



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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NUMBER 45

JOHN A. SIMPSON TALKS "ECONOMIC RIGHTEOUSNESS"

First Half of Regular Monthly Radio Speech of National Farmers Union President Printed This Week

GIVES FORCEFUL TALK

Tells of Proposed Strike, and Says Big Business is Frightened; Tells of Unrighteous Taxation

"Economic Righteousness" is the title which John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers Union, gave to his address which he delivered Saturday noon, June 25, over NBC chain radio stations. Due to the length of the entire address, the Kansas Farmers Union is printing only the first half in this issue. The remainder of the speech will be published in a later issue. The address follows:

There is so little of economic righteousness to be found in this country and so much of economic unrighteousness everywhere that I find myself overwhelmed with the ugly conditions prevailing. Very few of our people are seeking economic righteousness. In the business world the golden rule is entirely forgotten. In the government, both state and national, there is not even an attempt to give the people a square deal. Economic unrighteousness has prevailed so long that the great mass of the people have ceased to think of it as wrong.

The people have taken the punishment of economic unrighteousness until their senses are numbed to the point that they no longer feel it. A friend of mine once told me of being lost in the swamps of the Mississippi river. Mosquitoes were all about him and the stings were very painful. In a few hours his face and hands were swollen beyond recognition, but there was no longer any pain. Like my friend, the people of this nation have been stung with the economic unrighteousness until they no longer feel it.

Not one farmer in a hundred has the least idea of what he is entitled to. Not one farmer in a hundred lives in as good a home as the merchant. Not one farmer in a hundred drives as good an automobile as the banker in his town. Not one farmer in a hundred wears as good clothes as the preacher in his town. Not one farmer in a hundred gives his family as good medical and dental care as the newspaper man in his town. By every rule of right he should have as good as any of these. His service to humanity is much greater than the merchant, the newspaper man or the politician. The farmer's work is so vital to the welfare of the nation that were he to stop, in twenty-four hours little children in the towns and cities would be crying for milk.

Were the farmers to stop, in thirty days every city in the United States would be out of bread and meat. Hasten the day when farmers everywhere shall awake to a realization of the importance of their occupation; shall awake to a realization that they are entitled to much more than they are getting; shall cease going on all fours stand erect on their legs and with their hands go take what rightfully belongs to them.

The Strike
Farmers in Iowa and other states have formed an organization called (continued on page 4)

"Staying On" In Congress

The following letter was written by Congressman W. P. Lambertson, and dated at Washington, June 29.

It looks as if we would be here another week. The Senate at six last evening after agreeing to night sessions for the week, voted to recess until today. This means they will give up their evening sessions. Many Democrats in particular were reluctant to give up hope of finishing this week as they wanted to attend the Convention in Chicago. However, after Lewis, Robinson and Copeland had made appeals to their colleagues to stay with the unfinished task pertaining to human welfare, many changed their votes at the end of roll call and defeated the "night session." Sen. Lewis said, "We must let the country realize that we are staying here to perform the task in order to relieve them of the severe exigencies which rest upon them and to give them the benefit of the relief which they now so sorely need." McNary urged that they work long and late and leave, for the country wanted Congress to adjourn. Remember the Senate got nearly all their big bills from the House since the first of May. The Senate had two months to consider what we were five months passing on.

The adoption of the Conference Report by the House of the Furlough plan marks the beginning in a larger way of the five day week. The House will undoubtedly follow the move and I predict the Government will adopt it as a permanent policy. Those who work for Uncle Sam now by the day, instead of working five and a half days per week will work only five days a week of pay being the same. Those who work by the year and who now have a thirty day furlough with pay, will have the same furlough, but without pay. All others will have an 8.3 percent reduction. The Bill provides for a 10 percent cut in salaries of Members, and a sliding scale of pay cuts for higher salaries. This reaches to Postmasters, except fourth

HOG SALESMAN

Mr. Wm. L. Acuff was promoted to the position of second hog salesman for the Farmers Union, June 1, 1932. Mr. Acuff was born in Kansas City, Missouri, November 29, 1901. He received his schooling in the public schools of Kansas City and at the age of 17 went to work at the stock



W. L. (BILL) ACUFF

yards. His first position on the yards was with the Stock Yards Company and he was with this company for five years. During this time, through his ability and hard work, he received several promotions and in September, 1923, at which time he was hired by the Farmers Union, he was holding the position of foreman in the hog yards. His first position with the Farmers Union was that of yard man. His duties on this job consisted of bringing hogs from the unloading docks to the pens, to see that the hogs were fed and watered, assist the salesmen in sorting, and to help at the scales. In May, 1929, he was promoted to the position of head yard man. This is a big job in the Farmers Union hog alley and Mr. Acuff handled it very efficiently. Under his supervision, the yard work in the hog alley moved along smoothly and rapidly with a minimum of errors and mix-ups. While on this job, he was called on many times, in the absence of the salesman, to sell hogs and always did a satisfactory job of it. Mr. Acuff has spent the entire time of his employment on the yards in the hog division, and knows every angle of the hog business on this end. Through his many years' service with the Farmers Union he has become well acquainted with the trade and knows the requirements of our customers. Mr. Acuff has a wide acquaintance in the yards and is respected and well liked by all who know him. He is a keen judge of hogs and a student of the market and can be depended on to get every cent the market affords on the hogs which he sells. The Farmers Union is proud to have such a man as Mr. Acuff on its staff and its customers as an A-1 hog salesman, and a real cooperator.—The Co-Operator.

Telephone service has been inaugurated between the cities of Encarnacion in Paraguay, and Posadas in Argentina, and in the near future full connections between the telephone systems of the two countries is expected to be completed. Telephone service has also been established between the central and northern cities of Chile and Valdivia in southern Chile.

class and carriers. The Senate still must pass on the Conference Report.

A huge bond issue for the public works will probably be the relief measure to be administered and distributed in different ways. This will include a large degree, on the La Follette-Costigan Bill, and earlier in session, but which was defeated. Many conservative members are yet reluctant to commit themselves to such a program, but it is pretty generally recognized that we cannot adjourn after doing so much for business without doing something for the unemployed and for humanity itself. We want a system of public works that will give immediate work and relief. It is no small task to pass a bill like this but the House and Senate are now serious on this subject. The Bonus Army has dramatized the unemployment problem. Personally, I am doubtful of any effective measure being passed. I hope I am wrong. I fear that the powerful influence of the large cities will dominate the relief program. There is little hope that we can get an enlarged federal loan to farmers which will enable them to forestall foreclosures such as is aimed at in the Frazier Bill. The two Bills blocked by the Senate which had the power to expand the currency by putting into being new money on sound economic basis and under control of the Federal Reserve Board offered the only hope for farm relief in this session. Every one here admits that an expanded currency would tend to raise farm prices. The open market operations of the Federal Reserve Board have created a large credit volume which the big banks are hoarding. This money has failed to get out to the grass roots. The fear of disturbing our money standards seems designed to let our agriculture sink. We haven't bowled the International Bankers over yet in this session. They have our dollars and they want to keep them high.—W. P. Lambertson.

CLAY BANK LOCAL HAS AN EFFECTIVE PLAN OF "STRIKE"

Writes Letter to President Simpson Outlining Plan which Calls for Selling only to Consumers and Cooperative Institutions

STOP MANIPULATION

Anderson, Local President, Expresses Opinion that Farmers May as well Determine to Lift Depression not Waiting for Congress

A new kind of "farmers' strike" has been proposed by a Farmers Union local in Woodson County, Kansas. This strike is a most sensible one, and one which should have been called a long time ago. It calls for selling the products of the farms only to consumers and to farmers' cooperative organizations. Such a plan would provide an outlet for virtually all the products of the farms, and at the same time would prevent the products from getting into the clutches of the speculators and gamblers, whose manipulations of prices have wrought so much havoc with farm prices.

Such a plan would make farm products marketing entirely cooperative. Cooperative marketing institutions for the marketing of practically every farm commodity, and if such a strike, or policy, were observed by farmers generally, the speculators would have to quit manipulating prices. They would have nothing with which to manipulate.

The local which is proposing this strike is the Clay Bank Farmers Union Local No. 2085, near Neosho Falls, Kansas. The executive committee of this local recently sent a letter containing their plan to John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers Union, and to H. P. Anderson, president of the local, said: "We feel at this time that this is the only show we have to beat this depression, as even Congress has admitted there can be no prosperity in this country unless Agriculture has received cost of production for its commodities. At the present time it looks as though it's up to the farmer to put it over for himself."

The letter to Mr. Simpson follows: Neosho Falls, Kans., June 23, 1932. Mr. John A. Simpson, National Farmers Union President, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: We take the liberty to write you at this time concerning our farm problems. We have been looking for some relief through Congress. Congress is so busy at this time, and both parties are so occupied with their political troubles they don't seem to have time for any farm relief considerations. We therefore have a plan in mind that might give permanent relief, if the three Farm Organizations will cooperate and help put this plan over; for we must have farm relief.

We are and have been producing below cost of production for two and one-half years. We have used up our capital and have no credit. The relief of the finance corporation has not yet reached this country; and if we could borrow money we could not afford to pay the interest, but we cannot borrow any of that money. Our bankers inform us that our securities are not ample and cannot be re-discounted.

What that our property has gone to the lowest value it has been. It will only be a question of time, if conditions continue as they are now, until the majority of the farmers will be foreclosed by mortgages and tax titles, and as long as we can get a good many orders for Southern Kansas Deep Shaft Coal, and a number of cars have already been shipped. The majority of these orders are for school houses and threshing purposes.

The plan we have in mind is for the Farm Organizations to petition their members and the non-members of every community in the leading Agricultural States and get them to agree to take a thirty days vacation and not sell anything except to consumers and Farmers cooperative associations. If we do not sell our products to the gamblers and the speculators they cannot gamble with our products.

We believe a campaign of this kind would be good for Farm Organizations. If we can cooperate and get cost of production, the same plan could maintain it. Our idea is to start on the first of August and continue till we can get some where near cost of production.

In this community we produce beef, hogs, corn, wheat, oats dairy products and poultry. Our idea of cost of producing beef would be about \$8.00 per cwt, hogs about \$6.00 per cwt, wheat \$1.25 per bushel, corn 60 cents per bushel, oats 30 cents per bushel, eggs 25 cents per dozen. This would be somewhere near cost of production in this community based on first grade F. O. B. at our towns. By selling to no one but consumers and our Farmers Organizations we would work in favor of farm commodities as well as they have for railroads, banks, insurance companies and other corporations that have been able to finance their business through that corporation. It would not give us a chance to see if our marketing act will function.

Now we have given you a few of our ideas of the plan and we hope you will consider them. If you think it has any merits and could be worked out take it up with the other National Farmers Union Locals.

UNION OIL COMPANY ON WIBW THIS WEEK

The regular Friday evening Farmers Union period of broadcast this week will be under the sponsorship of the Union Oil Company (Co-operative) with headquarters in North Kansas City, Mo. The program will begin at 7:30 o'clock, over radio station WIBW, Topeka, Kansas.

HOLBROOK SHIPPING ASS'N. WAS FIRST IN MAY RACE

Frankfort Association Second on the List; Two Tied for Third Honors

Mr. C. L. Frack, Manager of the Live Stock Shipping Association at Holbrook, Neb., took first place honors for the month of May with eleven car loads of livestock shipped to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City, says the June 23rd issue of The Co-Operator. Mr. Frack's association has been running right up among the leaders and it is nothing new for them to finish in first place. Glen Leupold, Manager of the Frankfort Farmers Union at Frankfort, Kans., was running true to form and finished in second place with seven loads. The Ames Shipping Association, Ames, and Clyde, Kans., Edward Geppner, Manager, and Erie Shipping Association, Erie, Kans., were third on the list with six loads each. Mr. L. C. Cleveland, Manager of the Lowry City Shipping Association, Lowry City, Mo., was on the market with five loads during the month. Those associations shipping four loads were as follows: Farmers Union Business Association, Almena, Kans.; Farmers Cooperative Grain Elevator, Neosho Falls, Kans.; Farmers Cooperative Elevator, Daykin, Neb. Other associations with car-load consignments to the Farmers Union during the month of May were:

Alma Farmers Union Elev., Alma, Kans.; Farmers Coop. Marketing Assn., Alexandria, Neb.; Alta Vista Farmers Union, Alta Vista, Kans.; Mitchell Co. Farmers Union, Beloit, Kans.; M. E. Imbusch, Mgr., Brazilton, Kans.; Chase County Ship. Assn., Cottonwood Falls, Kans.; H. Woolhoff, Mgr., Clay Center, Kans.; Wm. Young Mgr., Clifton, Kans.; Centralia F. U. Business Assn., Centralia, Kans.

Load of Big Hogs
On the day following the Woodbury sale in the cattle alleys, the Farmers Union firm got into the spotlight again with a sale of heavy hogs, which had been fed and raised by John Wessling, veteran farmer of Mitchell county, Kansas. Reporting the sale in its column, the Kansas City Daily Drovers Telegram had the following to say in its issue of Thursday, June 23:

A load of hogs which many men connected with the trade declared was the heaviest full load they had ever seen on the market here featured trading in the hog yards to day. They were raised and fed by John Wessling, veteran farmer of Mitchell county, Kansas. Mr. Wessling said the 55 head in the load averaged well over 500 lbs. when they were weighed at home, the heaviest he had ever fed. They were cross-bred hogs, being out of Duroc sows that had been bred to purebred black Poland China boars. They were 14 months old and had been fed ground wheat and buttermilk up to the time they weighed 150 to 200 lbs. then finished on tankage and corn.

When a double-deck freight car arrived to transport the hogs to market, it was found they were too big to be loaded into the top deck and the railroad furnished Mr. Wessling two 40-foot single deck cars to bring them in.

Mr. Wessling, a stockholder in the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission company, said he preferred to ship the hogs to the open market rather than sell them in the country, although he had had several bids on them there.

They sold to a local packer at \$3 per cwt, and tipped the scales at an average of 507 lbs. when weighed here.

JOBBING HOUSE RECEIVING MANY ORDERS FOR COAL

Number of Cars Already Shipped; Advise Orders Be Sent In Early

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association, according to Mr. Ted Belden, is looking for a good many orders for Southern Kansas Deep Shaft Coal, and a number of cars have already been shipped. The majority of these orders are for school houses and threshing purposes.

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Yours Fraternally,
By the Executive Committee.
H. P. Anderson President.
Gladys Covatt, Secy.-Treas.
Clay Bank Farmers Union Local No. 2085.

A NEW CATTLE TOP IS ESTABLISHED BY FARMERS UNION FIRM

Howard K. Woodbury of Osage County Feeds Load of Steers which Bring \$7.85 in Kansas City, Averaging 1,254 Pounds

SELL BIGGEST HOGS

John Wessling of Mitchell County Shipped Largest Full Load of Hogs ever Marketed in K. C. Yards; Sale by Union

Howard K. Woodbury, a young farmer and stockman of Osage county, Kansas, marketing through his cooperative firm, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, topped the Kansas City market on Wednesday, June 22, with a load of prime Hereford steers, at a price of \$7.85 per hundredweight. This was the highest price paid on that market for steers since March 22. This load of cattle tipped the beams for an average weight of 1,254 pounds at Kansas City.

Mr. Woodbury believes in making his cattle good, and believes in taking advantage of getting them marketed through the leading cooperative firm. He believes a feeder can use good judgment in the matter of marketing as well as in the matter of feeding. This sale marked the third time within a year that Mr. Woodbury had topped the market with his stock. He had been feeding them since last August.

The steers were New Mexico cattle which had been bought on the Kansas City market a year ago. There were 20 head in the load. They were fed on a ration which included Tarkio Molasses.

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Each week the Kansas Union Farmer prints a list of representative sales handled by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City. This list offers readers an opportunity to estimate the probable market on their own live stock. A picture of the hogs referred to above appears in this issue.

NEW COMMISSION TARIFF IN EFFECT JUNE 18

Farmers Union to Apply Schedule Endorsed by Department of Agriculture. Around 10 Per Cent Savings

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, beginning June 18, 1932, began applying the commission schedule endorsed by the United States Department of Agriculture on their business. This schedule will show a saving of around 18 per cent on the business handled by the Farmers Union.

This tariff differs from the one now in effect as it is not figured on a headage basis but allows for a maximum charge on all consignments regardless of mode of arrival. This tariff also allows for extra charges such as drafts and rating which in our opinion is fair; as the man who has consignments must require this extra service should pay more than the one who has a single ownership lot which can be shipped and sold together. There has been considerable discussion about the two tariffs and the Farmers Union sincerely believes that the one they are adopting on June 18th is the fairest to all concerned.

A copy of this new schedule can be obtained in the Farmers Union office by writing us at 127 Live Stock Exchange Building.—The Co-Operator.

Motor vehicles registered during the year 1931 numbered 25,814,103. Gladys Covatt, Secy.-Treas. Clay Bank Farmers Union Local No. 2085.

HEAD HOG SALESMAN

On June 1st, 1932, "Snapper" Garrison, hog salesman for the Farmers Union for the past nine years, resigned his position to enter the order buying business in St. Louis. Mr. Wilson F. O'Neal, who has been assistant salesman since May, 1929,



WILSON F. (NEAL) O'NEAL

was promoted to the position vacated by Mr. Garrison.

Mr. O'Neal was born on a farm in Saline county, Missouri, close to Grand Pass. His folks moved to Kansas City when he was quite young and he received his schooling in the public schools of Kansas City. Mr. O'Neal entered the employment of the Farmers Union in December, 1922. Previous to that time he was employed by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company and at the time the Farmers Union hired him, he was holding the position of foreman in the big yards.

Mr. O'Neal has spent all of his nine and a half years of service with this firm in the hog yards. He has been on every job in this division and has truly worked up through the ranks. He has proven efficient and capable on every job he was given and has always been a hard worker for the cooperative cause. Because of his many years of service with this firm, he is thoroughly acquainted with Farmers Union Shippers and their equipment.

During the three years which he was assistant salesman he made many friends through his good sales, and on many occasions, during the absence of the head salesman, he sold the bulk of the hogs and always did an admirable job. Neal has always been closely associated with Mr. Garrison, working in his alley and under his supervision and instruction until the time he was promoted to assistant salesman. Through his association, Neal had the opportunity to study Mr. Garrison's methods of selling and used the opportunity to good advantage. Neal is a keen judge of hogs and a student of the market and market conditions. He is well liked by the buyers with whom he trades and has the respect of every one of them. He always has the shippers' interest in mind and can be depended on to work their hogs to the limit and get every cent the market affords for them.

Mr. George Hobbs, Manager of the Farmers Union, in talking of Mr. O'Neal and his new job, stated as follows: "It was with the utmost confidence that we promoted Neal to the position of head hog salesman. He has always been a hard, conscientious worker and I never worried when I put 'Neal' on a new job for I knew he would do it to the best of his ability and as well as anyone I could hire. I can sincerely recommend him to our customers and am mighty

pleased to see him in a position of responsibility." (continued on page 3)

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CREAMERY PLANTS PRODUCE MORE THAN HALF MILLION UNITS

Wonderful Production and Volume of Business Chalked up During May, Peak Month, by Farmers Union

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

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

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1932

SPECULATORS OR FRIENDS?

At this season of the year when farmers are perhaps more generally busy than at any other season; there naturally is a tendency for Farmers Union locals to break away from their established habits of meeting regularly. This is quite natural and reasonable, for the farmer is perhaps one of the busiest individuals in the world as a general thing, and when harvesting, cutting hay, plowing corn, and several other things pile up on him, he feels more like crawling into bed for a brief rest than attending a Farmers Union meeting or any other meeting.

It is well, however, even in these busy times, to remember the importance of the Farmers Union organization to the community. It is well to keep the organization and its work in mind, even though it is impossible for a few days or a few weeks to attend local meetings. Even though the local may virtually suspend activities until the farmers of the community have caught up with their work, members usually do not forget that the organization still exists.

This is well; for while you are reaping your harvest, you will lose sight of the fact that it has yet to be marketed. Development of cooperative marketing is the very core of the Farmers Union organization. And cooperation in the matter of marketing your farm products is the thing that will finally lift us to a plane of equality with other industries. When we learn, by organization and cooperation, to take the matter of marketing into our own hands and to take it out of the hands of those who would grow rich by speculating in our products, then we will have assurance of our labors returning to us a living income.

Right now, the speculators are doing everything in their power to give cooperative marketing a "black eye." They are shouting that the present low prices are the direct result of the development of cooperative marketing and certain developments which have accompanied it. They have fooled the public so long that they naturally believe we will all be gullible enough to believe all that they may say. The facts are, that the speculators are bearing the market down, partly for their ordinary selfish reasons, and partly to bring discredit and disrepute to the present status of cooperative marketing. Through their spokesmen they shouted from the houseposts the assertion that they could, "if given possession of wheat now in cooperative hands, bring the price of wheat up steadily. They did not count on the people being able to see through their flimsy argument. They did not believe, evidently, that people who have had the audacity to form

their own opinions, could see that they have access to enough wheat not in cooperative control to go ahead and affect their price raising. However, when they had their hand called, they shut up, and resorted to their well known tactics of sniping—of saying insulting and insidious things about cooperation whenever any one will listen.

But getting back to our locals and the busy time of year for Kansas farmers, let us remind you that your organization is staying right on the job, working over time to get as good results as can be obtained with our membership. Let us remind you, too, that your membership is as important to the organization right now as it will be next month or as it was last year. Your membership is needed now, perhaps, more than ever before. That is because we, as an organization, are subjected to more determined attacks on the part of the enemies of cooperation than ever before. That is proof that we are making some headway. Our enemies are becoming somewhat desperate, it seems, and are centering their attacks on the Farmers Union, other farm organizations, and the legislation we have succeeded in getting passed or are seeking to have enacted. Membership in farm organizations such as the Farmers Union is most unpopular with our enemies. They would much prefer that we did not stick our noses in what they consider their own particular and undisputed business—that of marketing the farmers' products. "You work the soil and raise the crops, and we will work you and market your products," would be a truthful way for them to state their position. But they do not worry about telling things in the most truthful manner possible, so they state it another way: "You work the soil and raise the crops, and we will work for you and market your products for you, keeping in mind your own best interests."

Come to think of it, which statement do you think most nearly describes their true position? Let us listen to our friends, our cooperatives, and turn a deaf ear to those, our enemies, who would exploit us. Let us keep our organization in mind.

.....

LIVESTOCK TO POINT THE WAY?

Better prices for livestock, especially hogs, will afford a solid basis for a return of confidence in the corn belt area of the middle west. The advances, amounting to a dollar and more, that already have scored in this market furnish a strong contrast to the continuance of low levels in the grain, cotton and security markets. The turn in livestock suggests that the reiterated daily reports of

new lows in other markets may not go on forever.

That much for the psychological phase of it. But the upward movement in hogs and fat cattle carries benefits of a more tangible sort. It suggests that the element of profit is again about to return to the cattle business, and that hogs also are near a level where profits will be possible. That is of particular significance, because livestock is the most important division of agriculture in this section, and has been chiefly instrumental in the building of Kansas City.

The rally in livestock has come within the last month. It has been a steady, day by day gain. Regardless of the fact that it may be interpreted in good part as seasonal, the outstanding fact is that in less than thirty days approximately \$10 has been added to the selling price of a 1,000-pound steer, and more than \$2 a head to the price of a 200-pound hog. And with lower livestock commission service charges in effect at the Kansas City stockyards, the net return has been increased even more, the savings on commissions alone being estimated at nearly one-quarter million dollars annually.

Livestock producers have grounds for the better feeling that already is evident among them. They can look forward with a hope that was impossible at a time of continued price recessions. It is possible that in the months ahead that hope may be imparted to other branches of agriculture. Somewhere the jam of low prices must be broken. If it is to come first in agriculture, as now suggested by the livestock movement, so much the better for this section.

—K. C. Star, June 25.

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By John Frost
Blue Rapids, Kansas

Number 41

THE BENEFIT THEORY OF TAXATION

The generally accepted theory of taxation is that general taxes should be levied in proportion to the ability of the taxpayer to pay. But once in a while we find some one asserting that general taxes should be levied in proportion to the benefits received. Theoretically this sounds good, but a little study will show that this theory is impractical, and cannot be used except in the case of some special taxes.

In the first place a large part of our people cannot pay taxes directly in proportion to the benefits they receive. The large body of renters in the country cannot well pay taxes in proportion to the benefits they receive from the roads they use, from the schools their children attend, and from all the encouragement to their business. The large body of our wage earners, mostly in our cities, enjoy the great public benefits of protection to life and home, of free schools, of innumerable business regulations, of sanitary and safety and health regulations, of streets and roads, and of the many encouragements to business that gives them employment and a means of livelihood. These wage earners are unable directly to pay taxes in proportion to the benefits they receive. Of course, it may be argued that indirectly the renters in the country and the wage earners in the city pay some part of the tax for the support of the government from which they benefit. But the direct tax for government benefits levied not on the basis of benefits received, but on the basis of ability to pay.

In the second place there is no rule or measure by which the benefits of government can be apportioned among our people on the basis of benefits received. How hopelessly we would become involved if we attempted to apportion to the head of each family the taxes he must pay on the basis of the benefits he and his family received—how much for protection to life and property, how much for education, and how much for traffic and other regulations, how much for the promotion of health and sanitation, how much for roads and streets and bridges, how much for the many encouragements to business such as cheap public farm land and free experiment stations, public land grants to the railroads, charters and franchises to public utilities, a protective tariff for industry, and bonuses for this and that encouragement for that business? No, we cannot apportion taxes on the basis of benefits received.

The only practical way in which to apportion taxes is on the basis of ability to pay. And this is not only necessary, but it is also just. For those who have ability to pay have all received benefits from the government that gave them their ability to pay the tax. And we have a measure by which ability to pay can be easily computed. The measure that has been used largely in the past and is still being used, is the value, or amount, of property owned by the citizen.

Another and far better measure of ability to pay is now beginning to be used, and sooner or later will be used entirely. That measure is net profit, or net income, and is an accurate measure of ability to pay, and of apportioning to each citizen the tax he must pay.

Notes From Washington

By Cong. W. P. Lambertson

The platform adopted by the Republican State Convention in Topeka in March and the National platform at Chicago, neither one mention or endorse the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill by name. I concur in their omission.

By a curious turn of affairs, the man who designed America's foremost memorial, the Washington Monument, lies in an unmarked grave in the Congressional Cemetery here in Washington. He is Robert Mills, the architect, and on Memorial Day he was honored for the first time since his death in 1855, by a trip to his grave by Col. Ulysses S. Grant 3rd, with a group of interested observers.

A large group of Confederate soldiers passed down Pennsylvania's avenue in parade today. Four survivors of Forrest's Cavalry led on horseback—the others were all in cars. This was particularly interesting to me because my father was with Grant and I never knew or saw many of the soldiers of the South.

When young LaFollette talked four hours in the Senate the other day, it reminded me of the time I listened to his father for four hours at the Wathena Chautauque, twenty-four years ago.

The Senate is sending the Economy Bill back to Conference, and the wide difference between the Senate and the House on a relief measure, with the leading Democrats from the House going to Chicago makes adjournment mighty indefinite. After all, when we adjourn isn't most important. I want to stay here until we have finished our job.

The sharp words yesterday between the Speaker from the House and the Minority Leader, Mr. Snell, were unfortunately bitter. Both are able, and quick thinking, and fast speaking men.

Senator Capper is a radio address in April said, "I am perfectly serious when I say that unless the Federal Reserve Board creates a controlled inflation equivalent in effect to that contemplated by the cash bonus plan, Congress may be forced to pass such cash bonus legislation. I suggest you think that over." Well, the P. R. B. did not expand the currency half way equivalent to the above plan, and the Senate didn't pass the bonus either. The two Bills which sought controlled expansion of the money supply and relief measures which only real farm relief measures were got to the floors of both Houses.

Many insect powders and sprays deteriorate if not used promptly, but the extract of pyrethrum, the basis for most of the fly sprays on the market, holds its strength for at least a year.

TO GET THE FACTS, AND HOW

"Section 1 of the resolution (Senate Joint Resolution 108) directs the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and determine the cost of maintaining the present system of dealing in wheat futures in the United States," says Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, in a letter to Senator McCumber, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. "It calls for certain facts regarding the profits and losses of various classes of traders in wheat futures since July 1, 1929, and for information showing the profits and losses of large traders separately from those of small traders as well as the amounts of such profits and losses that resulted from the short selling of wheat during the drastic decline in prices since July 1. The cost of the proposed investigation is to be charged against funds appropriated for the enforcement of the grain futures act."

"The information called for would present an interesting study, I am sure, and would afford some basis for comparing the economy of the futures markets for hedging purposes with their cost to society as a whole. This apparently is the purpose of the inquiry, and presumably it is thought that an investigation limited to a general way the situation as it affects other commodities dealt in on the futures markets."

Cooperatives the Soundest

"Banks and hardware stores used to be symbols of 'solid business,'" says the Skagit (Wash.) Dairyman. "Cooperative enterprise was doomed to failure," we heard. "Experience showed this. Everybody pulled for cooperation among farmers, including the independent grain and dairy products dealers. Why not? The co-ops would fall anyway, and strengthen the independents' position. However, the job was so well done that cooperative dairymen dominates the industry. During these times of colossal failures, cooperative dairymen run right along. The going is not smooth, but results show that so long as dairymen will stick together and their common interest, they create, with good management, the soundest institution operating today."

WELCOME PRICE REDUCTION

The Kansas City Stock Yards Company has reduced the price of corn, fed in the Kansas City Stock Yards, to 85c per bushel. This new price became effective Monday, June 13.—The Co-Operator.

Radio telephone service has been inaugurated between Sydney in Australia and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



"The tasks that haven't been done before are the tasks worth while today."

Are you one of the block that follows, or

Are you one that shall lead the way? Are you one of the timid souls that quail

At the jeers of the doubting crew. Or dare you, whether you win or fail Strike out for the goal that's new?"

—Unknown.

It is scarcely necessary to relate at this writing that conditions for agriculture are slowly getting worse. The monthly review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City for May 1st gives the relative purchasing power of the farm dollar at 51 as compared with 100 for 1914. Also prices paid for things purchased by farmers at 21 per cent above 1914 levels.

Congress talking adjournment and nothing substantial done to lift farm prices. Lots of promises, but like the devil when he sheared the pig—"muckle din but little wool."

Bills are on docket to provide 50 to 100 million dollars to enable the Farm Board to sell wheat and cotton on time to Europeans. That would help immensely if it could be done soon. There are bills to amend the Farm Marketing law by adding the equalization fee, the debenture and segregation plans. All three guard against excessive increased production, and are intended to give farm products tariff benefit in the home market.

Our "honest money" agreed on by united farm leaders passed the House by a five to one vote, but is killed in Senate committee by a substitute offered by Senator Glass to extend the circulation privilege to all U. S. bonds for five years, but only banks have that privilege and only to use it if they see fit.

The banks have power already under the Glass bill to issue money without bonds, but don't use it. Our honest money bill was crippled in the house Banking Committee, but still retained some power for good. It really made it obligatory on the Federal Reserve Board and the Secretary of the Treasury to increase currency and credit as to restore the price level of 1926, and guided by the index number to maintain a stable price level thereafter.

It is astonishing that such a simple bill of less than a hundred words, got ten up by a bunch of farmers should be the antagonism of the whole banking fraternity, not only of the United States, but also in Europe, if all reports are true. The Federal banks, clothed with power to issue money, don't want to be hampered in any way. They want complete freedom to control industry, to inflate or deflate currency and credit, to cause panics or boom periods, in short to exercise the sovereign power granted by Government to do as they damn please.

Senator Glass was violently opposed to our bill. He said, "You might as well try to sweep back Niagara with a broom as to stabilize prices by money control."

Poor old Glass is just a little two-by-four down-easter. Ever since he came into the Senate he has played the bankers' game, and next to Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, is the worst enemy we farmers have in the Senate.

Farm leaders should feel elated over the enemies they are making. The Chase National Bank of New York, now the largest in the United States, devoted the entire last issue of its bulletin to the terrific danger of enacting the farmers' "Honest money bill."

Mr. Anderson, their writer and economist, also quoted European bankers as fearing it would depreciate the U. S. Dollars. Awful ain't it!

So farmers, we see what we're up against. This issue between bankers and producers will have to be fought out sometime, and now is as good a time as any. Ambassador Andy Mellon, addressing a meeting of the Lord Mayor of London and leading financiers, speaking about U. S. conditions made the astonishing remark, "that price deflation over there was proceeding in an orderly, harmonious manner, free from radicalism or riotous disturbances usually accompanying such procedure." Notice the language—"proceeding in an orderly manner" as much as to say according to plan. Can such things be possible and free from riotous disturbance? Does it mean riots will be necessary to stop this ruinous financial condition? Is the good Andy Mellon unwittingly inciting to radicalism and riotous disturbance?

Another instance to show the big banker mental status. Our good friend Bill Hirth, publisher of the Missouri Farmer and are-round farmers' friend seems to have a personal acquaintance with Melvin Traylor, President First National Bank, Chicago. (I cannot give entire colloquy here but sufficient to show up Mr. Traylor. Mr.

Hirth, pleading the farmers' cause, said:

"Do you realize that unless something is done to assure them for economic equality that the farmers of this country are headed for pauperism?" Mr. Traylor hotly exclaimed. "Well, suppose they are? Have not the farmers of every nation become paupers sooner or later, and is there any reason why the farmers of this country should be an exception?"

There you have it farmers, and this same Mr. Traylor is being boosted for the Democratic candidate for either president or vice-president. Truly, these be perilous times.

UNION STANDS FOR PROGRESS

(continued from page 1)

or not. The progress which is being brought about by the Farmers Union organization is along cooperative lines. Farmers as a class are perhaps as representative of our true civilization as any class of people. They are out in the open spaces enough that they are able to get a good perspective on life, uninfluenced directly by crowded conditions. We find them in our large cities. Therefore, it is only natural that farmers are in a position to contribute to world progress.

Sometimes, however, I wonder if it is not a fact that farmers, because of their partial detachment from the direct evil influences which breed in our cities, are prone to be too trusting in their attitude toward the rest of the world. You have heard it said of certain men of your acquaintance, "He is so honest that he believes every one else to be the same." Can that be true of farmers in general?

Is that why farmers have been imposed upon to the extent that they are now feeding and clothing the world practically without reward? Have farmers trusted other classes of society to such an extent that they have neglected to organize themselves as thoroughly as they should? If that be true, then it is certainly time for us to wake up to the situation as it actually exists.

Work for Organization
The Farmers Union is constructed around the idea of cooperation and organization. The Farmers Union has sprung into being as the result of the ideas of far-seeing men who have realized the necessity of organization among their own class. It is, in fact, a class organization for farmers. Through organization, the Farmers Union believes farmers will be able to cope with other organized classes. It believes organization is the only way in which farmers can hold their rightful position with reference to other classes. Cooperation and organization go hand in hand. Each is necessary to the other. They constitute the foundation of our organization. The efficiency of the Farmers Union depends upon the extent to which the farmers themselves support it. That puts it squarely upon each of you who are listening in this evening.

Let me suggest that there is plenty of work for your organization to do. In the present friction between classes, the farmer is far from alone. Well, those classes which are organized more completely than is the farmer class are forcing the farmer to the wall. This is not because of individual strength or individual weakness. It is because on one hand the forces are well organized, while on the other hand, confusion exists instead of complete organization. That condition, then, offers your organization plenty to do. It can do it with your help.

One Encouraging Fact
What I have been trying to tell you is reflected most clearly in the failure of Agriculture to receive any practical recognition during the session of Congress now nearing adjournment. If we were organized as completely as are the railroads, the large banking interests, and other big business interests, the Congressional Record would be a record of achievement by Agricultural interests. As it is, the Congressional Record is a record of insults to Agriculture, and of selfish achievements of big interests unfriendly to Agriculture.

One encouraging fact shines out, however, and that is the fact that the sins of big business are finding them out; and because Agriculture is making some headway toward organization, big business interests have been placed on the defensive. Although Agriculture has not developed its organized strength sufficiently to enable it to take its proper place in national and economic affairs, it has succeeded in showing up the enemy interests in their true lights. I use the word "enemy" advisedly, because those interests who speculate in farm products and who speculate in farm products and who speculate in farm products are undoubtedly our enemies. Because of what the friends of organized Agriculture have been able to point out, the general public is learning pretty generally that these speculators or gamblers, together with their old "side kicks," the big banking interests, have brought on the present business depression to a large extent. People are learning that because these well organized forces can make commodity prices go up or down by manipulation of markets and money values, they can bring on periods of business prosperity or periods of business depressions.

One thing the Farmers Union has fought, and will continue to fight, is the present dishonest money system. We know it is wrong for any banking system to assume the power, which rightfully belongs to Congress to expand or contract our currency, thereby changing its relationship to our commodities from time to time to suit their own convenience. We had strength enough to get a bill through the lower House recently which would correct this deficiency to a large extent. But the money interests, being better organized, defeated our bill in the Senate.

A dollar is too high priced when it requires ten pounds of butterfat to buy it. A dollar should not be worth three or four bushels of wheat, especially when the money powers have charged the farmer with interest on materially more than a dollar which

he, the farmer, has had to invest in producing his three or four bushels of wheat. Money, being scarce, has brought this condition about. Money is scarce because money interests have decreed that it should be so. Therefore, since it changes in volume and in value at the will of those who continue to oppress the common people, it cannot be a fair medium of exchange.

The Farmers Union says that system is wrong. We see the big bankers in control of the whole situation. They control not only the farmer, but the common people of all walks of life where confusion still crowds out organization. The Farmers Union will continue its fight to oust such a system. When Agriculture becomes sufficiently well organized, when you who already have affiliated with a good farm organization succeed in getting all your neighbors working with you, then we can muster strength enough to set this thing right.

We have not made the progress we wanted to make, yet we have succeeded in coming in possession of an entering wedge. We have succeeded—perhaps partly by accident—in getting the Agricultural Marketing Act passed. That act does not represent all we have asked for, yet it is a good start. We have been able to do more with it than our enemies thought we could. It, therefore, has become the target of vicious attacks by the enemies of organized Agriculture. At any rate, it is a weapon in our hands which our enemies do not want us to have. Where along the line, with their powerful influence working against us, we are finding it hard to keep this weapon in our hands. But poorly organized though we are, we know, as a class of farmers, that we are in the right, and we will be able to keep and improve the Marketing Act, which recognizes the fact that farmers have a right to market their products cooperatively.

One of the most effective weapons used by the enemies of Agriculture is that of propaganda. This propaganda is poisonous when it comes directly from the enemy, but it is doubly poisonous when they can influence some member of the Agricultural class to put it out for them. That is why they have worked hard to get some farmers to believe the Marketing Act is responsible for low commodity prices. Nothing pleases them more than to hear of some farmer lambasting the Marketing Act. Such farmer is unwittingly playing into their hands. The fight which the gamblers in farm products are waging against the farm legislation should in itself prove that it is good legislation.

Income Tax Amendment

Before I close I want to say just a few words about the proposed income tax amendment. It is well known, and hardly disputed, that tangible property or wealth pays virtually all the governmental expenses within the state. It is also well known that intangible wealth, which bears almost none of the burden of taxation, represents as much wealth in Kansas as does tangible property. Under the present antiquated system half the wealth is escaping taxation, which, of course, throws an unbearable burden on the other half. The possessors of the untaxed half of our wealth are afraid the amendment will pass, and that they will be asked, therefore, to pay their share of the tax burden. They are sufficiently frightened, however, to have organized to defeat the amendment when it comes up for vote this fall. They may use again the false propaganda which they employed successfully at the last election. They put out the false statement that an income tax would be levied on the farmer. They knew that if they could make the already overburdened taxpayer believe this, the amendment would be defeated. They succeeded. Since then, however, most of the people have awakened to the fact that there is so much tax money being raised, and that if the present tax-free wealth is made to pay its just portion, there will be less that will have to come from those now paying practically all the burden. Therefore, those people who have come to this realization are going to vote against the amendment as they did the last time, but are going to vote according to their new understanding.

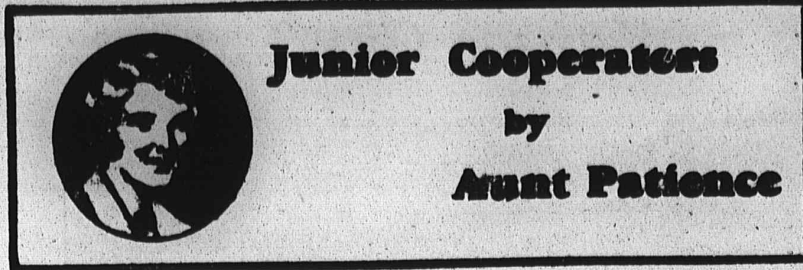
Those who possess the tax-free wealth succeeded in fooling a lot of the people two years ago, but thanks to the farm organizations and the information that has been placed in the hands of the people which will make them harder to fool this year.

I would like, in closing, to impress on my listeners that what I am saying does not simply represent the ideas of the one who is requesting you, but that my remarks represent my poor efforts to state what the Farmers Union of Kansas stands for. This organization exists for, and is supported by, the farmers of Kansas. It is one of your working tools, and it is in condition to do good work, just as any other working tool or piece of farm machinery must be kept in good condition. If you neglect it, it cannot serve you as well as it will if you give it the attention you should.

As a servant of your organization, I appeal to you to align yourselves with your own class organization. It is your only method of staying in the fight with other industries or classes. I appeal to you to serve yourself and your own best interests by joining your class organization, rather than to serve those who would oppose the farmer class, by remaining on the outside. If you cannot easily get in touch with a local Farmers Union official, write a letter to the Kansas Farmers Union of Salina, Kansas.

Rural districts are supplying the country with greater numbers of children per family than are urban centers. Every 1000 native white mothers in the country have about 1,324 girl children as compared with 850 in the cities.

Be sure your truck driver has your correct initials, spelling of your name, and post office. An error in either of these three may cause a delay in getting your account of sale and check, cautions The Co-Operator.



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT
Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, he must signify his intentions to study the lessons and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to study the lessons. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

JUNE LESSON

Dear Junior Cooperators:
"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches" will be our slogan for this month. I want each of you to tell me in your answers to the lesson where this quotation is found. In these days of stress and greed, where the few have much and the many have little, let us try to remember that there are other things more valuable and more enduring than riches.

We are hearing a lot and studying a great deal this year about George Washington because as you know it is the celebration of the two hundredth year since his birth, yet it is not the fact that George Washington was a wealthy man that made his name lasting and beloved in the hearts of the American people and revered throughout the world, but rather his honesty of purpose and his sincerity in desiring the good of the many by sacrificing any personal ambition that he may have entertained; rather we might say his ambition was promoting the welfare of others.

Let us then in trying to emulate the example that he set for us, build our life and character upon this foundation, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

I wonder how many of you are growing impatient over the delay in announcing the results of the essay contest. Well let us have another slogan, "Patience is one of the great virtues." You know the times are unusual. Down in this part of the country we are growing gardens, and canning all the surplus in order to help beat Old Man Depression, and that takes more time, and there is less money to hire help and we know that makes every one put his shoulder to the wheel, so if we are a little slow the news will be better for having waited for it.

I am sure that most of you noticed last week the flags flying all over the country in front of buildings and wherever there were suitable places. Well you know why of course. June 14th was flag day, and so we are going to have a lesson on the tradition of the making of the American flag and the part George Washington and Betsy Ross played in the creation of the Star Spangled Banner which we all love through good times and bad, through weal or woe, the dear old red, white and blue.

No matter how things may go, how many mistakes are made, or how many hardships we must endure, it is our flag and our country, the most beautiful and the fairest in all the world.

Juniors, no greater work can be yours than to build your lives upon such a foundation that you will be worthy and able to keep this flag the spotless banner that George Washington designed that it should be. I see where Aunt Patience says the letter box is almost empty. You know that must not happen. The letter box has never been entirely empty since the beginning of the Junior page. I wonder how soon we will have the Roll of Juniors printed again. I am intrigued to know how much we have grown since this time last year, several hundred, I am sure. Some of the older Juniors who have not written for a long time must write Aunt Patience again. I have missed a lot of old time names from the page of letters.

We will have the grades in some time in July also as well as the re-



7208. Ladies' Morning Frock
Designed in Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. For contrasting material 1/2 yard is required. Price 15c.

7577. Girls' Dress
Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 32 inch material with 1/2 yard of contrasting material. If made as in the large view. If made in monotone and with long sleeves 2 1/2 yards will be required. Price 15c.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS, SUMMER 1932.
Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

sults of the essay contest, and I am sure you will be eagerly looking forward to them again.

Now this is an easy lesson, one that you can all study, so hurry up and send in the Lesson on the flag, and we will try to have something as interesting for July.

Here is a little memory verse for you to copy in your scrap book.
"Think for thyself one good idea, if known to be thine own, 'tis better than a thousand gleaned from fields by others sown."

Yours sincerely,
Mary Campbell,
Junior Instructor.

P. S. Juniors here is a clipping from the Union Junior of Jamestown, North Dakota. I thought you might be interested in it.

"How far a little Candle throws its beams."

"We never know do we."

"The Christmas play which was sent out in the December program and used by many of you, found its way to Kansas, and was used as the Christmas lesson on the Junior page of the Kansas Union Farmer."

"The Kansas Farmers Union has sent many bundles of clothing and considerable cash into North Dakota for the drought sufferers. We of North Dakota thank them heartily and assure them that we shall not forget that the Kansas Union has been a friend in need."

There, Juniors, are you not glad that your page is read way up in North Dakota, and maybe all over this country, so you see you are getting mighty important, so let's try to make our page better every issue. And aren't you glad that the Kansas Union could and was willing to help in time of need?

—M. C.

THE AMERICAN FLAG

June 14, Flag Day, has ever carried the deepest meaning to every true American. This year the day will carry a tenfold significance, as the nation celebrates the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of George Washington. For to General Washington, tradition credits a leading part in the very designing of the flag, and what he did to give it meaning is and will be known to every American as long as our country lives.

On June 14, 1777, Congress resolved: "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

In these simple words, authority was given to General Washington to design the flag, and on the same day tradition has it that he went to the house of Betsy Ross on that visit which has become one of the finest pages of American folklore. With him, according to the account, went Robert Morris and George Ross, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence and the uncle of Betsy Ross's deceased husband.

On entering her modest home in Arch street, Philadelphia, they are said to have found Mistress Ross busy at her needlework and humming a tune—softly, however, so that she might hear the tinkle of the bell on the door of her shop at the front of the house—and General Washington thus simply stated his errand.

"Mistress Ross, we have come to ask you to help in making a flag for our country. We do not feel pleased with the grand union flag because of the King's colors in the canton, so we have planned another."

The "grand union" flag referred to by Washington was the one he himself had designed and first flown to the breeze on January 1, 1776, during his siege of Boston. This was at a time when the Revolutionists still felt they were fighting, not the British king, but his ministers; hence Washington's flag consisted of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, but bore in its canton the king's crosses of St. George and St. Anthony. By 1777 the Revolutionists were fighting solely for an American nation, and they wanted an American flag.

Mrs. Ross, it is said, undertook the making of the flag eagerly, and with an exalted sense of the unusual honor conferred upon her. Not only that, she even suggested to Washington a slight correction in the design, which bore six-pointed stars instead of the five-pointed type of heraldry. With a snip of her scissors she cut a folded paper and held forth a perfect five-pointed star to show what she meant. For a few moments longer the design was discussed, and as quickly as nimble fingers could execute the task, Mrs. Ross had the flag in being.

So, in this homely fashion which so well suits the American spirit, was born the emblem designed by Washington, coming almost like a direct gift from him, to fly ever since over the nation that he also designed. Today, every American is privileged to ponder on the stupendous human events and influences that have flowed from this simple incident at the home of Betsy Ross a century and a half ago.

When that flag was designed and made there was not a true Republic in existence. Since then the principles set in motion by George Washington and his fellow patriots have extended themselves to the uttermost parts of the earth. More than an emblem of sovereignty, the flag that Washington planned has been a sym-

bol of human freedom, of equal opportunity, and political liberty wherever mankind has sought and fought for these things.

Flags have flown for the vanity of kings. Flags have been hated by millions of people, as representing nothing but conquest and oppression. Many of the cruelties, prejudices, injustices that men have forced on each other have been wrought under the sanction of some similar emblem. The flag that will fly from thousands of masts today, is the one given us by George Washington, to float as the first bright banner of unstained honor, over a people for whom he prepared a great destiny.

It drew the early patriots from comfortable homes, from the security of their occupations and from the love of their families, to fight for the larger world which we inherit. What to them was a far ideal is to us a great reality. You good Americans will neglect to ask himself how well he preserves the courage, the spirit of sacrifice belonging to those men and women who gave us this priceless heritage, on this returning anniversary of the day when their flag was born.

Hardly had the American flag appeared when it began to play an important part in our history. It first was flung in the face of the enemy less than two months after its creation, at Fort Stanwix, on August 3, 1777. It was first carried into battle by George Washington's troops at the Battle of the Brandywine, September 11, 1777. It was first saluted by the British at the surrender of Burgoyne, October 17, 1777. On February 14, 1778, John Paul Jones took the first salute to the flag as a naval emblem when he sailed the "Ranger" into Quiberon Bay, France. On April 24, the same year he forced the striking of colors to the American flag by the British ship "Drake," in a British port. In 1787 the flag was first carried around the world by the ship "Columbia," sailing from Boston. It was first flown in battle in the Pacific by the U. S. Frigate "Essex" in 1813, and in the next year it inspired Francis Scott Key to "The Star Spangled Banner."

Once, in 1794, when Vermont and Kentucky joined the Union, the stars and stripes increased to 15; but in 1818 Congress fixed the final form of the flag as of thirteen stripes, with a star to represent each State. On April 6, 1909, Admiral Peary planted the first American flag at the North Pole. Since then Admiral Peary has carried it to both poles. Whenever it has gone it has meant honor and achievement, but this year it floats in honor of the greatest of Americans and the greatest of achievements—George Washington, and his creation of the United States.

Questions—Tell in your own words the tradition of the American Flag. Make any other comment you desire about what you have learned about the Flag.

JUNIOR LETTERS

Axtell, Kans., June 14, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you by this time? I am fine and hope you are the same. We have been having hot weather lately. I asked my two youngest brothers to join our club so I will get two stars. We have got 8 small kittens. I have one mother cat named Snowball and I have one little kitten. It is all black. I call it Nightingale. I have got two little ducks, also.

I got a letter from one of our club members. Her name is Evelina Vasholtz. She is from Woodbine, Kans. She writes very interesting letters. I wish some of the other members would write also. Aunt Patience, I wish you would put your picture in the paper. When are you going to put the membership roll in the paper? Who got the prize for the essay? I took county exams in the seventh grade and I have passed. We were in news is scarce as airplane rides I will close, remaining.

Your niece,
Helen Hasenkamp.

Dear Helen: Congratulations on winning two stars! I'm glad you received them now, so they'll be on the Membership Roll this time. I hope you and Evelina will write to each other often, and that you'll receive mail from some of our other Juniors, too! We're going to publish the Membership Roll very soon. The answer to your question about the essay contest is answered in our Junior Instructor's letter this week—Aunt Patience.

Axtell, Kans., June 14, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

I thought I would sit down and write a few lines this morning. I was so busy, I didn't have time to write. I help my father in the field. I lost my dog Jack about a month and a half ago and got him back Sunday. I sure was glad. Well, as news is as scarce as frog's hair, I will close. Write to me again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Raymond Hasenkamp.
Dear Raymond: I'm so glad that you found Jack again and I know that you don't have much time to write, if you help your father. But be sure to squeeze in enough time to study our lesson this month! And write to me again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Axtell, Kans., June 14, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine. I like cherry picking time. I like to pick cherries. My mother and my sister Helen came some already last week. We sure have lots of fun playing with our car. When it gets a little warmer we are going in the water. I think the sunflower is the best flower for our club. Well, as news is as scarce as the times are hard, I will close for this time, remaining,
Junior,
Leo Hasenkamp.

Dear Leo: I'm fine, too—and I like to pick cherries, but I'm afraid that I like to eat them more. Where do you go swimming? The sunflower has the most votes, so far.—Aunt Patience.

Axtell, Kans., June 14, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

I want to join your club. I am seven years old and in the second grade. My birthday is February 2. I like to go to school. Our school was out April 15th. Our teacher will have next year will be Mabel Plunkett. Please send me a book and pin. I will study the lessons.
Urban Hasenkamp.

Dear Urban: We're very glad that you've decided to become a member of our club and I'll send you your book and pin very soon. Be sure to study the lesson which you'll find on the Junior page, today.—Aunt Patience.

Axtell, Kans., June 14, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:

I want to become a member of your club. I am nine years old and in the fourth grade. My birthday is June 12. I like to read the paper. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. Please send me a book and pin. I will study the lessons.
Remaining, your Junior,
Virgil Hasenkamp.

Dear Virgil: I'm glad that you're joining our Club—your book and pin will be sent this week. Be sure to watch the paper carefully for your twin—we have lots of June birthdays.—Aunt Patience.

Galesburg, Kans., June 10, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. My birthday is Jan. 25. My twin Roy is joining too. Please send me a book and pin. I will try and send in my lessons. My sister Opal asked me to join.

A new member,
Alma Baldwin.

Dear Alma and Roy, I'm answering your letters together, since you're "real" twins. The Junior who has a birthday on January 25th, will be lucky—for he, or she, will get two "twins" at once! We're so glad you're both joining—and your books and pins will be sent very soon. Please write again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Axtell, Kans., June 13, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I'm just fine. Hope you are the same. I'm 7 and my birthday is March 28. We have 3 small ducks. What kind of weather are you having in Salina? It's nice here today. Well I will close for this time.

Yours truly,
Wilma Olson.

P. S. I haven't found my twin yet. Dear Wilma: It has been raining almost every day in Salina—but that makes it cool. It's awful bad for harvest, though. So your ducks would be right at home here, wouldn't they? I do hope you'll find your twin soon—and I'll try to help you.—Aunt Patience.

Axtell, Kans., June 13, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

I'm still all right. How are you? The sun is shining here today. Our garden sure is growing now. My birthday is December 6th. I'm nine years old. Will you please help me find my twin? I wish some of the Juniors would write to me because I haven't found my twin. We have lots of small chickens now. We have four little kittens about 1 1/2 months old. We have 16 small geese. We have only lost two. One was smothered and the other one killed.

Well, I must close now, so good bye.
Leo Olson.

Dear Leo: I'll be glad to help you find your twin and I hope that some of the Juniors will write to you—tell me when they do. I'm sorry about the little geese—your kittens are just at the cutest age now, aren't they?—Aunt Patience.

Axtell, Kans., June 13, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine. I thought that I would let you know that I have a twin. Her name is Esther Sim, Oakley, Kansas. I received a letter from her June 11 and I wrote to her today. Well, I must close.

Your friend,
Vernie Olson.

Dear Vernie: Congratulations—I'm glad you've found your twin. I do hope you'll write often to each other. Don't forget to send in the June lesson soon.—Aunt Patience.

Clyde, Kansas.
Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like very much to join your club. My birthday is October 27. I would like to find my twin. Please send me a red notebook and a pin.

Your friend,
Irene Anderson.

Clay Center, Kans., June 11, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to be a member of your club. I am 6 years old. I have a dog. His name is Tag. Please send me a book and a pin. My sister is writing this for me. Will she get a star?

Don Schmidt.
Dear Don: Yes, of course—I'll be glad to give your sister a star and we're glad you're joining the club. You forgot to tell me your birthday date—please write again and tell me when it is, so that you can find your twin.—Aunt Patience.

Clyde, Kans., June 11, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like very much to belong to your club. My birthday is the 31st of October. I would like to find my twin. Please send me a red notebook and pin.

Your friend,
Lorene Anderson.

Route 3.
Dear Lorene: I'll send your book and pin soon—and I'll try to send a red book. You're joining just in time for our June lesson—so be sure to save it.—Aunt Patience.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I am 13 years old. My birthday is October 27. I graduated from common school this year. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I

would like to become a member of your club. Please send me a book and pin. Are the lessons printed in the paper? If so, where may I find them?
Lucille Mumma.

Box 396.
Dear Lucille: As you forgot to tell me your address, I can't send your book and pin. Yes, the lessons are printed in the paper and we have one today, so if you'll study it and it in to me, with your address, I'll be glad to send you your book and pin immediately.—Aunt Patience.

THIS IS THE WAY
By Beatrice Crawford-Newcomb

When you "whip" cream the thing you actually do is lift and move the extra heavy liquid cream with either a dower or whip beater at a very rapid rate until you have incorporated into the mixture enough air to cause it to be sufficiently stiff to stand alone, or hold its shape.

Some homemakers complain that they have difficulty in achieving the desired results, yet are unable to determine the cause of their failures. The steps necessary to produce perfect whipped cream are very simple. First, and foremost, make certain that the cream you are trying to whip was intended for that purpose by the dairyman producing it. There are several different grades of cream which have nothing whatever to do with quality, but determine rather, the purposes to which they are expected to be put. For instance, cream to whip must be what is commonly called heavy, while cream intended to be used for coffee is a bit lighter weight. Cereal cream is a little thinner, which simply means that it may whip under most favorable conditions, but probably had best be used as liquid.

Next, cream to whip must be cold. Not only the cream, but the container, which by the way should be a fairly deep bowl with a rounded bottom, in which to do your beating, must be cold and thoroughly chilled. If you use a hand rotary beater, move it slightly from side to side in order that the cream will whip evenly. Lift the beater out, and observe, after a few moments whipping. When the cream clinging to the beater will fall off and stand in what is sometimes called "gobbler's snout," it is soft whipped. When it will stand straight in a triangle point with the beater held horizontal, it is just right. Stop beating now! Otherwise you may find yourself producing a lump of sweet butter—well enough in its proper place, true, but not so thrilling on that fresh berry shortcake you expect to greet the family with tonight.

FARMERS UNION TWINE
MOVING OUT GOOD
Practically Entire Output Disposed Of at Prices Advantageous to Farmers

Practically the entire output of twine from the penitentiary at Lansing, Kans., has been disposed of by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at Kansas City, Mo. The Jobbing House, by contracting the entire output of the penitentiary this year, was able to get the twine to the users at a very good price. This service is in line with that which the Jobbing House is continuously offering its patrons.

The output this year amounted to 2,300,000 pounds. Of this amount around 2,000,000 has already been moved and there are enough orders on hand to take care of the balance. The volume is not as large this year, but considering the facts that the wheat crop is below normal in a good many sections and that acreage devoted to this crop was cut considerably, the Jobbing House feels that this is a very satisfactory volume.

The Jobbing House handles twine every year and exerts every effort to get the best twine available at the lowest possible price. If you did not take advantage of this service this year, keep it in mind so that you will not fail to benefit by it next year.—The Co-Operator.

CREAMERY PLANTS
PRODUCE MORE THAN
HALF MILLION UNITS
(continued from page 1)

dered form. Many producers buy this buttermilk product and find it a valuable feed. In Colony, the location of the other plant, a contract has been made with feeders who take the buttermilk from the plant and feed it to hogs.

Another merchandising service feature developed by both plants is the handling of binder twine. Both plants have developed a big trade in this commodity, and a large tonnage of twine has moved through the plants to the farmers in their respective territories.

IT'S YOUR OWN
LIVE STOCK—
You have fed those cattle, hogs or sheep yourself. You've put work and expense on them. No one has contributed anything to you to help you get them ready for market. Therefore, YOUR OWN FIRM should handle your live stock on the market. All surplus earnings come back to you, provided you are a stockholder. One dollar makes you a stockholder.

MARKET AT COST through YOUR OWN FIRM
Farmers Union Live Stock
Commission Co.
G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.
Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS GIRL WINS
MEAT ESSAY PRIZE



Mary March, Bucklin, Kans., high school girl whose essay entitled "Meat in the Diet and Why" has won for her the championship of the state in the 1932 National Meat Story Contest sponsored by the National Live Stock and Meat Board, which has just come to a close. More than 14,000 high-school girls competed.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT
(For Site Auditor)
O. H. HATFIELD
Republican Candidate
for
STATE AUDITOR
Primary, August 2
Member Legislature from Gray County, 1921-1923. Chief Clerk of House Three Terms

Mr. Farmer!

Why pay the city man's death rate for your Life Insurance?

Why let them use your premiums to finance railroads and loans to foreign countries?

If you are interested in getting your Life Insurance at lower cost and want your premiums invested in your own industry, write for the plan offered by the.

Farmers Union Mutual
Life Insurance Co.
500 Grand Ave. Des Moines, Ia.
REX LEAR, Salina, Kansas.

HEAD HOG SALESMAN
(continued from page 1)

proud to have him as a member of our force." As a further recommendation to Mr. O'Neal we submit the following letter:

St. Louis, Mo.,
June 4, 1932.

Mr. G. W. Hobbs, Manager,
Farmers Union Live Stock Com. Co.,
127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Having been with the Farmers Union for nine years, it was with the deepest regrets that I severed my connections with the firm June 1st, to enter the order buying business in St. Louis.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank my many friends for the kindness they have shown me and for their hearty cooperation while I was on the job in Kansas City.

My most sincere hope is that the Farmers Union continues to grow and prosper.

It is with great pleasure that I recommend Wilson O'Neal, a fine, honest, upright gentleman, whom I have trained for my successor, to take my place with your firm, and I want to assure you that he merits the same consideration you have shown me.

With kindest personal regards, I am,
Very truly yours,
"SNAPPER" GARRISON.
—The Co-Operator.

IT'S YOUR OWN
LIVE STOCK—
You have fed those cattle, hogs or sheep yourself. You've put work and expense on them. No one has contributed anything to you to help you get them ready for market. Therefore, YOUR OWN FIRM should handle your live stock on the market. All surplus earnings come back to you, provided you are a stockholder. One dollar makes you a stockholder.

MARKET AT COST through YOUR OWN FIRM
Farmers Union Live Stock
Commission Co.
G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.
Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

Quality Production
Is the goal to strive for. Poor quality requires as much attention as good quality—yields smaller returns—depresses the markets by overloading with inferior products. There is no argument in favor of poor quality. Suggestions and assistance given on request.

Farmers Union Cooperative
Creamery Association
Colony, Kansas. Wakeeney, Kansas.

No More
Disappointments
In Baking

Women who spend hours of tiresome work in their kitchens, baking, and then meet with failure, should get acquainted with UNION GOLD AND UNION STANDARD FLOURS. In the first place, these fine flours eliminate much of the work in baking, and secondly, they give you baking success every time. Go to your Farmer's Union Store and ask for these flours today. They're made especially for Kansas housewives.

The Farmers Union
Jobbing Association
1140 Board of Trade Phone L. D. 64
—Members of—
Kansas City Board of Trade—K. C. Hay Dealers Assn.—St. Joseph
Board of Trade—Salina Board of Trade
Branch Offices—Salina, Kan., and St. Joseph, Mo.

UNION STANDARD
FLOUR
FARMERS UNION
JOBGING ASSOCIATION

UNION GOLD
FLOUR
FARMERS UNION
JOBGING ASSOCIATION

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Following are representative sales of live stock handled by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City last week:

	Steers	Lbs	Amt.
Howard K. Woodbury, Osage County, Kansas	(Steers)	20	1254 \$ 7.85
James Brandon, Coffey County, Kansas	(Steers)	25	1040 7.50
R. M. Collier & Son, Wabaunsee county, Kansas	(Steers)	39	1146 7.25
R. M. Edwards, Phillips County, Kansas	(yearlings)	19	878 7.25
Gustafson Bros., Osage County, Kansas	(Steers)	18	961 7.15
James Brandon, Coffey County, Kansas	(Steers)	8	920 6.75
Barney Heinen, Nemaha County, Kansas	(yearlings)	67	751 6.50
H. R. Falk, Wabaunsee County, Kansas	(Steers)	24	1102 6.35
C. O. Munson, Geary County, Kansas	(heifers)	10	842 6.35
S. M. Mitchell, Franklin County, Kansas	(yearlings)	6	770 6.35
J. B. Lingel, Kit Carson, Colorado	(Steers)	24	1055 6.35
P. A. Olson, McPherson County, Kansas	(steers)	35	1178 6.25
R. R. Walker & Son, Osborne County, Kansas	(yearlings)	9	870 6.00
W. A. Sharp, Morris County, Nebraska	(yearlings)	7	717 5.85
Homer Browning, Grundy County, Missouri	(yearlings)	6	808 5.75
J. W. Ham, Furnas County, Nebraska	(yearlings)	6	673 5.75
A. C. Emig, Dickinson County, Kansas	(Steers)	14	1130 5.50
Dave Axtell, Anderson County, Kansas	(yearlings)	16	781 5.50
G. C. Martin, Polk County, Missouri	(yearlings)	12	600 5.40
Farmers U. C. A., Furnas County, Nebraska	(yearlings)	12	710 5.25
Dave Axtell, Anderson County, Kansas	(steers)	12	1074 5.25
G. A. Fulhage, Woodson County, Kansas	(yearlings)	9	785 5.10
Perry States, Phillips County, Kansas	(yearlings)	9	875 4.85
Perry States, Phillips County, Kansas	(yearlings)	12	643 4.65
Perry States, Phillips County, Kansas	(cs. and heif.)	15	1110 4.15
J. E. Ficken, Hodgeman County, Kansas	(steers)	12	717 4.00
Ed Machen, McPherson County, Kansas			

	Hogs	Lbs	Amt.
Wm. Schultz, Miami County, Kansas		18	200 3.75
C. H. Martin—Henry County, Missouri		10	220 3.75
Farmers Cooperative Grain—Marshall County, Kansas		22	200 3.75
L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair County, Missouri		64	200 3.75
S. H. Hays—Miami County, Kansas		212	200 3.75
Osgood, S. A.—Sullivan County, Missouri		16	203 3.75
Chase Co. S. Association—Chase County, Kansas		26	220 3.75
Farmers Coop. Grain—Marshall County, Kansas		26	247 3.65
C. W. Tipton—Anderson County, Kansas		10	160 3.65
August Fiegenbaum—LaFayette County, Missouri		18	217 3.65
Frankford S. A.—Marshall County, Kansas		12	207 3.60
C. D. Hull—Henry County, Missouri		14	170 3.60
Farmers Union Elevator—Nemaha County, Kansas		12	220 3.55
Harold Carlson—Dickinson County, Kansas		48	170 3.55
L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair County, Missouri		18	160 3.50
Charles Record—Allen County, Kansas		18	245 3.50
A. H. Kohlenberg—Miami County, Kansas		12	160 3.50
F. A. Hall—Clay County, Kansas		15	245 3.50
D. C. Ebelmeyer & Son—Nemaha County, Kansas		42	220 3.50
F. U. S. A.—Norton County, Kansas		15	189 3.45
E. M. Leazer—Wayne County, Iowa		20	235 3.45
S. A. Pearce—Johnson County, Missouri		12	170 3.45
Vernon Bates—Ray County, Missouri		20	210 3.45
F. U. C. A.—Furnas County, Nebraska		25	190 3.45
F. U. C. A.—Furnas County, Nebraska		25	225 3.45
Chas. Werning—LaFayette County, Missouri		16	233 3.45
C. H. Peckman—Miami County, Kansas		58	245 3.40
F. U. S. A.—Norton County, Kansas		10	248 3.40
F. U. C. A.—Logan County, Kansas		42	235 3.35
W. A. Walters—Miami County, Kansas		14	145 3.35
John Wessling—Mitchell County, Kansas		62	507 3.00
John Williams—Gove County, Kansas		50	191 4.00
Downs-Cawker S. A.—Osborne County, Kansas		14	173 3.95
Dennis L. S. A.—Lafayette County, Missouri		14	226 3.95
A. H. Knehan—Lafayette County, Missouri		14	154 3.90
A. J. Hill—Linn County, Kansas		17	194 3.90
Lane Staaldine—Osborne County, Kansas		29	251 3.80
Lane Staaldine—Osborne County, Kansas		14	297 3.65

	Lambs	Lbs	Amt.
W. O. Krom—LaFayette County, Missouri		18	87 6.25
N. C. West—Linn County, Kansas		19	66 6.25
E. M. Leazer—Wayne County, Iowa		35	70 6.25
Vernon Bates—Ray County, Missouri		13	68 6.25
F. U. C. A.—Logan County, Kansas		14	76 6.10
A. T. Shields—Cass County, Missouri		15	65 6.00
H. O. Henderson—Sullivan County, Missouri		12	67 6.00
H. L. Dautch—LaFayette County, Missouri		10	72 6.00
W. A. Bagby—Bates County, Missouri		10	72 6.00
F. I. Bartow—Sullivan County, Missouri		79	65 5.85
E. E. Ingraham—Grundy County, Missouri		13	66 5.85
L. R. Walker—Grundy County, Missouri		10	58 5.85
Wheeler Cooper—Grundy County, Missouri		15	74 5.85
J. I. Kilburn—Grundy County, Missouri		15	72 5.85
John Commons—Bourbon County, Kansas		20	72 5.85
W. F. Arnold—Woodson County, Kansas		10	72 5.85
Osgood S. A.—Sullivan County, Missouri		23	65 5.85
H. H. Neff—Linn County, Kansas		13	60 5.75
Leo A. Keating—Marshall County, Kansas		17	62 5.50
Geo. Wedd—Johnson County, Kansas		12	66 5.85
Joel Douglas—Ray County, Missouri		10	63 5.85
D. S. Barth—Henry County, Missouri		10	63 5.85

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

SOME PERTINENT FACTS

The following article is from the pen of Frank A. Chapin, Farmers Union member from Winfield, Kansas:

Coming to us through the Kansas City Star is a report of the results of the cooperative wool marketing association of the wool growing states, showing the profits from cooperative marketing. "The amount saved was \$252,215.00 more than they would have received had they sold to local buyers. There are 28,470 growers of wool in the cooperative organization at Kansas City. This agency handled nearly four million pounds. If all other growers in these 22 states had sold their wool through the National Wool marketing corporation instead of to private local dealers, they would have

been ahead \$1,302,461. The National handled 116 million pounds of wool and mohair during 1931."

If the public needs any better object lesson than the above we do not see where they may find it. Certainly, it does not require any great stretch of imagination to realize what this would mean if all farmers in growing any quantity of surplus would join the cooperatives, thus increasing their selling power as well as their buying power.

I am quite sure that those who are outside of the farm organizations are standing in their own lights by refusing to cooperate with their neighbors in this nation-wide move, to rid ourselves of the serfdom we now "enjoy." If the farmers ever expect to gain their own independence, they must do their own fighting. The money

lords and big business will never awaken to this stress of circumstances. They are too thick skulled. They seem to realize there is something in the way of their progress, but their gaze is so fixed on the retreating and evasive dollar that all other factors are lost sight of.

We have been much interested in President John Simpson's expose of present conditions, and his suggested remedies. Should such a speech have been made in 1861 he would have been jailed; but it seems this generation has become more Americanized, so they are able to "call a spade a spade" without any embellishments or smelting salts.

The assembling of the dough boys in Washington seems to be getting next to the "higher ups," but so far no serious results have shown. Washington will become a hotbed of the dough boys until 1945. This is some stretch of camp life in the wide open spaces. When will "finis" be written to this episode? It seems to be a "stubborn fact."

While this military display is passing, the farmers are having an actual battle which concerns all interests; for these belligerents must be fed, a feature our Capital is entrusted with. The game is scheduled, and we see but one way to dispose of the matter. Sooner or later we will have to be settled why not sooner?

The debt is owed and can never be repudiated—a stubborn fact. Ham Lewis seems to have a short cut plan for dismissing questioning by the veterans. We wonder if he would feel just this way and he spent a year or two in the trenches of France. If this is the sort of patriotism entertained by the higher-ups, we feel for the safety of our country. Once we heard of a distinguished American who applied an epithet similar in sentiment to the last remark, viz., "The people he despised." Such expressions from public men rather reflect on their fine rating. Besides it places them before the world with a brand that everlasting sticks.

Do you wonder at the wide-spread sentiment of the toiling masses against such characters? Such things breed anarchy and resentment. We are told that many of the upper-classes are constantly under guard, that Sam Insull's home in Chicago is constantly patrolled by a strong police force.

Another result of the attitude of the poor or mediocre against the superior. Such conditions do not foster peace and good will, rather intensify the strain already most apparent. We are not inclined toward anarchy, but such strained relations finally terminate in uncontrolled outbreaks. Certainly the most conciliatory attitude under these straitened conditions, based on reason and fair dealings, would indicate the better way out.

This is no time to antagonize two conflicting factions, but rather to seek a reasonable compromise attitude, or course of procedure. The tension of the deflated and starving millions is such that the slightest impetuous official might start something like a general conflagration of passion. Rather than a bloody tangle of these conflicting elements, all the debts outstanding had best be erased from the ledger. We have seen quite enough of war and carnage and their results. Let us have peace.

In view of all this unrest in an effort to adjust matters, the farm organizations have shown a marked honesty of purpose in trying to solve these most sensitive of questions. So we want to congratulate our western congressmen for their accomplished efforts. Their attitude, although militant, has been reasonable and by this course they have won favor by the law-making bodies, and have so far secured much more than seemed possible at first.

Still there are bills pending that should meet with success, for their provisions lie at the base of that wave of prosperity just around the corner. Better pay the bonus than bear the cost of another war. Congress can issue the money to do this. While the banks are already fixed up, then why not the soldiers who are needy?—Frank A. Chapin.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

La Crosse, Kansas.
Whereas, it has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst our sister, Mrs. O. M. Lippert; Therefore, be it resolved that we the board of directors of the Farmers Union hereby extend our sincere sympathy to our brother, O. M. Lippert, and family; and be it further resolved that we, the board of directors, do hereby authorize E. G. Lough and Archie Wilson to secure a suitable floral collection for the funeral of our beloved sister, Mrs. O. M. Lippert;

And be it further resolved that our secretary be and he is instructed to spread a copy of these resolutions on the records of our minutes, to deliver a copy to our bereaved brother, O. M. Lippert and family, and to send a copy to the Farmers Union paper for publication.

E. M. Lank,
Andy Wilson,
L. W. Werth.

HATFIELD IN RACE

FOR STATE AUDITOR

In this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer appears the announcement that O. H. Hatfield, Copeland, Gray county, Kansas, is in the race for nomination for state auditor, subject to the Republican voters' choice at the August primary. Mr. Hatfield is a farmer and reliable business man, and is in sympathy with the farmers of Kansas in the working out of their problems. He has had considerable legislative experience, and is familiar with the needs of the state. He has served two terms as State Representative from Gray county and has served as chief clerk in the Kansas House of Representatives during three sessions of the State Legislature.

During the 1923 session of the Legislature, he served as chairman of the powerful Ways and Means committee. He has a reputation for honesty and sincerity, and for being entirely dependable. If he is elected he will make the state of Kansas an Auditor whose statements and figures can be relied upon.

JOHN SIMPSON TALKS "ECONOMIC RIGHTEOUSNESS"

(continued from page 1)

The "Farmers' Holiday Association." They learned it from the bankers out in the midwest. In some places there are whole counties where the banks are operating on the holiday plan. They refuse to pay certificates of deposits; they limit the amount a depositor can withdraw per day from his checking account. The bankers are really on a strike in which they refuse to pay what they owe except on their own plans. Laborers for fifty years have used the strike successfully. I see no reason why farmers should not have the same rights as bankers and laborers in this matter.

Big Business is Frightened

Thursday night, June 9th, I was invited by representatives of big business to a conference held in the Carlton Hotel in Washington D. C. They told me conditions were such that it was necessary to re-establish wartime "Councils of Defense." They wanted me to join them in signing a petition naming the President to establish this hideous institution. They told me they already had about one hundred signers and they were to present the petition to the President the next day. Every indication in the last few months is that a dictatorship may be established. Congress adjourns. There have been articles by big business men arguing this would be necessary and commercial reporting agencies have forecasted this would be done. I warn you striking farmers that arrangements are being made to take you by the strong arm methods used during the war. I was with these representatives of big business about two hours. I did most of the talking. They knew exactly how I felt before I left.

In Oklahoma, during the war, we farmers called it the "Council of Offense." I was President of the Farmers Union of Oklahoma during the war under the council of defense authority. Farmers were taken out at the mid-night hour and tarred and feathered on a confession that they had taken a Farmers' Union meeting that night.

I have worked mules in pairs, in fours and in sixes. I have herded cattle on the prairies of the west without swearing, but six months in Washington has almost taught me to swear. The next day, June 10th, the Senate and House passed a bill to deny the President the right to deny the President. He refused to grant their request. The law still exists and when Congress adjourns the President can change his mind and in a week cover this nation with town "Councils of Defense" just as they did during the war. They will tell you what you can say as well as what you can do. You are not safe until the "Council of Defense Act" has been repealed. It is a disgrace that Congress has not repealed these old war-time laws a long time ago. You ought to demand of your Senators and Congressmen an accounting on this score. It is also a disgrace for Congress to adjourn with an increase of three million in the army of the unemployed and all farm prices lower than when Congress convened.

Unrighteous Taxation

"Balance the Budget" has been a slogan in Washington for the last three months. Many there were who thought an economic crime justifiable if necessary to balance the budget. Farm organizations fought for righteousness in taxation. They fought to make those pay who were able to pay. We maintained that net income was the test of ability to pay. Since the days of Alexander Hamilton there has been unrighteousness in taxation, especially in federal taxation. In order to balance the budget many members of the House and Senate were willing to add to the unequal burden of taxation between the rich and poor already existing.

Congressman E. R. Cox of Georgia, in his speech against the soldier bonus bill eloquently described the fact that our system of taxation reaches down even to the paupers of the land. I quote from Congressman Cox's speech published in the Congressional Record of June 16th on page 13136.

"There is not a beggar that extends the hand of want but from whose tin cup there will be taken toll."
"Go and pass this law, fill the soldiers' pockets with this new-made money, ground out of the toil of the poor as well as all others, but when he goes back home and passes down a back alley street or out upon the public highway and sees standing in the doorway of a half-torn-down house a hollowcheeked and sunken-eyed woman with four or five ragged and half-starved children tugging at her tattered dress, and sees her give to the mouth of a crying baby an empty and flabby breast, let him be reminded that to the new-made money that jingles in his pockets that mother and those children were made to contribute."

Soldier Bonus

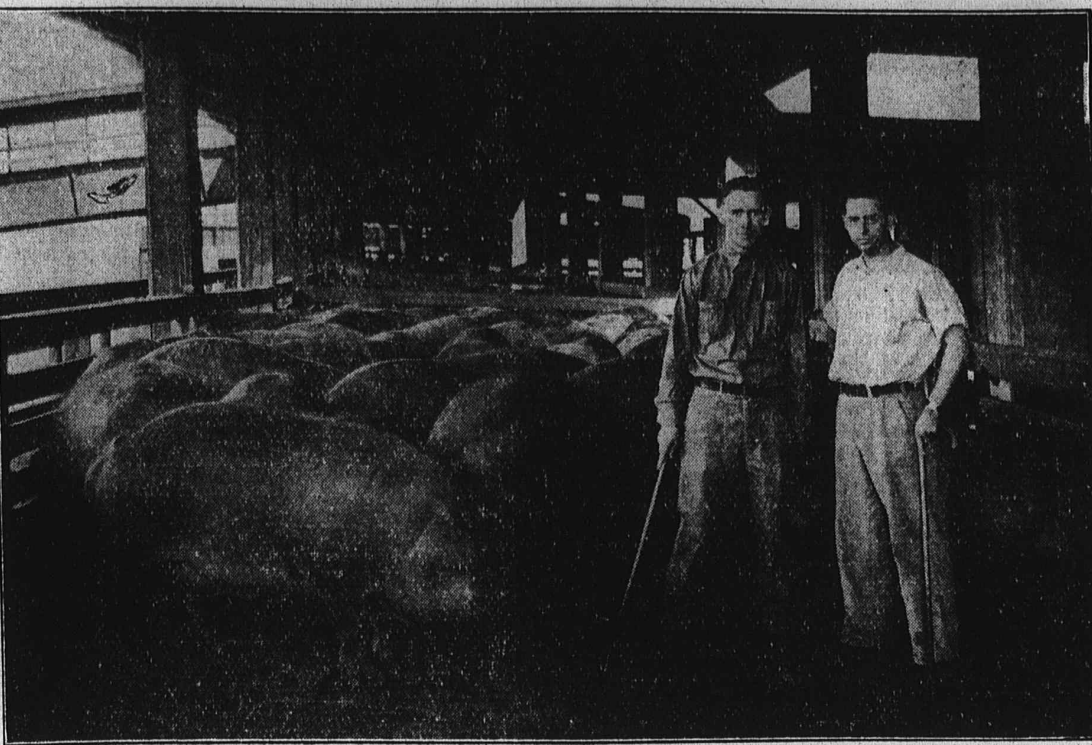
While more than three million of the young men of this land were serving as soldiers during 1917 and 1918 big business furnished the government with thousands of workers and the small sum of a dollar per year. These dollar per year patriots used their positions with the government to make money for the business concerns they represented. They commercialized and grew rich because of the services of the soldiers of this nation. During those two years millions became multimillionaires and twenty thousand who were not millionaires at the beginning of the war were millionaires at the close of the war.

It is estimated that two million of a farmer and reliable business man, and is in sympathy with the farmers of Kansas in the working out of their problems. He has had considerable legislative experience, and is familiar with the needs of the state. He has served two terms as State Representative from Gray county and has served as chief clerk in the Kansas House of Representatives during three sessions of the State Legislature.

With starving families, without work and with nothing being done by the government to relieve their condition, twenty thousand of these ex-service men came to Washington from every state in the nation asking the government to pay its legal and acknowledged obligation.

Congressman Patman of Texas, with the aid of Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, and ex-Senator Robert L. Owen prepared a bill that provided

Heaviest Hogs on Kansas City Market



Above is a photographic reproduction of the hogs brought to the Kansas City market yesterday by John Wessling & Son, Mitchell County, Kansas. They were 14 months old. The average weights were 545 lbs for 53 head and 280 lbs for 9 head. They brought \$3. Armour was the buyer and Farmers Union Commission company the seller. The salesmen shown in the picture are O'Neal and Acuff, hog salesmen for the Farmers Union firm.

for payment of two and one-fourth billion dollars to the more than three million ex-service men on a basis of currency issued on non-interest bearing bonds. The government has sufficient gold to permit of such an issue of money. The bill passed the House, but failed to pass in the Senate, the power of the bankers was too great in this question between ragged veterans and bloated bond holders. The latter have the right-of-way here in Washington. Arthur Brisbane recently said bankers are unwilling to allow the government to print any money unless they get a rake-off in the way of commissions and interest. The patman bill money would have been free from bankers' graft. It would have been money over which bankers had no control. You can easily see why such a bill failed to pass the United States Senate.

Every Congressman and Senator has publicly expressed the opinion, in this session of Congress, that the dollar can be no return of prosperity until the dollar has been cheapened. What a wonderful opportunity these Senators had to cheapen the dollar by putting two and one-fourth billion of brand new money in circulation.

There is a combination of Big Business, the Big Newspapers and the Administration. This combination club Congressmen and Senators to their knees and make them vote as they tell them. You will understand what I mean by this, when I tell you that it is political suicide for a Congressman or Senator to vote against the dictators of Big Business as they control all the Big Daily Newspapers. Congressmen know this. They know you common people are unorganized and get your information from the daily press. If you were organized and had your own official paper you could protect your congressmen and Senators against assaults of Big Business.

I have often told you over the radio that my only object in making these talks is to arouse the farmers of the country and other common people of the country to their duty in the matter of organizing and taking part in the running of the affairs of their government.

Speaking of bonus marchers, there have been many marches of this kind on Washington before this one of the ex-service boys. I will only mention a few.

Right after the war the railroad bonus army came to Washington and Congress sent them away with a bonus of five hundred and twenty-nine million dollars and a law that provided for the government getting one-half their profits above the first six per cent. The one-half belonging to the government soon amounted to three hundred and sixty million dollars, but up to date the railroads are keeping it as an extra bonus.

When the President called a special session of Congress in 1929 a group of bonus seekers marched on Washington with claims against the government. These claims had little of justice in them. The claims of the ex-service men are entitled to one hundred times the consideration as were those of the bonus marchers of 1929. In 1929 it was a group of eastern manufacturers that came to Washington demanding a tariff bonus. There is some difference in the two armies. The ex-

service men came on foot, by truck and box cars. The tariff marchers came in pullmans and by private car and even special train. The ex-service men came in rags and without money or food. The tariff army came with clothes for travel, clothes for morning, clothes for afternoon and clothes for evening. They came with pocket bulging with money and check books handy when needed. The soldier group slept in the open in Anacostia Camp on the banks of the Potomac with a little straw for a bed and the sky for cover. The tariff army had rooms and suites of rooms in the Willard Hotel. The ex-service men came saying to congress, "We did our bit in France in 1917 and 1918, now we want our bonus." The tariff hogs said to Congress, "We did our bit in France in 1917 and 1918, now we want our bonus."

"Sen. Grundy, spokesman for the hogs, publicly stated that the manufacturers of his state had contributed seven hundred fifty thousand dollars to the Republican Campaign Fund, which was their bit, and they were here and they now came to collect. The ex-service men, two hundred of them with war medals pinned to their ragged shirts, are police watched day and night. The tariff hog army had the right of way, even the policemen standing aside when they approached. Congress just turned down the request of the ex-service bonus army. In 1929 they graciously granted the tariff bonus army everything they asked.

In this session of Congress the big banker army came to Washington in just as grand style as did the tariff army in 1929. No policemen were put on their trail. Everybody tipped their hats to them. The President issued orders to Congress to grant every request of these high-powered robbers and racketeers. Both House and Senate meekly obeyed and the banker barons left with two billion dollars to the good and a promise of as much more as they might need.

More of Mr. Simpson's radio speech will be published next week.

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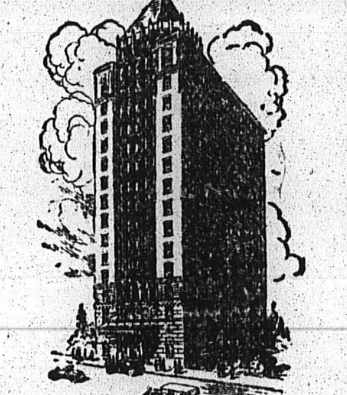
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13	39	78	117	130	1.63
14	42	84	126	140	1.75
15	45	90	135	150	1.88
16	48	96	144	160	2.00
17	51	102	153	170	2.13
18	54	108	162	180	2.25
19	57	114	171	190	2.38
20	60	120	180	200	2.50
21	63	126	189	210	2.63
22	66	132	198	220	2.75
23	69	138	207	230	2.88
24	72	144	216	240	3.00
25	75	150	225	250	3.13
26	78	156	234	260	3.25