twelve years old January 16, 1936. Now, my lesson.—Anna Stremel.

Dear Anna:

I am glad you think I look like your grandfather—especially if he looks like the picture you sent me. I am keeping that picture along with all the rest. I am getting quite a collection. Your lesson shows a lot of good work and study. It will be judged soon.—Grandpa Gus.

—o—

Hays, Kans., July 18, 1935

Dear Grandpa Gus:

How are you? I am fine. I want to join your club. Please send me a pin. I am seven years old. I am drawing a picture of you. My birthday is January 5. Your friend, Virgil Hauschild.

Dear Virgil:

I was mighty proud to get your letter. I think you write a very good letter for a seven-year-old. You must have had a good teacher, and you must have been getting along real well in school to do so well. Th e picture was fine ,too. I am glad to have it in my collection of pictures of Grandpa Gus. You are now a member of our club, and I hope you will take good care of the pin.—Grandpa Gus.

—o—

Olmitz, Kans. (not dated)

Dear Grandpa Gus:

I want to join your club. I am ten years old. My birthday is March 14. I have 5 pets—3 cats, one little white dog and a pony. My dog's name is Teddy and my pony's name is Chubby. He is 17 years old.Please send me a pin and thank you for it. Please help me find my twin. I'll be in the fifth grade this year. My teacher's name is Sue Tinn. I have two sisters. They want to join your club. One is 9 and the other is 7. Your friend, Ruby Carroll.

Dear Ruby:

Your letter is very interesting, and I am glad to hear from you. This is the first letter I ever got from Olmitz I see you live in Barton county. Now, Ruby, the folks in the Farmers Union office here in Salina have looked through their membership books, and do not find any record o fany of your folks belonging ti the Farmers Union. I hope they are mistaken, for a Juvenile or member of this club must belong to a family which has a member in the Farmers Union. That's simply one of the rules—and not a bad one. I printed your letter because it is a good letter, and I thought maybe some member of your family might possibly be a member of the Farmers Union. Please write me and tell me about that, so I'll know whether to put you on the membership roll or not. Your sisters, if they, and you, are eligible, must write me a letter before they can be members. That's another rule. I'll be waiting for a letter from you and I hope you get to see this paper.—Grandpa Gus.

—o—

Overbrook, Kans, July 19 1935

Dear Grandpa Gus:

How are you? I am just fine. This is my first letter to you. I am nine years old. My birthday is October 11. I attend the Overbrook grade school and will be in the 5th grade. We live 2 miles west of Overbrook on 50 North.

I have a brother 12 years old. His name is Lee.

We have lots of pets. We have a Fox terrier dog named Queen and 3 white kittens. We have four pet lambs Their names are Jack, Jill and Jane and Judy.

I think you are fat and good natured with a pleasant smile.

Your little friend
Gleda Mae Atchison

P. S.—Will you please send me a pin?

Dear Gleda:

That's a fine letter, and I'm glad you wrote to me. I know all the members of the club will be glad to welcome you as a member. Take good care of your pin, and wear it a lot. You surely have lots o fpets. Folks who like pets are usually pretty good folks. Thanks for your description of me. I'll try to live up to it. I'll say that if I'm not fat, I ought to be—for I eat a plenty. Please write again. I think I know some of your folks—and they are good folks—Grandpa Gus.

—o—

Glen Elder, Kans., July 10, 1935.

Dear Grandpa Gus:

I thought I would write and tell you what I thought you look like. Well I think yo uwear specks, you're tall and thin, you have a mustache, and are good natured.

Did you have a lot of fun on July 4th? I did. We didn't have fire crackers either. We had ice cream.

I'm sending you my July lesson. I hope it's all right. I'm nine years old. My birthday is January 10. I am 55 inches tall. Have you found my twin yet? As news is scarce I will close. Yours truly, Rosella Konzem.

Dear Rosella:

I am glad you made me tall and thin, for that's a good way to be in this hot weather. Yes I had a good time on the fourth. I had ice cream, too. I think ice cream is better than firecrackers in lots of ways. You can eat ice cream and fire crackers don't taste so good. Ice cream won't burn your fingers, either. The lesson was well worked out. I hope you will write again. We'll look for your twin.—Grandpa Gus.

—o—

Hays, Kans., July 18, 1935

Dear Grandpa Gus:

How are you? I am fine and hope you are the same. I helped my brother to write. I spelled words for him while he wrote. I have a little baby sister Marjorie Nell. She is three months old, and her brithday is April 6. Will she be put on the cradle roll? This is all I can think of to write, so I will close. Your friend, Henrietta Hauschild.

Dear Henrietta:

It's mighty nice to hear from you. I'm glad to know you like to help your little brother. It is fine to have a sister who can help out when it comes to spelling words. Now this is a secret—I have to have a lot of help with my spelling, too. I'd like to see little Marjorie Nell, for I like little tots. Sure, we'll put your name on the cradle roll. Thank you for writing, and write again. And, say, that was a clever picture you drew of me. I liked it.—Grandpa Gus.

—o—

Cawker City, Kans, July 10, 1935.

Dear Grandpa Gus:

I read your letter asking that we guess what you look like. I imagine you are good matured and you are bbald headed. I believe you have whiskers and you're not so very fat. I think you wear "specks".

I live on a 400-acre farm. I will be in the eighth grade next year. I walk a mile and one-half to school. I am twelve, my birthday is February 13. I have three sisters and three brothers. Their names are Leopard, Vernon, Marvin, Ruth, Velma, and Margaret.

Please send me a club pin.

Yours truly,
Mabel Ritz.

Dear Mabel:

Your letter was fine, and mighty welcome. We are all glad to have you as one of us. Thanks for telling me what you think I look like. You have a long walk to school. I used to walk about that far to school, and they all told me it was good for me. Now I can tell you the same thing. Give my best regards to all your brothers and sisters. There is qu te a family of you—but there's room and work for all of you on a farm as big as yours. Write again.—Grandpa Gus.

—o—

Waverly, Kans., July 17, 1935.

Dear Grandpa Gus:

I saw in the paper where you are takisg Aunt Patience5s place in answering letters. I read about the guess ing contest. I thought I would write and tell you what I think you look like:

I think you have short whiskers, not bald-headed, not very much hair. I don't think you are an old cross patch. I don't think you wear specks only when you read. You are not fat. You are broad minded and a deep thinker.

I received my pin. I think it is pretty. I like it very much. I thank you for it. My brother and sister are talking somethng of joining. They will be glad when they get a pin. Will I get two stars before my name if they join?

I am enclosing the July Juvenile Lesson:

Yours truly,
Irene Cox,

Dear Irene:

That's a nice letter and I thank you for having such a good opinion of how I look and of my d sposition. I will try to live up to your opinion of me. Sort of tikles my vanity. I'm glad you like your pin and I hope you wear it a lot. I hope you get your brother and sister to join. You will be entitled to two "stars" if you do. I was well pleased with the way you handled your July lesson. Let me hear from you again.

—Grandpa Gus.

August Junior Lesson

Relation Of Capitalism To Power And Machines

Chapter Five in "Living With Power Machines" by Mrs. Elsie Olson, National Junior Leader, is Basis of Junior Study In August

(Junior Editor's Note: The following lesson is taken from the book, "Living with Power and Machines," by Mrs. Elsie Olson, National Junior Leader of the Farmers Union. It is hoped that each Junior will not only study this chapter, but that all will discuss it with other young folks as well as with the older folks. See if you cannot bring it up in some Local meeting for disccussion. A report of what progress you make will ge appreciated by the State Junior Leader. Write oFloyd H. Lynn, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.)

CHAPTER V.

DISCUSSION:

(1) What were the two main factors which made capitalism possible? (Machines and Credit.)

(2) Discuss the attitudes of social groups toward usury as pictured by J. M. Keynes. Do we still have this attitude?

(3) What arguments were advanced for the ruthless competitive system? Does the New Deal now admit such competition a failure?

(4) Is capital necessary to build machines and factories? Can we permit capital to belong to the few and yet make it possible for the many to enjoy plenty? Must capital, in some way, be spread more evenly among the people?

(5) Do you think the millions who have grown up in New York could make a iving if they were given sickles, knives, hoes, spinning wheels, etc. and were turned loose on an island with all kinds of natural resources?

Jamming the Gears

J. M. Keynes, British authority on economics says of the time when capitalism was born of machines and credit: "To save and invest became the duty and delight of a large class—the morals and politics, the literature and the religion of that age joined hands in a grand conspiracy for the promotion of SAVING. God, and Mammon were reconciled. A rich man could after all, enter the kingdom of Heaven—if he only saved." Christians noting the benefits of the collecting interest, decided to be liberal in intrepreting the Bible which condemned usury. Usury, they decided, could be fixed by law as something above 6, 8, 10 or 12 per cent annual interest.

"Examples of the blessings of providence on investments and loans were not lacking. In 1850 Sir Francis Drake came back to England with the loot of the Golden Hind, treasure stolen from the Spainards who had stolen it from the Indians of Mexico and Peru. With her share of the booty Queen Elizabeth paid off the national debt, balanced the budget and invested about $200,000 in the Levant Company. Out of the profits of the Levant Company the East India Company was founded. Out of the profits and technique of the East India Company, Englands foreign investment was laid (which now controls, among other things the meat packing and grain trade in the United States.) Capital was at last accumulating. This same foreign investment has grown by 1930 to 20 billions of dollars. It is interesting to note that Queen Elizabeth's cut of $200,000 compounded at 3 1-4 per cent from 1580 to the present time works out just about 20 billions."

Blessings of Competition

Individualism and free competition became the only respectable doctrines of human relations in business. Such warfare might be hard on men but would advance the good of society. Competition was the magic which would keep costs, prices, wages and interest rates at the proper level and all would be for the best in the best of possible worlds. Constant production of new wealth on farms, in mines and forests and the breaking up of rich men's estates when they died would permit wealth to be bunched just enough to make business big, yet would make the game of profit chasing interesting for all. Every boy hoped and believed that he would become a rich man; every girl hoped she would marry the rich boy. That this didn't happen 5 times out of a hundred bothered nobody except a few charitable agencies. Even recently the crop of war-profit millionaires were pointed to proudly as the crowning glory of the wonderful system. We were soon to have a chicken in every pot so were satisfied to permit 5 per cent of the population to own 75 per cent of the wealth of the country.

In fact an engineer who afterward became president believed a man justified for skinning his fellows, on the grounds that if he was smart enough to do the skinning he would make use of his wealth for "reproductive purposes." This same wealth left scattered among the common people would not build factories to produce three times as many ssoes as Americans had ever bought or two cars for every garage. Just how bankrupt people were to buy this abundance turned out by the capitalists was not explained. In fact that is still the question.

A sysem which in its very nature continually increases producing power and decreases consuming power is headed for a fall. For as Thomas Edison said, "When one player gets all the chips the game has to stop."

Surplus Value

Capital is being used to displace workers with machines; and in so doing wages are reduced and buying power is decreased. For example, the government recently installed a check writing machine that can turn out 67,000 checks per day (to write checks for wheat and cotton benefit payments, etc.) displacing at least 50 skilled office workers. One public service company in New York supplies more than a million people with light and power without the help of laborers. One giant machine in Milwaukee, if fed raw steel at one end, will drop out at the other, every few seconds, day and night, a complete and painted frame for truck or automobile. If run at capacity this plant can supply the entire motor industry of the nation with frames. One crane on a dock displaces 400 freight handlers. Skilled craftsmen, such as brick makers, glass blowers are now displaced by machinery.

Goods, incomes and profits produced by machines belong to the owners of the machines. American business can be divided into three eras: First, that time when natural resources were gobbled up; next the period after the Civil war, when we had great captains of industry. And now, when even the great corporate industries are being taken over by the financiers or bankers. Interest absorbs all things. The House of Morgan is credited with owning and controlling one-third of the wealth of the nation. The Mellon family own wealth equal to $4.00 for every person in the entire world. Some 16 of New York banks own and control 75 per cent of the physical property of the nation.

Here is a socialist's explanation of how such concentration of wealth jams the gears so the game of business stops. The capitalist produces goods to sell at a price. Part of the price received goes for operating expenses and raw materials from farms, mines or forests (unless the capitalist owns those too, as Henry Ford does); part goes for wages of labor and the rest to profit.

Thus when farmers and workers (who produce all new wealth by work applied to natural resources) receive as pay only a part of the value of the goods they produce, how can they buy and use up all the goods they have created? Middlemen, teachers and merchants, etc., must get their buying power from selling their services to the farmers and workers. Who can buy the part claimed by the capitalist as profit?

Either the people must go in debt to buy or more goods must be sold abroad than we buy back, or it piles up as surpluses causing unemployment. Here we see a cause for backbreaking debt, unemployment and commercial wars such as the World war.

The socialist's cure for this condition, which is now so serious, is that farmers and workers must own the land and machinery with which they produce, and own the fruits of their labor, either singly or collectively. Capital must belong to the people, if we are to balance consuming power with the possible productive power and have an abundance by using machines. We have witnessed a time of plenty when starving, ragged people, who had used up their credit, could no longer buy and were without jobs. We have seen the government hold up the tottering structure of capital and profit by using public credit to feed and clothe millions.

Capital Is the Big Factor in Machine Production

More capital more machinery and more ability to produce on the one hand; less labor, less wages and less buying power on the other marks the last stages of the old capitalistic order. For 102 corporations the average annual rates of increase in dollars of constant buying power were:

Wages of labor—1901-1913; 4 per cent; 1922-1929, 2.1 per cent.

Cash to stockholders—1901-1913 1.2 per cent; 1922-1929, 16.4 per cent. (From National Bureau of Economic Research)

The following figures show the increases in capital invested per worker from 1840 to 1920:

Industry	1840	1920
Iron and steel	$669	$7,082
Woolen goods	738	4,987
Am. Mfg. as a whole	728	4,901

Labors Share of Income

	Labor	Capital
Agriculture	12.4	87.6
Mining, Mfg., Const	65.5	34.5
Mercantile	68.6	31.4
Professional	44.2	55.8

These tables show that more and more capital is getting the lions share of the values of goods produced. Labor is getting less and less and farmers are the poorest paid of all workers. As they lose their capital through foreclosures they beccome worse off than any class except the unemployed.

Credit Used as Money

About 95 per ecnt of what passes for money (bank notes and checks) is credit loaned into use by bankers who are in the business of collecting interest. Bankers do not give away checking accounts and notes; borrowers must go into debt, putting up their PROPERTY as security. Since the governments of the world had failed to create sufficient money to do business, people were driven to borrowing this credit or debt-money. This is another cause for debts now EXCEEDING THE VALUE OF ALL PROPERTY IN THE NATION.

The interest on these debts is now greater each year than the value of all the new wealth created. We are in a state of collapse and bankruptcy, prices are down, buying power destroyed, and property in general is being taken over, boots and britches, by the financiers.

Rastus and Sambo were arguing about whether there is a money shortage. Rastus said, "Ah went to my banker and ast, "has you got any money'? an' my banker took me in and showed me piles and piles of money. Then ah says 'can ah have some', and he says 'has you got any collateral?' And of course ah didn't. So you see there is plenty of money, we is just short on collateral." It merely takes a little paper and ink to make endless quantities of such money if the people can produce enough collateral to put up in borrowing it into use. But since the interest under such a system can only be paid by confiscation of property, all property including big business is now falling into the hands of financiers, and we are without collateral on which to borrow to keep business going.

A Fable, Not Without a Moral

Once upon a time eleven men, some of them with families, were shipwrecked upon a friendly island. Time passed and hope of rescue faded. They decided to settle down to the business of making a living on their island.

They met to consider what each should do to contribute to to the well being of the group. One said he had been a dairyman and cheese-maker in Wisconsin and would undertake to tame the wild goats and supply milk and cheese. Another who had been a fisherman said he would make fish-traps and try his skill in the streams and lakes. Still another said he had been a cobbler and would try his hand at making sandals. And so on until each had selected some necessary work.

Then they said, "How shall we exchange our products? We cannot always trade even, so we will need some kind of money." Then said one Isaac who had stood apart when the jobs of producing were being discussed, "The bag I saved contained a thousand dollars in notes and coins. I will lend this to you, one hundred dollars each for one year at 10 per cent interest." And so the deal was made.

The colony had a prosperous year, with abundant supplies of fish, milk, wild rice, meat coconuts fruit and other foods. Fuel was abundant and houses were improved and clothing salvaged and patched. But when the hard-working producers of this new wealth came back to the money lender at the end of the year they said, "We have had a prosperous year, with abundant crops, but we cannot repay you because we still need your money with which to do business with each other."

"Well," said Isaac, "altogether you owe me $1000 plus interest amounting to $100. Sign new notes for $110 each and you may use the money another year."

This they did, and when they came back at the end of the second year they found that each owed $121 in principal and interest, and so altogether they owed $1,210.

In the business of the island some had prospered more than others or had been more shrewd in making trades. The goat man and the rice farmer had less money than when they started out and others a little more. Then Isaac said to these two who had lost, "You must give me security on your goats and rice fields; I will draw up the mortgages."

What is the end of the story? Do we need to tell you that both the ordiginal $1,000 and the interest that piled up from year to year could never be paid, since these must be paid in cash and there was only $1,000 on the island? The result was that Isaac came to own the rice fields, the goats, the better houses and most of the wealth the workers had produced and all of the men had come to be his servants or serfs.

Three really are such islands; the United States is one of them. All increase in circulation medium, except newly mined gold, is loaned into use by bankers. For practical purposes, there is no other way at present for more new money to get into use. The huge amounts of bank notes and bank credit, which serves as money when checked against, and the interest on these can never be repaid in cash. Banks must do as Isaac did, take over the property of the country to make their accounts balance. The result is confiscation of property, not only of farmers and small business, but of bi gbusiness. Such periods of confiscation are called "depressions."

The property of this very rich nation has been estimated to be worth 150 billions of dollars and the total of our debts, public and private, is estimated to be well over 200 billions of dollars, according to Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, as he stated in his arguments for the Thomas inflation amendments to the Farm Bill. Thinking people must realize that we are rapidly approaching a complete breakdown of civilization unless something is done about such a system, resulting in concentration of wealth.

If the money belonging to Isaac had been paid to members of the colony on the island for services or goods, the story would have ended very differently. Then the money could have stayed in use and passed from hand to hand as a measure of value in making exchanges. And if our government, Uncle Sam, paid money into circulation, giving it for services of workers or for bullion for coin or other things required by government our story might also have a different ending.

Conclusions

With the setting up of factories and machine production, a system called capitalism was created Capitalism was built on the principles of taking profit and interest, and has resulted in an advanced degree of centralization of wealth. We now find the factories can turn out more wealth than ever before, while the relative buying power of wage earners is getting smaller. We also find that under a system of private banker control of money and credit, the public and private debts of the people have constantly grown, and the burden of paying interest has increased accordingly.

People who receive low wages do not have much buying power. This not only affects profits of the capitalists but also prices farmers get for their crops. When masses, both workers and farmers, are in debt on their homes and other property, and have to pay interest, they have less to buy with. Many people would have nothing at all to buy with if they paid all of the interest which they are supposed to pay.

Can profits on invested capital and interest on loans go on compounding forever, after the big majority of the people are so poor that many millions of them must live from government relief?

What must happen to this system when the masses, because of their poverty and debts, can no longer provide the profits and interest for the wealthy few?

IRENE ACKNOWLEDGES PRIZE

Waverly, Kans., July 21, 1935.

Floyd H. Lynn,
Box 51
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I hereby acknowledge the check you sent me, for my efforts in Junior work.

I thank you very much.

Yes, we want to attend the state convention this fall if possible, and to meet you, and to greet you and co-labor in the great organization, our Farmers Union.

Yours truly,
Irene Cox

ELECT IN JUNIOR DIVISION

News from Greenleaf states that Kimeo Local adopted the following motion: "That Mrs. Dan McQuillan be elected president of the Junior Division of the Farmers Union of this Local." Wilbur Martin is vice president.

ANOTHER SELECTION

A communication from Zephyr Local at Conway Springs notifies the state office that Mrs. John Orr made application as Junior Leader, and that the Local had O. K.'d the application or appointment.

During the past 12 years the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson has expended $50,000, mostly in premiums, for the boys and girls 4-H Club department. The activities of this department are designed to build leadership among the boys and girls of the rural communities of the state.

A thousand boys and girls from the rural communities of Kansas will attend the 4-H Club encampment at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson from Sept. 14-20. This will be the first encampment to be held in the nw $100,000 4-H Club building.

The United Shows of America, the world's newest and largest midway attraction, will appear at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson from Sept. 14-20. New shows and new riding devices are promised visitors at the fair this year.

Many attempts to establish alfalfa in eastern Kansas have failed because of soil acidity, says H. E. Myers. To grow this crop on acid soils, lime should be applied well in advance of seeding and thoroughly worked into the surface soil.

The tendency for a hen to produce a certain sized egg is inherited, say expert poultrymen. Some factors other than inheritance, however, also affect egg size. The foremost of these is temperature, which explains why summer eggs are smaller than spring eggs. A straw loft in the poultry house will do much to protect the hens from heat that radiates from the roof.

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Address—Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Week Ending July 26th, 1935

Lew Olson—Osage Co Ks—9 hfrs 753	9.00
Joe Jenkins—Osage Co Ks—7 hfrs 707	7.50
Emil Hadin—Riley Co Ks—7 hfrs 671	7.50
Frank Earl—Clinton Co Mo—11 clvs 467	7.40
Emil Hadin—Riley Co Ks—6 yrlgs 661	7.50
D O Roberts—Sedgwick Co Ks—28 strs hfrs 807	6.85
Albert McIntire—Elk Co Ks—32 strs 655	6.70
J F Champlin—Cowley Co Ks—14 strs 1153	6.50
H M Desque—Osage Co Ks—6 clvs 413	6.50
C T Swenson—Johnson Co Ks—10 clvs 294	6.50
Robert Forbes Jr—Osage Co Ks—26 strs 966	6.40
Heder & Thowe—Wabaunsee Co Ks—23 hfrs 601	6.25
J L Koegebochen—Chase Co Ks—6 heifers 888	6.00
P W Stillanson—Woodson Co Ks—5 strs 616	6.00
T K McLean—Coffey Co Ks—13 strs 857	6.00
J M Southard—Pottawatomie Co Ks—11 clvs 407	6.00
E Pfaff—Barber Co Ks—17 strs 623	5.50
C C Courter—Greenwood Co Ks—15 strs 753	5.25
L H Fish—Linn Co Ks—6 strs 560	5.25
Joseph Grother—Miami Co Ks—7 strs 492	5.25
Oliver & Olmstead—Chauatuqua Co Ks—9 strs 768	5.25
C T Swenson—Johnson Co Ks—21 strs 942	5.00
F W Robbins—Cass Co Mo—15 strs 763	5.00
F O Bracht—Chase Co Ks—5 cows 1050	4.50
L E Maddox—Barber Co Ks—55 cows, clfs 600	4.75
C T Swenson—Johnson Co Ks—15 cows 970	4.50
L E Maddox—Barber Co Ks—11 cows 1011	4.50
M H Hudson—Johnson Co Ks—15 cows 666	4.25
Oscar Sears—Benton Co Ark—6 hfrs 575	4.00
Hall & Swenson—Johnson Co Ks—20 hfrs 589	4.00
Oliver & Olmstead—Chautauqua Ks—7 cows 878	4.00
L E Jones—Johnson Co Ks—21 cows 870	3.40
Hall & Swenson—Johnson Co Ks—15 cows 832	3.25
Hall & Swenson—Johnson Co Ks—10 cows 792	2.75

SHEEP

Chas H. Smith—Carroll Co Mo—13 70	8.35
M B Cate—Grundy Co Mo—7 75	8.35
J R Gibson—Grundy Co Mo—7 70	8.35
O S Gambill—Anderson Co Ks—9 72	8.25
Harold Dickson—Miami Co Ks—9 78	8.25
Claud Thomas—Mercer Co Mo—5 74	8.00
Frank Sutton—Douglas Co Ks—22 80	8.00
G Y Klumpp—Cedar Co Mo—8 83	8.00
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—7 70	8.00
A W Niermeyer—Cass Co Mo—6 88	8.00
Frank Jahnke—Grary Co Ks—10 78	8.00
Holland,, Veater and Lemon—Murphy, Ida.—1028 83	7.75
Earl Batschlett—Henry Co Mo—6 68	7.75
N E Gragg—Henry Co Mo—7 68	7.75
Edd Davis—Wabaunsee Ks—10 84	7.75
M H Bunow—Lafayette Co Ks—6 76	7.75
R S Mag—Franklin Co Ks—12 75	7.75
Ernest Johnson—Henry Co Mo—7 71	7.75
Ralph Canning—Carroll Co Mo—5 60	7.00
Luther P Rife—Benton, Ark—16 58	7.00
George Peet—Coffey Co Ks—15 72	6.50
J W Hillegas—St Clair Co Mo—9 133	6.25
Geo S Herbert—Grundy Co Mo—5 120	6.00
Geo Peet—Coffey Co Ks—5 86	5.50
J W Hillegas—St Clair Co Mo—5 148	5.00
J W Hillegas—St Clair Co Mo—7 141	3.75
F W Robbins—Cass Co Mo—12 91	3.35
F W Robbins—Cass Co Mo—13 90	2.85
J W Hillegas—Cass Co Mo—6 140	2.00

HOGS

G M Miller—Chase Co Ks—5 236	10.50
C C Austin—Cedar Co Ks—17 249	10.50
Minor Wynne—Daviess Co Mo—10 192	10.50
Henry Newland—Clay Co Mo—14 202	10.50
Jacob Raaf—Coffey Co Ks—6 200	10.40
H J Swartz—Smith Co Ks—5 270	10.40
Clarence Eccles—Coffey Co Ks—6 201	10.40
Earl Young—Harrison Co Ks—7 187	10.30
Fred Schmidt—Nemaha, Ks—81 254	10.30
H G Cchackenberg—Lafayette Co Mo—11 187	10.30
C C Austin—Cedar Co Mo—11 187	10.30
E R Adams—Cedar Co Mo—10 281	10.25
A M Hopkins—Cedar Co Mo—5 174	10.15
E C Newland—Vernon Co Mo—17 193	10.10
Fred Parks—Clinton Co Mo—20 243	10.10
Chris Wuerfle—Coffey Co Ks—14 157	9.85
A S Lee—Osage Co Ks—12 210	9.75
Fred Schmidt—Nemaha Co Ks—8 351	9.75
Hy Salyers—Lafayette Co Mo—16 161	9.50
H C Terry—Linn Co Ks—9 155	9.25
J E Eliss—Anderson Co Ks—6 156	9.25

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET

Week ending July 24, 1935

Extras opened at 23¾c, advanced to 24c the next day, remained at that for three days, advanced another ¼c to 24¼c, but lost it today and closed at 24c only ¼c above the opening. Standards opened at 23½c, advanced to 23¾c, then to 24¼c holding that the last two days of the week and closing ¼c higher than Extras. 89 score cars opened at 22c advanced to 22¾c and closed at that. 88 score cars opened at 21½c advanced during the week and closed at 22c.

New York Butter Market

Extras opened at 23½c, advanced to 24¼c during the week, but closed at 24c. Firsts 90 score opened at 22¼c, advanced to 22½c, then to 22¾c, closing at 22¾c. 91 score opened at 23¼c, advanced to 24c and closed at that.

The butter market seemed to have had a little better tone for two or three days during the latter part of the current week and it looked like we might have a little further advance than the slight one that was put into effect. Receipts, however, continued fairly heavy and the heavy movement into storage continued.

For some reason or other the low price has not seemed to have brought back consumption to the point where such a price should have brought it, all of which shows the damage that can be done to markets on a permanent basis by having a system in effect which permits speculators to boom prices for only a very short time to points to which the consuming public will not follow and also shows the stubborn persistence with which consumers seem to stick to substitutes once they have turned away from butter.

One factor that has been hurting consumption, we are sure, has been the persistent clamour of the city papers that the present Administration's program to assist farmers is maintained directly to penalize the city consumers. If such newspapers had the least idea of being fair to agriculture they would point out the main reason why millions of city consumers have to be maintained on relief is due to the fact that agriculture's buying capacity is at such a low stage they cannot buy and consume the products of the factories that would give these city consumers jobs, but, of course, that would not be good politics for a certain kind and type of business organizations represented by certain newspapers. The same newspapers tried to create the same impression in connection with the Hoover Administration activities through the operations of the Farm Board. In other words that class, living as they do off of exploiting agriculture, fight anything designed to assist agriculture and especially when such assistance would tend toward placng agriculture in a position independent of these business organizations.

What has transpired recently has convinced the writer more than ever that the farmer's only opportunity for help is to help himself through his own organizations. After all nearly 70 per cent of our population think they are more interested in cheap farm products and are therefore inclined to support any movement designed to maintain low prices for these products.

Another thing that weakened the butter market at the close was the report Chief Relief Administrator Hopkins had announced he would have nothing further to do with the purchase and distribution of butter through relief channels. We do not know whether Mr. Hopkins has been correctly quoted in that respect or not, but at any rate it was one of the factors that weakened the market.

New York Egg Market

Eggs lost a little ground during the current week both at Chicago and New York. On the Chicago market Extra Firsts opened at 23¾c. Fresh Firsts opened at 23¼c, closing at 22½c, ¾c down. Current Receipts opened at 22c and closed at 21¼c. Dirties opened at 20¼c, closing at 19½c and Checks opened at 19¾c, closing at 19c.

New York Standards opened at 25½c and closed at that price. Firsts opened at 24c, lost ¼c and closed at 23¾c.

Egg receipts are running very heavy for this time of year. For instance, the receipts on the Chicago market today were 10,986 cases against 7304 a year ago. The fear of an early lay from 1935 hatched pullets and heavy fall production is tending to weaken the market.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.
P. L. Betts, General Manager.

Of Interest to Women

Peach Tarts

For pastry: One egg, one-quarter cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one and one-half cups flour.

Beat the egg and add the sugar, mix in the butter until all is thoroughly blended.

Sift flour, add flour to mixture and mix thoroughly. Chill; roll thin and cut in five-inch squares.

Filling: one pound cooking peaches or apricots, sweetened to taste. Drain the juice, mash and add half teaspoon vanilla and butter size of egg, mixing thoroughly. Use about one tablespoon for filling each square of dough or tart. Roll each square after filling and press the edges. Bake fifteen minutes; temperature 375 degrees F. moderate oven. This makes eight tarts.

Make a thin syrup, using one cup of white sugar; cube of butter size of egg; mix well, adding one-quarter spoon vanilla.

Spread over the tarts and let stand on top of hot stove until syrup is thoroughly absorbebd into tarts. Serve hot or cold. Syrup may be omitted if desired.

Apricot Roly Poly

2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
4 tablespoons shortening
1 egg
Milk
Halved apricots.

Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in shortening with pastry blender. Drop egg in measuring cup, break up with a fork and fill cup to 2-3 full of milk. Stir into the dry mixture. Knead slightly on floured board, then roll out to quarter of an inch in thickness, brush with melted butter and sprinkle with sugar. Spread with apricots, then roll up like a jelly roll. Cut in inch slices, place cut side down in baking pan, allowing space between. Pour over the following sauce and bake 30 minutes at 375 degrees. Serve hot with thin cream.

BROWN SUGAR SAUCE. Put into a sauce pan and boil for six minutes these ingredients: ¾ cup white sugar, ¾ cup brown sugar, 1½ tablespoons flour, 1½ cups boiling water, 1½ tablespoons butter, grated rind and juice of ¾ of a lemon.

Peach Butter

8 cups sliced peaches
2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon cloves
1-2 teaspoon nutmeg
1-4 cup lemon juice
1-8 teaspoon salt
7 cups sugar

Mix ingredients. Simmer 50 minutes or until very thick. Stir frequently with long handled wooden spoon. Pour into terilized jars and seal with melted paraffin.

Watermelon Sweet Pickle

Eight pounds watermelon rind
Four pounds sugar
One quart vinegar
Half cup pickle spices

Select a watermelon with a thick rind. Peel, and remove the red part, leaving only the white rind. Cut in cubes or strips and cover with brine, using one-fourth cup salt to one quart water. Let stand overnight. Drain and boil in clear water until the rind is tender but not soft. Boil sugar, vinegar and pickle spices (tied in a cheese cloth bag) together five minutes. Add the rind and boil until it is clear. Let rind stand in syrup overnight. Remove rind and let syrup boil five minutes. Repeat this process three times. Heat thoroughly. Pack in clean hot jars and seal immediately.

Tomato producers whose plants wilt and die can do nothing about it this year. But next year, disease resistant plants, several varieties of which are on the market, should be planted, advises E. H. Leker, plant pathologist.

The Greatest Need Today of the

Farmers Union

is

More Members

The greatest need of farmers today is

MORE ORGANIZATION

The only way out of the difficulty is for the present members to get more of their neighbors to join with them, through the Kansas Farmers Union, in the organized fight for better social and economic conditions for farmers.

The only fighting class organization established and maintained entirely by the farming class, the Farmers Union fights free-handed for the class to which and for which it is responsible.

Keep up your membership in the

Kansas Farmers Union

100 Per Cent Locals

Below are listed, by counties, the Farmers Union Locals of Kansas which have, to date, reported and paid the dues of all members who were paid up for 1934. Watch the List Grow—and HELP IT GROW. See that your own Local gets on this list as soon as possible.

ANDERSON COUNTY—
Indian Creek 2050.
ATCHISON COUNTY—
Cummins 1837.
BROWN COUNTY—
Carson 1035.
Lone Star 942.
CLAY COUNTY—
Hillside 511.
Ross 1124.
Olive Hill, 1120.
COFFEY COUNTY—
Independent 2145.
CRAWFORD COUNTY—
Slifer 431
Mommouth 1714
Ozark, 699
CHASE COUNTY—
Sixty Six 1907
CHEROKEE COUNTY
Melrose 2059.
Stony 2066.
COWLEY COUNTY
Science Valley 1946
Tisdale Busy Bee, 1986.
CLOUD COUNTY—
St. Joe 2182.
ELLSWORTH COUNTY—
Little Wolf 1376.
Franklin 1301.
Pleasant Valley 984.
Trivoli 1001.
GRAHAM COUNTY—
Morland Elevator 1822.
GOVE COUNTY—
Hackberry 1392.
GREENWOOD COUNTY—
Summit, 1574.
JOHNSON COUNTY—
Pleasant View 1957.
Summerfield 1955.
LYON COUNTY—
Admire 1255.
LOGAN COUNTY—
Page 1286.
MIAMI COUNTY—
Osage Valley 1683.
Bellview 1192
Washington 1680.
MARSHALL COUNTY—
Bremen 2122.
Fairview 964.
Midway 857.
Sunrise 1238.
McPHERSON COUNTY
South Diamond, 1567
NEMAHA COUNTY—
Downey 1127.
OSAGE COUNTY—
Kinneyville 1522.
Union 1412.
OTTAWA COUNTY
Mt. Pleasant, 79.
PHILLIPS COUNTY—
Gretna 634.
RILEY COUNTY
Baldwin Creek 1308
Pleasant Hill, 1202.
Crooked Creek, 1205
Fairview, 1207
Walsburg 1198.
RUSSELL COUNTY—
Center 766.
Pioneer 250.
Prairie Dale 370.
Pleasant Valley 2208.
Three Corners, 769.
ROOKS COUNTY—
Eureka 2207.
Elm Creek 432.
RUSH COUNTY—
Lone Star 917.
Illinois 794.
SALINE COUNTY—
Bavaria 1978.
STAFFORD COUNTY—
Corn Valley 2201.
SCOTT COUNTY—
Modoc 2006.
SHAWNEE COUNTY—
Sunbeam 1815.
WASHINGTON COUNTY—
Emmons 783.
Liberty 1142.
WABAUNSEE COUNTY—
Lone Cedar 1864.
Pretty Creek 1652.
Sunny Slope 1861.
WOODSON COUNTY
Piqua, 2151.

Right now is the time to get at the job of protecting terrace outlets. A thin growth of annual grasses offers little in the way of protection. A new stand of grass should be established this fall on those water courses.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FEMALE HELP WANTED

ADDRESS ENVELOPES at home spare time. $5—$15 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamp for particulars. Hawkins, Box 75-FC, Hammond, Ind. 8-29c

LONELY?—Write for free descriptions of people desiring correspondence, Marriage. Many are wealthy. Strictly confidential. Write Box 6, Pekin, Ill. 8-1p

Local Supplies

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

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to saxe expense in pastage and mailing.

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

Write to

FLOYD H. LYNN
Secretary
Box 51, Salina, Kansas

THEY ARE READY!

The new 1935 edition of the CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS of the Kansas Farmers Union. Brought entirely up to date, with all the amendments and changes in.

We can supply you or your Local at

5c

PER COPY

Figure out how many your Local can use and send your order to
FLOYD H. LYNN
State Secretary
Kansas Farmers Union
Salina, Kansas
(Single copies the same price)

DIRECT SHIPPER

IT COSTS MONEY TO RUN A FARM—
GET THE MOST FOR YOUR PRODUCT—

With feed crops short this year and production cut, it is very necessary that you get the most for your butterfat.

WE WANT MORE SHIPPERS. GIVE US THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE YOU. We give prompt service on return of checks and empty cans

REMEMBER—WE PAY TRANSPORTATION

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas

There Is a Way

to get the very last dime possible for your live stock when you go to market.

That means it is important to consign your live stock to a firm which has YOUR interests at heart, and which is able to give you the very best of service.

Naturally,

—YOUR OWN FIRM—

is the one which has the most interest in you as a farmer-producer.

That means it is important to consign your live stock—an animal or a car load or train load—to

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

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

The Risk is Too Great

for you to carry it yourself on your property.

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

You Can Insure Against Loss

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

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS

Insurance protection against Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado, Hail. Protects you with Automobile and Mercantile Insurance

Managers and Directors Attention

Pool your purchases of Feed, Oyster Shell, Wire, Nails, Fencing, etc.

In this way you can buy cheaper and meet any and all competition. Car lot buying saves a handling charge—write us for prices. Our Field men will be glad to work with you on this car lot purchasing program. Many Cooperative Elevators are now pooling their buying power. WHY NOT YOU!

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Central and Water Streets
Kansas City, Kansas