The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION COOPERATION

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WALLACE EXPLAINED THE NEW FARM LAW

Around 5,000 People, Most of Them Farmers, Heard Secretary of Agriculture in Most Important Talk of Present Tour

TEXT OF SPEECH IS PUBLISHED

Agricultural Secretary Pleads for Cooperation of All Farmers and Others in Order to Make New Plan a Big Success

Speaking to an audience of around five thousand intensely interested men and women, most of them actual farmers, in Salina's large Memorial Hall auditorium on Wednesday afternoon, June 28, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, outlined the plan of operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act which will bring many millions of dollars into Kansas and other states to wheat growers early this fall, regardless of this year's crop success of failure. Several states were represented in the audience.

The speaker announced that he would speak from manuscript in order that he could better and more clearly explain in detail the things he was sure the large crowd wanted to hear. However, he often interjected additional sentences which brought out side lights on the subject at hand. The Salina meeting was later referred to by Mr. Wallace as the largest and best he had attended on his present speaking tour After his set talk was delivered, he gave the audience the opportunity to ask questions. He obligingly answered questions for an hour and a half after his talk was finished. Dr. Farrel of the state Agricultural College, presided and answered many of the questions himself.

The manuscript of Mr. Wallace's address follows:

Mr. Wallace's Address

A little less than a year ago I came down to Topeka to hear the Democratic candidate for the Presidency talk about the farm problem, and what he would do about it if elected. I believe that was the first time I had ever heard of a man of political prominence point out in detail the way in which the high tariff had made it difficult for the American farmer to adjust himself to the post-war situation.

As he spoke, and as he referred to the "starve them out" policy of the past dozen years, I called to mind how the high tariff since the war had destroyed the European demand for our surplus cotton, lard, and wheat, and how agriculture had been prevented from employing any device through which it might adjust itself to the loss of its foreign markets.

But what delighted me most of all in that speech at Topeka last fall was the way the speaker laid down his specifications for a farm relief plan. It was plain that he endorsed the philosophy of the domestic allotment plan. He approved a plan, that is, to raise the farmer's purchasing power without at the same time stimulating greater production, and a plan under which those who cooperate benefit more than those who stay outside.

That was a campaign promise. Unlike many a campaign promise of other candidates and other campaigns, that promise has been kept. A plan for wheat growers has been developed and announced substantially as President Roosevelt specified it should be last September, and I have come here today to talk to you about it. The President has done his part as he said he would; now it's your move.

How Plan Was Developed

Before I go over the details of the wheat plan with you, however, let me tell you something of the procedure we went through in developing it. Under the board powers of the Farm Adjustment Act, a variety of plans might be possible, but we wanted one that the growers themselves would favor, that would have the best chance of carrying along the cooperation of all elements in the wheat industry, and that would be fair all along the line. Even before the bill had become law, we were conferring informally with representative wheat growers, and on May 26, just two weeks after the President had signed the Farm Adjustment Act, we called to Washington representatives of about 25 organizations for a public conference.

Men were there from the general farm organizations, and from the wheat cooperatives, from the milling industry, the grain trade, the elevator associations, and the baking industry. We did not go to that conference with any carefully prepared plan, but merely with a general feeling that in that conference room were all the elements necessary for doing something helpful for the wheat industry. Or, if those interdependent parts of the wheat industry chose to pull apart and each go it alone, then there was the making of a devastating failure for the Farm Act.

If that conference is any indication, the wheat industry is pulling together. Everybody didn't agree on everything, but they did agree to cooperate with the Adjustment Amministration on whatever plan was finally adopted. Some of the millers were fearful lest the processing tax injure consumption, but a natural price rise much greater than the amount of the processing tax had already been greeted with enthusiasm, rather than fear. The grain trade generally felt we ought to do all we could to encourage exports of wheat and flower, and were a little apprehensive on that score. Of course we want to keep all the export business we can, and add to it, but first of all we want to sell at a living price, and produce only for a market that will buy at that price. But these points were raised in the friendliest spirit, and did not prevent those who raised them from offering their cooperation.

The statement presented on behalf of the grain cooperatives and the farm organizations asked for the application of the voluntary domestic allotment plan. The statement pointed to the facts of the wheat surplus, to the impossibility of our exporting much wheat unless the world price level climbs to ours, or ours falls to the world level; to the necessity, therefore, for limiting wheat production to effective domestic demand. The producers further asked that benefits be made available based on more than one year's production. Nature, it was pointed out, had done an effective job of reducing output this year, but with consequent hardship on a good many farmers; "the benefit from nature," the producer's statement declared, "should not be apportioned to the fortunate wheat producer at the expense of the unfortunate." Finally, they asked that perhaps 70 per cent of the

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ORGANIZATION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PASSAGE OF BILL

Cal Ward, in Radio Talk, Explains Workability of Allotment Plan as it is to be Applied in Agricultural Adjustment Act

STRICTLY NO DOLE

Cash Benefits Payable this Year to be Godsend to Many Kansas Farmers; Farmers Must Cooperate by Joining Farmers Union

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, delivered the following radio address on the evening of June 18, over radio station WIBW, Topeka:

It is my privilege to talk to you for a few moments at this time and call your attention to a program that is in the making as it relates itsef to the Agriculturad Adjustment Act which was passed in the last session of congress. I hope that a large number of the farmers and especially the wheat farmers of Kansas are listening in at this time. I want to say in the outset that the Agricuultural Adjustment Act offers greater possibilities to our farmers than any national legislation we have obtained for agriculture in the past fifty years.

Everybody knows that we were on the rocks. Everybody knows that social upheaval was staring us in the face, unless we immediately reiognized the plight of our American farmers and then set out to do something about it. There was common understanding among everybody from one end of the country to the other that first our farmers which represent the biggest industry of the nation had to be given help. Not that our Government should play the role of a Santa Claus to them, but that legislation of a type and character that would assist them in planning and regulating their production must be recognized. President Roosevelt stated in his speech here at Topeka last fall that he proposed to do something about it. This he has done.

Soon after he was inaugurated the President called the farm leaders together and they established the principles of the Bill which was later enacted into law, known as the Agricultural Adjustment A.t. This law is broad in its scope and gives the Secretary of Agriculture great latitude, to work out a program which would influence prices of farm commodities upward.

I want to say to the farmers of Kansas that farm leaders including myself, have been camping in Washington and assisting in working out plans under the provisions of the law which would help our farmers. As soon as the law was passed I immediately called together many of the leaders of the farm groups and the cooperatives from the principal wheat states of our country. I was of the firm belief that we had to do something for the wheat farmer .I well knew that Kansas is the biggest wheat producing state in the nation, and I conceived the idea that Kansas should set the pace in developing a wheat program.

Kansas is fortunate in having a group of farm leaders that work together. In the development of this wheat program there were no cross currents. Our committee in Washington deliberated and exchanged ideas over a period of a couple of weeks. Finally we prepared a plan known as the Voluntary Domestic Allotment plan and presented our brief to Secretary Wallace, Administrator Geo. N. Peek and various other members of the staff.

Results of Emergency

This brief was prepared at the request of Secretary Wallace who assured us that the Department of Agriculture would be guided quite largely by what the farmers themselves really wanted. In the development of this program we kept only one thing in mind and that was that the plan itself should be as practical as possible and should really put more dollars in the farmers' pockets.

Our committee was of the firm belief that our wheat farmers were faced with an emergency and that it required emergency action on the part of the department of Agriculture to meet the situation. In the development of the Allotment Plan we kept in mind the thousands of our farmers in certain parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska who would harvest little or no wheat this year. We said that those farmers must have protection and a special cash benefit. It was through no fault of their own that they would not raise a crop and we realized that conditions were so bad in Western Kansas and sections of other states that if relief was not given them the Government would have to come to their help through the Red Cross, or otherwise help care for them, through the coming winter. So, the Domestic Allotment Plan which has now been approved, carries with it a crop insurance feature.

Organization Did It

For days and weeks it seemed that we might not be able to have this feature inserted into the plan. We worked vigorously and I may say that our committee was largely responsible for influencing those in authority within the department of agriculture to use this feature in the plan. This one thing alone will mean to the wheat growers in Kansas who will not raise a crop this year some fifteen to twenty million dollars. Has it not been worth the price and the effort put has not been justified when we conforth? I boast that we would never have received this had it not been for the fact that farm organizations took the lead and fought the thing through.

Not a Dole

I do not want to be misunderstood. This is not a dole to our wheat farmers. Our government is not playing the role of a Santa Claus. Under the provisions of the Domestic Allotment Plan the farmer will have to sign an agreement to get his benefit. He will have to agree to reduce his acreage not to exceed twenty per cent for the crop years of 1934 and 1935. It may be that the department of agriculture, after checking up and making forecasts will not require him to reduce even that much. Our wheat farmers will not be paid a cash benefit on this year's bushelage. But, the farmer will be paid on the basis of his acreage and average bushelage covering the years of 1930, 1931 and 1932.

The next question is, how much will the farmer oe paid? First, may I say that under the provisions of the law the Secretary of Agriculture is empowered to declare a processors' tax to be paid the Federal Government on all wheat milled for human consumption. This processors' tax has been announced and will be applied at midnight July 8. The amount is 30 cents per bushel. The mills will pay the government thirty cents a bushel and will either absorb it themselves or pass it on down. Of course ,it is assumed that the ultimate consumer will finally have to pay most of it. In terms of bread it should not mean more than three-quarters of a cent on a pound loaf.

During the past three weeks, through speculation and reports of bad weather conditions, wheat has been climbing up and up. In my judgment it has been an abnormal advance and

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WIBW RADIO SCHEDULE

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

July 6, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

July 13, Kansas Farmers Union state office.

July 20, Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery.

July 27, Farmers Union Royalty Co.

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

DEEP TEST WELL DRILLING BELOW 3000 FOOT LEVEL

Chat, Found 45 Feet High, Was Drilled through, Indications Being that Good Production will be Found in Lower Formations

MADE RECORD TIME

Star Rig Ready to Go After Known Production Encountered at Depth of 1065 Feet; Many have Bought Contingent Payments

Having pierced the chat formation, the drill at the Farmers Union test well on the Nelson farm southwest of Lindsborg is steadily approaching the four known lower formations where the big paying production is expected.

The well was drilled with a rotary outfit down to the chat, passing through several formations which produced wonderful showings of oil and gas. All formations were encountered at levels higher than normal, and throughout the whole process of drilling, the well has been remarkably free of water. The chat formation was found 45 feet higher than usual.

As soon as the chat was reached, the operators standardized. That is, they substituted standard tools for the rotary tools. This was according to original plans, for it is necessary to go into production with a standard bit. Casing was set, the well was cemented at the top of the chat, then baled out. Then the drillers went through the cement plug and on down through the chat.

Those in charge of operations were quite well pleased with the absence of production in the chat. This indicates a better chance for heavy production at the lower formations, and these lower formations usually produce more lasting wells than those which produce in the chat.

The test is now drilling below 3,000 feet. Everything has worked with clock-like precision and regularity, with the result that record time has been made. Every day has added to the happy prospects for a big producer.

The Star rig which has been moved in to begin operations on the same forty acres on which the test is located will be in operation in a very short time. This outfit is going down after the known production which the rotary encountered at the 1065 depth.

Hundreds of interested oil operators and others have visited the deep test, and interest in the enterprise is intense throughout the state, as well as in other states.

A generous response has greeted the offer of the Clum Drilling Co., who have charge of operations, to sell oil, if and when produced, at the rate of 10 cents per barrel, or at the rate of fifteen cents on the dollar, as explained in the contracts printed in the advertisement in this paper.

GOLD AND SILVER HAVE BEEN BASIC MONIES OF WORLD

John A Simpson, National Farmers Union President, Tells how Silver was Demonetized, Giving International Bankers Power

REVIEW FARM RELIEF

Says Recent Legislation, while Not All that was Asked for, Establishes Principle, and will be of Much Benefit

"Money and Credits" is the title which John A. Simpson, national Farmers Union president, gave to his speech prepared for delivery over NBC radio chain for Saturday, June 24. The first half of that speech was published in last week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, and the last half follows:

Basic Money

Ever since the dawn of civilization, gold and silver have been the basic monies of the world. For about a hundred years these two metals were the basic money of this country. They were made so by the fathers. They were the money of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson.

In 1873 the International Bankers of Lombard Street, London, England, lobbied through the Congress of the United States a bill that surreptitiously destroyed silver as a basic money. Ever since, the devilish coupon-clipping, international bankers have fostered an educational propaganda that has led millions of worthy citizens in many countries to blindly worship gold as the god of money. Such teachings and such worship is just as heathenish as the belief in times passed of witchcraft, or belief that the world was flat, and a hundred other ignorant, superstitious things taught by those supposed to be intelligent.

It has been proved in the last 100 years that a gold dollar can not be an honest dollar. We have seen its purchasing power fluctuate as I have described. We know it is the most cowardly dollar on earth. We have seen it flee from a nation in time of distress. No one single commodity, such as gold, can ever be a stable money. Its production from year to year fluctuates to an extent that its purchasing power likewise fluctuates.

It is the Mellons, the Morgans, the Mills, the Meyers and the Mitchells who try to deceive the common people of the country into believing in the single gold standard theory of a monetary basis. They believe in the gold standard because it is the system under which they can more easily rob and despoil the common people of the nation.

Silver

Silver is the basic money used by three-fourths of the people of the world. It is known as the poor man's money. If the poor man has any money at all some of it will be silver. It is the last money he has. It is seldom that the poor man has gold in his pocket. He often runs out of currency, but he nearly always has a little silver.

In the last 400 years the production of silver is much more constant and consistent in quantity year by year than gold. No greater blow could be given the money-controlling, interest sharks of this Nation than the restoration to silver of the functions it enjoyed as money in this country prior to 1873. Remonetize silver today and the price of farm products will not go up just 17 points, they will go up 200 per cent. Remonetize silver today and in 90 days two-thirds of the unemployed will be at work. Remonetize silver today and in 90 days the obligations of the various divisions of Government, from the little one room school up to the Nation itself, will be 100 cents on the dollar.

I am happy to say that this session of Congress has placed the power in the lap of the President to remonetize silver. You members of this radio audience should let the President know that you want him to use this power and to do it immediately. If he does not do it, then be prepared in the next session of Congress to pass the Wheeler Bill S. 70, which provides that this Government shall remonetize silver. It provides that silver shall be accepted at the mints and coined for those presenting it just as gold is coined at the mints for those presenting gold. It provides that such coinage shall be at the present ratio of 16 to 1. In other words, 16 ounces of silver shall make just as many dollars when coined as one ounce of gold makes when coined. It means doing for silver just what the Government used to do for it for a hundred years and what the Government never stopped doing for gold.

The Farmers' Union is the only farm organization supporting the Wheeler bill, remonetizing silver. We are also participating in the National Remonetization League of which Senator Burton K. Wheeler is president. This organization, in a few weeks time, has grown until they now have over 200,000 members. They expect to establish headquarters in Washington, D. C., in the near future. At present you can get in touch with them by writing the secretary, C. R. Doddridge, 412 Kittredge Building Denver, Colorado.

Interest

So far as ethics and morals are concerned, all interest is usury. So far as the Bible is concerned one per cent is usury just as much as 12 per cent.

"Take thou no usury of him, or increase: but fear thy God; that thy brother may live with thee. Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury." Lev., ch. 25, v. 36-37.

"Thou has taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily gained by thy neighbors by extortion, and hast forgotten me, saith the Lord God. Behold, therefore, I have smitten mine hand at thy dishonest gain which thou hast made." Ezek., ch. 22 v. 12-13.

"And Jesus went into the temple of God, and cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the money-changers."Matt., ch. 21, v. 12.

The Apostle Peter, announcing his vision, said, "And in another great lake full of pitch and blood and mire bubbling up, there stood men and women up to their knees; and these were the usurers and those who had taken interest." See the Apocalypse of Peter.

Martin Luther said, "Whoever eats up, robs and steals the nourishment of another, commits as great a murder as he who carves a man or utterly undoes him. Such does a usurer and he sits the while on his stool, when he ought rather to be hanging from the gallows."

In England for a thousand years it was against the law to charge interest or usury for the use of money. Sometimes during that thousand years the law was so severe that the person found guilty of collecting interest forfeited his property and their children were not only disinherited, but disfranchised. The law at one time provided that a usurer would not be protected from mob violence. In the fourteenth century, under King Edward the Third, usury was a crime, punishable by death. There are English court decisions in which it is stated usurers are ranked with murderers; that taking of money by interest was no better than taking a man's life.

There is an old saying that "nothing succeeds like success." I remember 30 years ago when I came to the State of Oklahoma as a homesteader on a quarter secton of land, the business of horse stealing was such a success that those engaged in it were recognized and, to a large extent, respected. Back in those days in Oklahoma many times I have stood in the grocery store where I traded or in the bank where I did business and asked the merchant or banker, as the case might be, the name of some man, just passing. He would tell me and I would ask him, "What is his business?" Without any facial expression of saying something unusual he would say, "He is a horse thief." I found these horse thieves had made a success to the extent that they had a business standing with the banker, they could borrow money like other business men —they enjoyed social equality with other business men of the town; and they attended church, served as deacons, passed the basket, and were themselves most liberal contributors.

Under the principle that, "Nothing succeeds like success," these men who practiced collecting interest finally conceived the method by which they not only made their business respectable, but made it legal. With blood on their hands they went to legislative bodies and had bills passed that arbitrarily declared above a certain rate was usury and unlawful, while below that rate was interest and lawful. Such laws simply legalize robbery and murder. It legalized the destruction of governments. It legalized the pauperizing of untold millions. It legalized the planting of an economic cancer upon the breast of a nation. In this country that cancer has eaten deep into the prosperity of our people. It has eaten so deep that today recognized authorities estimate the to-

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AFTER MEETINGS BROUGHT UP MANY IMPORTANT TOPICS

Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, Kansas Farmers Union, Farmers Union Jobbing Assn., and Others, Held Salina Meetings

TO PROTECT TENANTS

State Farmers Union Board Takes Shot at Loan Provisions of New Law which Is Inadequate for the Man Who Needs a Loan

Among those who attended the great Salina meeting, addressed by Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, were hundreds of Farmers Union members from different sections of the state, and from other states. Different cooperative institutions held board meetings in connection with the meeting. The members of the board of directors of the Kansas Farmers Union were all present for the Wallace meeting and remained over until the next day when a regular board meeting was held in the headquarters office in Salina.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association board members were present, and a meeting of that board was held the next day in the Lamer Hotel. The Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations met in the late afternoon and evening of Wednesday, the day of the Wallace meeting, in the Lamer Hotel, and took up the discussion of the administration of the new Farm Adjustment Act.

Prevent Crowding Tenants Out

One point which was brought up in the main Wallace meeting for discussion, and which apparently requires some careful attention and definite action, has to do with the possibility of a landlord terminating the contract between himself and tenant, moving in on the land himself, and thus placing himself in a position to receive the cash allotment benefits which will be paid this fall on the average production of the land over the past three-year average. It is feared that many unscrupulous landlords might crowd out worthy renters who would thus be cheated out of participating in the benefits they deserve. Of course, it is recognized that in many cases, landlords might be justified in taking over the operation of their own land.

This subject formed the basis for a great deal of discussion in the evening meeting of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations. A large representation of the membership of the different farm organizations represented took part in the discussion. It was brought out that some landlords have been studying the new law with the above mentioned action in mind.

It was pointed out that under the domestic allotment plan the benefits follow the land, go to the landowner alone if he operates it, and to the tenant and landowner in the same proportion as the terms of the lease if the tenant operates on a share basis. In cases where leases terminate in August or are subject to cancellation it is possible for the landowner to make the curtailment agreement himself, crowd out the tenant who has been on the lant, and operate it himself personally or hire someone to do it for him for wages.

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To The Membership

By John A. Simpson, President National Farmers Union

I have just finished attending a two weeks series of Farmers Union picnics in North Dakota and Minnesota. Nearly all of these meetings were well attended, and interest in the Union apparently is the best in years.

Many members of the Farmers' Holiday Association are joining the Farmers Union. They appreciate the cooperation of the Union. They know that I am the only head of a nation-wide farm organization that has been friendly, The others have not even remained neutral; they have been unfriendly. They also realize that they need a permanent farm organization. The Farmers Union is the natural place for them to go.

We have definite information from unorganized states as to results of my appeals for farmers to organize Locals of the Farmers Union, but very little information from states where we have State Organizations. Once in a while we get a report from such a state. While in North Dakota I learned of a farmer from Montana who wrote to our National Secretary for instructions how he could become a member. The letter was referred to the Montana Farmers Union and as a result four locals have been set up in that part of the state.

Organize Now

Now is the time to organize. If the present Farm Bill proves a remedy, farmers will need organization to take advantage of the benefits. If it proves inadequate, farmers will need organization to force remedial amendments to it in the next Congress.

Next Radio Talk

The next Fourth Saturday is July 22. My subject will be, "Taxation." I shall discuss all kinds of systems of taxation; advalorum, consumption, sales tax, etc.

Radio Parties

Arrange picnics and parties for the 22nd of July. Any radio dealer will be glad to set up a radio and give you my talk on "Taxation." Then write me, giving me an estimate of how many attended your picnic or party. Address me Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Route 5.

Prices And Costs Both Up

Farmers are getting higher prices for their products but the prices they pay for their feed, food, building materials, furniture, and house furnishings are also above the level of three months ago, according to price indices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, issued on June 28, as of June 15.

There was a further advance of 2 points in the index of prices paid to farmers for agricultural products in local markets from May 15 to June 15, and the bureau's index registered 64 as of June 15 against a pre-war base of 100. The June index represents a rise of 14 points since March 15.

Prices paid by farmers for 175 different articles averaged 103 on June 15, compared to 100, or the same a pre-war on March 15. Feed prices gained 15 points during the three-months' period, food prices rose 9 points, building materials were up 4 points, and furniture and house furnishings up 3 points Feed and food items are higher than they were at this time a year ago.

On June 15 a year ago, the ratio of prices received by farmers to prices paid was only 48 per cent of pre-war. By March 15 this year the ratio had risen to 50 per cent, and on June 15 it was 62 per cent. To improve this figure, prices received by farmers must go up more than the prices they have to pay for goods used in living and production.

Hog prices continued to advance from May 15 to June 15 despite increased slaughter and the usual contraction in consumer demand during hot weather, and reached $3.96 per 100 pounds in mid-June. This was 40 per cent higher than prices in June a year ago. The bureau reports that packers have been eager to build up storage accumulations of pork and pork-products against continued price advances.

Corn prices on June 15 averaged 40.2 cents a bushel, against 38.9 cents on May 15, and 29.4 on June 15, 1932. The hog-corn ratio on June 15 was 9.9, down a tenth of a point from a month earlier, but up three-tenths from June 15 last year.

Wheat prices averaged 58.7 cents per bushel on June 15, our slightly lower than a month earlier, but 21.4 cents higher than the price a year ago. Sharp advances have been scored since June 15 on continued reports of crop damage and a further decline in the value of the dollar against foreign gold currencies.

Potato prices at an average of 49.4 cents per bushel on June 15 were up markedly from May 15, and about 11 per cent higher than in June 1932. The rise is attributed to reduced shipments of old potatoes, a seasonal shortage in many of the late-potato producing states, and to prospects for a slightly smaller crop in the second-early and intermediate producing states.

Cotton prices reached an average of 8.7 cents a pound on June 15, a rise of 6 per cent above May 15, and a rise of 89 per cent above prices on June 15 a year ago. The bureau reports a high rate of mill activity, good export demand, and prospects for a reduction in acreage of the growing crop.

Wool prices in local markets jumped an average of 20 per cent from May 15 to June 15, farmers on the latter date receiving 21.3 cents a pound for wool compared with 7.2 cents a year ago. Continued high rate of mill consumption and depreciation of the dollar in terms of foreign currencies are noted as principal factors in strengthing farm prices.

Eggs went down in price during the month ended June 15, in sharp contrast to the usual seasonal advance during that period. Farmers on June 15 were getting 10.1 cents a dozen, on the average, which was no more than they had received in March, and 5 per cent less than prices a year ago. Storage holdings in 26 cities on June 15 were about 64 per cent larger than a year ago.

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1933

GETTING A GOOD START

Kansas farmers, and, indeed, the farmers of the entire nation, have long looked forward to the time when they would be recognized in the way they are being recognized today. They have known that they deserved recognition as the producers of the nation's food and the source of real wealth; and they have known that, as such, they deserved legislation which would give them at least an even break with other industries. Too many farmers, however, seemed to have adopted a sort of fatalistic attitude toward the whole matter, apparently thinking, "Oh, well, whatever is going to happen will happen, so I had just as well not try to do anything about it."

This attitude of inaction as far as an organized effort was concerned, on the part of a large number of farmers, has made it easy, for years, for the enemies of organized agriculture to keep the utper hand, and to prevent agriculture from coming into its own.

The enemies of organized agriculture went too far, however, and just about killed the goose that lays the golden eggs. They carried their program of oppression to such extremes that the farmers were being forced to end their operations as farmers—as producers of food. They certainly were forced to cease buying the things the rest of the people had to sell, and have been reduced to the point where they are making old machinery do the work that new machinery would be doing if agriculture still had its purchasing power. Thus, factories which would be operating if farmers could buy, have been closed down, and thousands and millions of other good common folks in this nation are without employment.

The farmer is a good buyer, and ordinarily does about one-third of the buying in the United States. This ability and this willingness to buy, in times when he can buy, are what keeps a nation at work. When the farmer can't buy, the nation stops work. That's what has happened.

Definitely Better Trend

Now a certain influence has brought about the starting of a change toward better conditions. This certain influence has mustered the strength necessary to force the powers that be at the nation's governmental head to see that the only salvation for the whole nation lies in the action of getting this lost purchasing power back in the hands of agriculture, and to get it to operating. This certain influence has been aided by an administration which is courageous and which is not blinded by the smoke screens thrown out by the money powers, farm products gamblers, and other selfish interests who have been wont to live unto themselves while crushing the balance of society into the dust.

This certain influence which has brought about the beginning of the turn to better times in America is organization among Farmers. The Farmers Union is a leading factor in this condition of organization among farmers.

Numbers and Strength

There is nothing mysterious about this. It took strength to do the trick, and it took numbers to furnish the strength. The Farmers Union is not nearly as strong as it should be, simply because it has not nearly the numbers in its membership it should have. There is a long fight ahead of agriculture, if it is to retain the advantages already received, and if it is to gain new advantages. We as farmers are only beginning to get an even break, and have still a long way to travel before we get the breaks that have been given to other industries and classes. What we have received seems big, but only in comparison with the precious little we had received before.

The fact looms up clearly, then, that in order to follow up our advantage, we must increase our strength and thus be able to press our case to the limit. When a prizefighter staggers his opponent, he must then tear in for all he is worth in order to follow up his advantage. If he stops when he has the advantage, his opponent is likely to recover his poise, gather strength, and whip the tar out of him.

That's what could happen with agriculture—and what will happen if we grow careless. Now that we have been able to get the Agricultural Adjustment Act—which means, as far as Kansas is concerned, several millions of dollars this fall in hard cash—we have gained a distinct advantage. How are we going to follow up that advantage? Are we going to stop right there and let things settle back into the old rut?

Every farmer who reads this will say to himself: "No. We are not going to lose this advantage."

But if he simply makes that statement to himself, and then does no more about it, and fails or neglects to get onto his own farm organization or to try hard to get his neighbors in, then he is contributing directly and forcefully to a condition which will put us all back into the mire from which we are now emerging.

Are We Ungrateful?

As we said in the beginning, we as farmers have long looked forward to the time when we would be recognized in the way we are being recognized today. We must not lose sight of the fact that this has come about because of organization—although that organization has been meager compared with what it should be.

We must not lose sight of the fact that had it not been for the fight the Kansas Farmers Union put up, through its leadership and the support that leadership was able to muster, these millions of dollars would not have come to Kansas this year. This is a definite fact, and it would seem that any farmer who would withhold his support from the Farmers Union, especially if he is not already affiliated with some good farm organization, is ungrateful, indeed.

Time for Great Revival

This shoud be the beginning of a great revival of membership in the Kansas Farmers Union. In fact, if no revival comes, then it would seem that something is radically wrong. There always have been plenty of reasons why Kansas farmers should belong to this, their own militant organization. From the standpoint of cooperative marketing alone, there are sufficient reasons why the membership should be many times greater than it is. From the standpoint of legislation received at the hands of the Kansas legislature, because of Farmers Union infuence, thousands of members should be members who are not members. Now, with this last accomplishment, all barriers should be swept away, and from every township in the state, farmers should flock into this organization.

Not only that, but there is definite promise for more good to come from the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Live stock producers are to be in line for definite benefits. So are producers of every other farm commodity. Just what can be accomplished depends on our organized support. With YOU and your neighbors in the organzation, we are in an improved position to demand better conditions and greater benefits.

Pass This Copy On

Therefore, a great deal depends on you and your cooperation. Even if you are already a member, you haven't done all you can do. You can make an effort to get more of your neighbors in the organization to work with you.

Pass this copy of the Kansas Union Farmer on to some neighbor who should be a member, but who is not. Insist that he read and study the entire copy. Ask him to think what it all means to him as a member of that class known as agriculture. Then ask him to determine whether he wants to support his own class or whether he prefers to hold that class back by indirectly helping our enemies—for that is what he does when he refuses or neglects to join with his neighbor farmers. Then insist that he join the Farmers Union. Get him to go to a local meeting, or to pay his dues through the local secretary, or direct to the state secretary at Salina.

Action has been started.
More action is needed.
Act now.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

MACHINERY BEING SET UP FOR APPLICATION OF WHEAT PLAN

I have spent the most of my time for the past several weeks cooperating with other leaders in developing the wheat plan under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The past week has been a very complete one for Kansas and our adjoining states as it relates to this new deal.

In last week's issue of our paper we announced that the plan developed by farm leaders representing 14 states had been accepted. We emphasized that the insurance feature of the plan, which will give to western Kansas drouth-stricken wheat producers probably more than fifteen millions of dollars, had received the approval of Secretary Wallace and the wheat administrators in Washington. In this connection bear in mind that Kansas normally produces about one-fifth of the nation's wheat, or in other words 166,000,000 each year. This year our wheat production is far below normal, in other words about 60,000,000 bushels.

The cash benefit to be paid the farmer this fall and winter is based somewhat on the 166,000,000 bushel average, or more specificially on the average covering the years 1930, 1931, and 1932. Some authorities had suggested that the benefit be paid only on this year's crop which would have been the 60,000,000 bushalage.

Just last week, even though wheat was selling from 75c to 80c, it was announced from Washington that the processors tax of thirty cents per bushel would be applied July 9. It is assumed that the farmer will receive this amount, less administrative costs which are estimated at two cents per bushel. If the farmers this year would have received the cash benefit merely on this year's bushelage and not on the average of the five years, Kansas would have been short changed about $19,000,000.00.

Of course this figure is not wholly authentic but the fact remains that the insurance feature in the plan is going to give the farmers of Kansas millions more than they would have received otherwise.

False Rumors

Of course, we must keep away from fine-spun theories. Plans are going forward at the present time in order that this thing may be worked out this fall and that cash benefits be paid. Just this morning the writer was informed that certain unauthorized information is going out that since wheat is bringing the farmer around 80c a bushel and that the parity price at the present time is around 90c a bushel, he will only be paid the difference, or in other words, according to these figures, about 10c a bushel. The writer does not presume to speak for the Secretary of Agriculture but I think it is reasonably safe to say, since I have been in direct communication with Washington authorities, that regardless of what this year's wheat brings, the farmer will receive this cash benefit of around 28c a bushsel on the domestic human consumed part of the three year average of his production, namely 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Kansas City Conference

Monday and Tuesday of last week M. L. Wilson, Wheat Production Administrator, conducted a conference in Kansas City which was attended by representatives of the agricultural colleges from 8 or 9 states, together with county agents and a few of the farm leaders. The writer observed that the whole plan was favorably accepted by the most of this group. Discussions centered around details of the plan as to how it would apply and work down to the individual farmer. Please keep in mind that the Department at Washington is very anxious that the farmers themselves shall be the ones who are to say as to the details of the plan within their own county.

County production associations will be set up and the farmers themselves will choose their permanent committee. The farmers, in due course of time, will be asked to apply for their allotment certificates based upon their past acreage and average production. These applications for adjustment certificates will be published in the local paper thereby reducing to a minimum the temptation for any farmer to falsify. The county itself will be allocated so much money from the federal treasury based upon the county's average production covering the years 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932. So, it can easily be seen that the sum total of the individual farmer allotments dare not be more than the governmental allocation to the county, including costs of administration.

Soon Know Amount of Reduction

It should not be long until the farmer will know something about the agreement he will be expected to sign in order to get this benefit. As has been previously stated, the benefit will be based upon the provision that the farmer will reduce his acreage covering the years of 1934 and 1935, not to exceed 20 per cent. It looks now like the four great wheat countries, namely the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentine, might agree on a reduction program. If they do our farmers in the United States will probably not be asked to reduce more than 15 per cent.

It is a bit difficult for our farmers to realize that this reduction is necessary in order to influence prices upward. Especially so in face of the fact that the United States would produce this year its lightest wheat crop for many many years. However, the United States still has 350,000,000 bushels carry over July 1. The world's carry over is something like 1,300,000,000 bushels. Therefore, we must come more nearly to a domestic basis of production and we can only do it by reducing our acreage, and the Government is willing to make it possible that our wheat farmers may receive a cash benefit for doing this very thing.

Wallace's Meeting

Secretary Wallace addressed a representative group of farmers numbering about 4000 at Salina last Wednesday. We were told that two-thirds of our Kansas counties had representatives here. His explanation of the wheat situation and plan was quite well received and as a result farmers covering all sections of Kansas are quite anxious that we get this thing going.

The knotty problems which we will have to face in the county set-ups are receiving attention and are being ironed out and you will know more about it through the press and our radio broadcasts in the near future Until that time there is not much more which can be said other than that your own organziation is looking after your interests the very best we can, and we do want you to bring your membership up in your various locals and counties in order that we may carry on this good work.

WALLACE EXPLAINED THE NEW FARM LAW

(continued from page 1)

benefit payment be made available as soon as possible.

The wheat plan that has been developed is in harmony with those recommendations. Doubtless you are familiar with the principles of it, but it cannot be too often emphasized that there is a basic difference between this and earlier farm relief plans. None of the earlier farm relief plans that I know anything baout had any means of checking production; if they succeeded in raising prices ,they thereby must have stimulated production, and so brought the whole structure toppling down. The British rubber experiment and the Brazilian coffee plan, not to mention our own recent stabilization effort, offer dismal testimony to what happens when you try to raise prices without controlling production.

The American wheat grower cannot afford that sort of an experiment today. His export market is drastically reduced, and it will not be brought back overnight. Meanwhile, if he is to get a decent price for his crop, he must adjust production to the market that actually exists, and he must have at his disposal some machinery for making that adjustment.

How Plan Will Work

Accordingly, the Farm Adjustment Administration this summer will offer wheat producers an opportunity to sign contracts for reducing wheat acreage for the crops of 1934 and 1935, in return for which they will receive a payment, in addition to the market price on the domestically consumed part of their production. The money for these payments will come from a tax on the first processing of wheat for domestic use.

To illustrate: Suppose a farmer had seeded 100 acres of wheat, on the average, for the past three years, and had produced, on the average of 1000 bushels each year. This man's allotment would be that portion of his average production which could be considered to be domestically consumed. Domestic consumption of wheat for food has been ruuning about 55 per cent of the production, so that this farmer's domestic allotment would be 55 per cent of 1000 bushels, or 550 bushels.

The benefit payment he would receive on this 550 bushels would approximate the difference between the market price of wheat and its fair exchange value—that is, the value a bushel of wheat had in the pre-war years, 1909-1914, interms of the things farmers bought. Thus, if the farm price of wheat has been averaging 58 cents a bushel, and the fair exchange value (or parity price) was 88 cents, the benefit payment would be about 30 cents a bushel, less administrative costs.

Already there has been some misunderstanding about this part of the plan. In no way does this plan interfere with the normal marketing of wheat. You can sell your wheat when where and how you want to, just as you always have. You will get the market price for it, just as you always have. Nor is there any separation anywhere along the line, of the actual wheat into two piles, one for domestic and one for export consumption. The domestic allotment involves only a statistical separation.

The benefit payments will be made in addition to the market price to those growers who decide to go along on the plan, and reduce acreage, if required, on the 1934 and 1935 crops. The required acreage reduction can in no case exceed 20 per cent. The exact percentage cannot be announced until we know the outcome of the international wheat conference now going on at London. If the four major exporting nations there—Canada, Argentina, Australia, and the United States—agree to an acreage reduction program, and specify the percentage, we will be in a position to cooperate. We are also in in a position to engage in a subsidized wheat export trade on a more favorable basis than any other wheat exporting country.

If it is possible to get the administrative machinery in motion out in the states and counties promptly enough, the first benefit payment may be made about September 15. That will be a benefit payment on this year's crop, in return for an agreement to reduce acreage on next year's crop and that of 1935. This first payment will probably amount to two-thirds of the total due, the remaining third to be made next spring when proof of acreage reduction is obtained. All told, during next fall and spring, somewhere between 130 and 150 million dollars should be available for payment to farmers who agree to cooperate in this plan. These payments, as I have said, are in addition to and distinct from the market price each farmer gets for his wheat. In 1934 and 1935, if acreage reduction is required, the procedure as to benefit payments will probably be much the same.

Starting in Communities

The first thing for the individual farmer to do this summer, when he decides to look into this wheat plan, will be to attend the community meetings at which the plan is outlined and the reasons for production control are set forth. The next step will be to join the county wheat production control association, and make application for individual farm allotment. Then he will have an opportunity to sign the wheat benefit and acreage control contract, in which the individual producer and the Farm Adjustment Administration make a compact, the producer agreeing to reduce his fall planting by a specified amount, the Adjustment Administration agreeing to pay him benefits for so doing. Next, in order to obtain a benefit payment on the crop he harvests this summer, the producer will submit evidence that he seeded his allotted acreage in a workmanlike manner during the fall of 1932 or the spring of 1933. If that evidence is approved by his county wheat production control association, he will then be eligible to receive the first benefit payment this fall. The second payment, next spring, will be made after a representative of the Adjustment Administration, in the employ of the county association, checks up on the planted acres.

You will notice I have mentioned county associations of wheat producers. In my judgment this is one of the most important elements in the whole plan. It means local responsibility and a decentralized administration. There will be a minimum of direction from Washington and from State agencies.

One of our first jobs in Washington will be to compute from official records the total production and the allotments for each State and each county, and send this list to the counties. This fixes the total amount of wheat on which adjustment payments will be made. The base period for this total will probably be the five-year period, 1928-1932.

It will be up to the individual growers and the county associations, however, to determine the allotments for each individual. Those allotments will be on a three-year base period, since few farmers have records available for any longer period. Each farmer who wishes to cooperate in the plan will be asked to report his average acreage and production for the last three years. This list will then be published in a local newspaper, or made public in other ways, and on the basis of these statements the county committee will certify to the individual allotments.

I suppose that in most communities there are always one or two individuals who may be tempted to try for a little more than their share. It will be to the interest of the community to prevent anything of that sort in these wheat allotments, however. If a county's average production is a million bushels, and its domestic allotment 550,000 bushels, to be divided among a thousand producers, no one individual can get more than his proper share without doing an injustice to his neighbors. And if I were one of his neighbors, I wouldn't let him get away with it.

The costs of administering the plan in the counties will be paid out of the total funds available to the county on the basis of its allotment. It seems to me this ought to induce farmers and their county committees to be as economical as possible. The less spent in administering the plan, the more there will be for benefit payments.

Opportunity to Cooperate

So much for the pan. It offers you wheat growers the opportunity to utilize the centralizing power of the Government to help you adjust your production to the effective demand for it. It provides an incentive so that you and your neighbors for the first time can afford to adjust your acreage and production. As individauls, hearing the most persuasive speeches imaginable, you could not realistically do what the orators asked. If you reduced, your neighbors might expand. You had no way of knowing. As a group, standing shoulder to shoulder with your neighbors, reasonably sure that your neighbors will respond to this plan as you will, the path of adjustment is straight and clear.

Yet I know, right now, you are thoughtfully eying the price of wheat. Let's look at it frankly and analytically. If it continues to go up, and if in response to that price stimulus you stay outside the wheat plan and expand rather than contract your acreage next fall, what do you suppose will happen? You know as well as I do; a swift and disastrous price decline. Even if you and your neighbors sow only your customary acreage and get an average crop, that added to the tremendous carryover will inevitably mean a low price for wheat.

I realize that the spring wheat crop to be harvested this year, as well as the winter wheat crop ,has been seriously imperiled by unusual weather. But the prospect of the shortest wheat crop in a generation, while it helps the price temporarily, does not solve the problem. A year from now we may be facing the prospect of a wheat crop 300 million bunheln in excess of the present crop, unlesss we all cooperate this fall and next spring to make the necessary adjustments.

"Whoop It Up" Not Enough

Let me repeat what I said to an audience of business leaders a few weeks ago. If, as a result of the recent rise in prices, you feel that all that is necessary is just to "whoop it up", encourage a spirit of optimism, and let the future take care of itself, you are ignoring the facts of supply and demand. Our overproduction of wheat is not imaginary; ;it is tragically genuine. Even if Mother Nature hits us next year as she has this year we still will have more total wheat than we can consume inside the United States. If we want to maintain these prices, and send them up to a fair exchange value, we must build a solid foundation under them. The only way on earth to do that is to adjust supply to demand. If we do nothing next fall and spring about that adjustment, then the price structure will have been built on sand.

Other Nations in Picture

We simply cannot afford to forget these facts of supply and demand. First of all, here in the United States we have half the world's surplus wheat stocks. Our carryover of wheat is estimated at about 360 million bushels, nearly three times the normal carryover.

In the second place, we are not the only nation in the world that can produce wheat for export. The four main wheat exporting nations (the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina) have seen their excess supplies over and above domestic and export needs grow in 10 years from 270 to 594 million bushels. Incidentally, back in 1890 we produced about eight times as much as those other three countries combined; now they produce more than we do.

Third, the Epropean countries that have been in the habit of buying our wheat have gone into the business themselves, and have reduced their imports. Europe's wheat production, outside of Russia, amounted to only 900 million bushels in 1919-1920, but rose to one and one-half billion bushels in 1922-23. What little foreign wheat does trickle into Europe has to find its way through a jungle of tariffs and milling quotas.

We are as much to blame for that situation as anybody. The European nations did not boost their wheat tariffs and milling quotas just for the fun of it; they have had to protect their internal economy. They have been trying to raise more of their own wheat, in part because they have become debtor nations—in the main to the United States—and had no means of buying it from us. If we want their money, we can't expect to sell more and more to them; we ought, instead, to let them sell to us. If we offer to buy their industrial goods, no doubt they will be perfectly willing to take more of our wheat.

Is New Approach

I wish there were some means by which we could dispose of our wheat carryover overnight, and keep on producing at the customary rate. But there isn't. We might as well face the fact and plan accordingly. Many people don't want to control production; they prefer to produce twice as much food as the world will pay a decent price for, and then accuse the world of evil motives because prices are so low. This attitude may have been sound enough under pioneer conditions, but today it is obvious that it will only put us deeper in the mire. There just isn't any alternative to adjusting our supply to the market that we know will pay a fair price for it.

Finally, you will see in this wheat plan, as in the Farm Adjustment Act as a whole, a totally new approach to our most serious economic problems. We are attempting to put into operation a new piece of social machinery, whereby a major producing group can afford to cooperate to attain just ends. It should bring you, as wheat growers, an increased purchasing power; but that is not the final test of the new machine. The real test will be to see whether we can actually substitute cooperation for the conflict that we have assumed to be inherent in our competitive economy. I suspect that the most carefully designed piece of social machinery in the world cannot succeed unless those who operate it honestly prefer cooperation to conflict. Some say that that calls for a revolutionary change in attitude; if it does, then I think it is about time for that sort of a revolution.

GOLD AND SILVER HAVE BEEN BASIC MONIES OF WORLD

(continued from page 1)

tal interest-bearing obligations of the people, the corporations and the various divisions of Government to be even greater than the present value of all real and chattel property in the United States. That interest cancer today takes an annual toll from the people of this nation equal to one-third of the national annual income. It is only a matter of a few years, if we permit the monster interest to continue eating into the vitals of this Nation, until it will take all the national income to pay the annual interest obligation.

The Federal Government, alone, owes today more than $22,000,000,000. This is an increase of $6,000,000,000 during the last four years. It has increased over a million dollars since the fourth of March. There are now proposed further increases of nearly $4,000,000,000, which means within a few months our National Government's interest-bearing debt will have passed the high mark of the war period. It will mean this terrible interest cancer will be taking from the Treasury of the United States, annually, more than one billion dollars.

You people listening in at this moment, I want you to know that if the farmers of this nation had all been members of the Farmers Union, this session of congress would never have provided for further interest-bearing obligations on the part of the government.

Just a few days ago the Secretary of the Treasury advised that Uncle Sam wanted to borrow a billion dollars so that Uncle Sam might put some men to work building public improvements that become new national wealth. I say to you that it is a crime for this Government to pay interest to bankers for that billion dollars to have them sign the money that this Government prints. The Government prints the money and should sign it and save the taxpayers the burden of paying interest to bankers to have them sign it. Under present plans, as I have said, this Government will soon have outstanding $26,000,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds. Under the terms of these bonds, the Government will, in 25 years, pay $52,000,000,000. If those in charge of our government had the courage to sign their own money, it would just take $26,000,000,000 of the taxpayers' money to pay the obligation.

It is a disgrace and a shame that the horse thieves of finance—the Mills, the Morgans, the Meyers, the Mitchells, the Mellons—are still counted respectable and called into Washington by departments of government to get their advice on what is good for the 120,000,000 common people of this country. You 120,000,000 common people are the ones to blame that you permit a handful of ultra-rich to rob you of a billion dollars a year of interest. You ex-service boys listening in, they take from your compensation and hand it to these pirates of finance in the form of interest.

I want you to know the Economic League is made up of such men as Mellon, Morgan, Mills, Meyers and Mitchell. They were the ones that suggested the economy program, passed at this session of Congress. They took two or three hundred million from you ex-service boys. You boys who worked for $1.00 a day and bared your breasts to the bullets, bombs and shells. You faced poison gas and all the hellish instruments for destruction of life that the ingenuity of man could invent while the Mellons, the Morgans, the Mills, the Meyers and the Mitchells were heaping millions

(continued on page 3)

Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

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

JUNIOR LETTERS

Galesburg, Kans., June 6, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are yoo? I am fine. The wind is blowing and it is getting hot. We have canned eight quarts of cherries and have some more to can. I'm sending in my essay on, "How the Farmers Union Has Helped My Folks." I have just finished my essay and am tired of writing so will close.

Your niece,
—Opal Baldwin.

Dear Opal: I was glad to get your essay and your letter. I can't remember when we've had such hot weather as we're having now—perhaps the latter part of this summer will be cooler than usual. I hope so, anyhow. I love canned cherries—they're quite a lot of work to fix, though, aren't they? Aunt Patience.

—o—

Galesburg, Kans., June 9, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:

I will write you a few lines as I am sending in my essay. I hope I win a prize, but I don't expect I will. I have a little brother for the Cradle Roll. His name is Harvey Cecil Baldwin. He is 4 years old and his birthday is October 27. I think "For-get-me-not would be a nice club flower.

As ever,
—Ruby Baldwin.

Dear Ruby: I am glad to have your little brother's name for the Cradle Roll—I'll add it at once. And so you like the for-get-me-not best We're getting a great many votes for it. I hope you'll have time to write again soon. Aunt Patience.

—o—

Galesburg, Kans. June 9, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. It is sure hot. I would like to join your club. I am 6 years old. My birthday is May 10. I will start to school this fall. I think the Forget-me-not would be a good club flower. My sister Opal askme to join. When are you going to print the membership roll again? Well, I will close. Please send me a club pin.

A new member.
—Anna Baldwin.

Dear Anna: We're glad that you wish to become one of us—you write a very nice, neat letter for such a young member! Your pin will be sent at once—and we're going to print the Membership Roll sometime this summer, so be sure to watch for it. Aunt Patience.

—o—

Galesburg, Kans., June 9, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am O.K. I am sending in my essay. I forgot and wrote on the back of the paper. My favorite flower is the forget-me-not or the rose. I can't decide which. I will close.

—Roy Baldwin.

Dear Roy: I'm O. K. too, thanks, but I'd feel a lot better if it wasn't so hot. Oh, it's all right to write on the back of the paper, if you write neatly. You must try to decide between your two favorite flowers, so that we can have your vote.

Aunt Patience.

—o—

Ottawa, Kans, June 12, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:

I am sending my essay and will write a few lines to you.

How are you? I am well.

We are having hot and dry weather here. Is it hot and dry up there?

I imagine your yellow kitten is cute. I have a tiny brown poppy. I rall him Lucky; and four little kittens which are just a few days old. There are two yellow ones and two yellow- black and white spotted ones. I haven't named them yet.

It rained the night before decoration day so we had to go to the cemetery over some muddy roads.

I wish some of the Juniors would write to me.

Yours truly,
Beverly June Taylor.

Dear Beverly: Yes, it has been very, very hot here and as for its being dry—I forget what rain looks like. My yellow kitten is getting rather large now—and he does nothing but eat and play. I know y... kittens are cute—especially the "calico" ones. I am sure that some of the Juniors will write, now that they know you'd like to hear from them.

Aunt Patience.

—o—

Rydal, Kans., June 12, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:

Is it hot down there? It sure is here. It was 108 in the shade Saturday. I have 85 chickens. The rats got some of them

I am sending my essay. I hope I win a prize. How are you by this time?

I think the forget-me-not is a good flower. Well, I must close for it is chore time.

Your niece,
Eileen Ames,
Care Geo. N. Ames.

Dear Eileen: Yes, it's been just as hot here as it has been where you live —and sometimes hotter. Because for several days the papers said that Salina was the hottest spot in the United States. When the thermometer gets above 100 degrees, a few more doesn't seem to make much difference, though. I hope the rats didn't get any more of your chickens. I'm glad you sent your essay.

Aunt Patience.

7915. Junior's Dress
Designed in Sizes: 11, 13, 15, and 17 years. Size 15 requires 3¾ yards of 35 inch material. For contrasting material ⅝ yard 39 inches wide is required. The belt to be cut crosswise, and the bow, and bands bias. Price 15c.

7557. Girls' Dress
Designed in Sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 2 requires 1½ yard of 39 inch material. The collar of contrasting material requires ¼ yard 12 inches wide. To trim requires 2¼ yards of veining or insertion and 3¼ yards of plaited lace edging. Price 15c.

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

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

RECIPES

Special Currant Jelly

2 quarts currants
1 stick cinnamon
12 whole cloves
Sugar

Wash currants but do not remove stems. Mash slightly and cook slowly until currants look white. Drain in sterilized jelly bag. Tie spices in cheesecloth and boil in extracted juice ten minutes. Remove spices, measure juice and for each cup juice add ¾ cup sugar. Boil until syrup falls from spoon in heavy drops. Pour into hot sterilized glasses and seal.

GOLD AND SILVER HAVE BEEN BASIC MONIES FOR YEARS

(continued from page 2)

upon millions. They commercialized your blood and the tears of your mothers. Their Economic League has, by law, robbed you of your compensation and added it to their already swollen, ill-gotten fortunes.

It is out of the un-Christian interest system that such crimes come. This devilish interest system is responsible for our international troubles. The Mellons, the Morgans, the Meyers and the Mitchells and their kind have lent to foreign nations more than $17,000,000,000. These inhuman usurers have conspired with foreign governments to rob the taxpayers of this Nation of the $11,000,000,000 foreign countries still owe the Government. The obligations of foreign countries amount to about $500 to the average family. These international bankers, in order to make it easier to collect the $17,000,000,000 foreign countries owe them. are, through their conspiracy, endeavoring to have the $500 they owe each family in this country cancelled.

The un-Christian interest system caused the Mellons, the Morgans, the Mills, the Meyers, the Mitchells to evade income taxes to the extent of nearly $4,000,000,000. Al Capone, for evading income taxes to the extent of a few thousand dollars, sits in a felon's cell in Atlanta. These income tax evaders are the little handful of men that you 120,000,000 common people let run the affairs of this nation. You let an Andy Mellon administer those laws for 12 long years. I wonder if the most of you are not getting what is coming to you. I wonder how much greater the punishment must be to you before you will rise up in the spirit of real Americanism and overthrow these gangsters of finance.

Review of Legislative Work

Great progress was made in a legislative way by the Farmers Union in the special session of Congress. There has not been as much radical legislation passed by the National Congress in half a century as was passed in 90 days by the special session. The most of that legislation more nearly reflects the Farmers Union program than that of any other organization. Among the many important measures passed and measures defeated are the following:

Taxation

The Farmers Union, together with other farm organizations and labor organizations, were successful in defeating every attempt to pass a manufacturers' general sales tax, We defeated every attempt in the two sessions before this special session. We have been successful in increasing the rates on income, inheritance and gift taxes.

Farm Relief

A farm relief bill was passed that will, at least, be a measure of help to many farmers with past due interest and principal on the mortgages against their farms. We did not get as liberal terms as we should, but we have established the principle that it is right for this Government to see that farmers are financed.

In the farm relief measure we did not get what we should have in the way of government regulation of the marketing of farm crops, but we did get the principle established that it is right for this Government to regulate the marketing and fix prices of farm crops. In another session we can get amendments to the farm relief law lowering the rate of interest and fixing prices at cost of production, plus a reasonable profit. It all depends on you farmers listening in who are not members of the Farmers Union. If you remain out of the Farmers Union, your class organization, it will hardly be possible to get these amendments passed. If half of you will get into your class organization, it will be easy to pass them. If you would like to have the government lend you money at 1 1-2 per cent interest, get into your union and help get the legislation. If you like to pay 4 1-2 per cent, stay out and you will continue to pay it. If you would like to get cost of production, plus a reasonable profit for your products, get into your class organization, the Farmers Union. If you are satisfied with about half that price, refuse to join and you will do well to get half.

The amendments to the farm relief measure offered by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma and Senator Wheeler of Montana, giving the President power to inflate the currency by practically every known method, is completely and exclusively the Farmers Union program. Among these inflationary measures given to the President to use if he sees fit are the remonetization of silver, the reduction of the number of grains of gold in the gold dollar, even to making two gold dollars out of one, and the issuing of United States non-interest bearing currency with full legal tender qualities.

The Farmers Union has always maintained contracts requiring payment in gold were unconstitutional. This session of Congress aassed a law nullifying that part of such contracts from mortgages on farms up to the bonds of the federal government. This is probably one of the most radical pieces of legislation passed by Congress in 50 years

Anti-Motor Legislation

The National Farmers Union cooperated with the National Highway Users' Association in fighting all legislation at the National Capitol and at all the state capitols placing extra burdens on motor propelled vehicles. Tht railroads of the country promoted legislation, state and national, very detrimental ao those who drive cars, trucks and buses. We did our part to defeat such legislation.

Raw Products Protection

Recognizing the fact that the producers of raw products, whether on the farm, the forest, the mines or other mineral fields, all need the same kind of governmental support and protection, we cooperated with those who produce lumber, minerals and oils. We not only joined with them in a freight rate case now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission, but we always work together on legislation in which our interests run parallel.

A great many town and city people think the farmer is getting the most of their dime when they buy a pound loaf of bread. The facts are, the last two years, the farmer got exactly one-half cent of the 10 cents the consumer paid for a pound loaf of bread. Somebody else got the other 9 1-2 cents. Wheat could have been four times as high and yet the farmer would have received only two cents of the dime the consumer paid for a loaf of bread.

A great many farmers have felt when they bought a gallon if gasoline and paid 15 cents for it that the man who drilled the well got the most of that 15 cents. The facts are, that many times he did not get one penny out of the 15 cents the farmer paid. The producer of the raw crude oil could have been paid five times as much for his oil as he has been for the past three years and then he would have received less than three cents of the 15 the farmer paid for a gallon of gasoline.

Over the radio and before committees of Congress, the Farmers Union has done its part to get the people of this Nation to understant that the price the producer of raw materials receives is never reflected in what the consumer pays for the finished products. We have done our part to get the people of this Nation to understand that no general prosperity can come to the country until the producers of the raw materials of this Nation are receiving a price equal to cost of production ,plus a reasonable profit.

As president of the National Farmers' Union, I was the first person in the United States to, in a nationwide way, expose and attack the policies of the Farm Board. I began that attack in the fall of 1930. It was the first time the public had an opportunity to learn the truth about what the Farm Board was doing. The Farm Board is now a thing of the past, and it went out of office in disgrace.

I was the first one to, in a nationwide way, expose the fraud being perpetrated under the guise of mail contracts. I gave the names of specific steamship companiies receiving, some of them, as much as $10,000 a pound for carrying mail from New York City to London. Since that exposure, Congress has laid in the lap of the President the power to cancel these contracts.

I was the first one to expose the large sums of money the government was lending to steamship companies and the low rates of interest at which they were lending it; some of it at less than one per cent interest. Such loans have been stopped.

I was the first to expose the condemnation of some of the best government buildings in Washington. They were to be torn down under the excuse that the architecture did not harmonize with the new buildings on the same street. This was nearly two years ago and in less than a week after my radio talk exposing that thing the Secretary of the Treanury. Andrew Mellon, announced indefinite postponement of the tearing down of the buildings I named.

I was the first one to expose the fact that this Nation had settled the war debts of the European countries on the basis of concelling the principal and permitting the nations to simply pay interest for 62 years. Some of the countries under these agreements hat the principal cancelled and the interest rate made as low as one per cent. The averag for all the countries was about 2 1-2 per cent.

If you feel it is worth while to have such a source of reliable information, then you farmers who are not members should get in and become members of the Farmers Union. You can learn how to do this by writing E. E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Illinois. It will surprise you how easy it will be for you to do your duty and what little expense it will be to you.

To you who are not farmers listening in, and who appreciate the services the Farmers Union is rendering along this line, we should be glad to have your support. Write to our National Secretary, E. E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Illinois, and ask him how you can help to maintain the work we are doing.

Farmers are self-organizing. They are responding to the appeals I have been making over NBC. I have a report from our national secretary showing that since the first of January thirty-one new locals have self-organized in nine states: Pennsylvania, 6; Kentocky, 6; Michigan, 4; Ohio, 9; Florida, 11; Indiana, 1; Indiana 1; Kentucky, 6; Michigan, 4; Maryland, 1; Geirgia, 1; and Texas 1. In these 31 locals over 1100 farmers have become members of the Farmers Union.

Conclusion

If you like our program, if you like the work we have done, if you want our organization to continue its efforts in Washington, if you want to hear me on the fourth Saturday of each month from 12:30 to 1:30, eastern ntandard time, write to oor National Secretary, E. E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Ill., asking him for a copy of this talk, asking him for information how you may become a member of the Farmers Union and how you who are not eligible for membership can assist the Farmers Union in putting over the program. I believe you will write. I believe you are going to organize in your neighborhood. I believe thousands of you who are not farmers are going to back this program in every way possible. We must grow rapidly in the next few months in order that we may be ready for the next regular session of Congress, which shall convene next January.

Thanking you for the help I know you are going to give, I bid you good day and may God bless all of you.

ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PASSAGE OF BILL

(continued from page 1)

has not been justified when we consider all elements of the situation. We still have in the United States a surplus of some three hundred and sixty million bushels. In the world we have a burdensome accumulation of a billion and some three hundred million bushels, with no place to go for a market for the big end of it. I realize that we are going to have a short crop in the United States this year. We may not produce more than five hundred million bushels. Our normal production over a period of years has been around eight hundred million bushels. But, in as much as there is little or no hope of being able to get out of this country with any considerable amount of our surplus within the next two or three years at its best, we must bring our production down more nearly in line with our domestic consumption. This allotment plan that you farmers are going to be asked to accept provides for all of this. Now then, I haven't yet told you about how much the farmer will get this year in the way of cash payment.

The processors' tax as I stated before is thirty cents a bushel. It is figured that we will have to deduct around two cents per bushel for administrative purposes. This leaves twenty-eight cents per bushel to be paid the farmer, not on this year's crop but on the domestic amount used for human consumption of the three years' average covering the years of 1930, 1931 and 1932. It is estimated now that about five-eighths of this average production should receive the benefit of approximately twenty-tight cents per bushel. For example, we will say that Farmer Jones had 100 acres of wheat each year for the three years named. We will say that his average yield was 16 bushels to the acre. Now the question is, how much will he receive in the way of cash benefit. Assuming that five-eighths is used for domestic human consumption he will be paid this cash benefit of around 28 cents per bushel on the basis of 10 bushels per acre, or in other words, $2.80 per acre, and if he had raised 100 acres of wheat he would get a check from the federal government for $280.00.

Godsend to Many Farmers

It is now agreed that he will get two thirds of this on or about September 15 and the balance of it some time in the late winter or early spring. There are thousands of farmers in western Kansas to whom this will be a godsend. They cannot possibly put out another crop unless they have some help. The whole plan belongs to the farmer. Only the farmers who join the county associations which will be set up, and sign an agreement, will be eligible for benefits.

I am not discussing this evening the details of the set up. I wish merely to say that you farmers will receive information within the next few weeks as to what you will be required to do. Until such time as the details are quite generally worked out by representatives of the Department of Agriculture we are not definitely in a position to tell you exactly what to do other than to hold meetings, discuss the plan as you know it and be ready when the first gun is fired to assist in setting up the organization in your county and getting your farmers to come in.

I am mighty happy that the Kansas Farmers Union has taken a definite part in this whole program. I want to ask every farmer tonight to show his appreciation by paying his dues into our organization. If for any reason you feel you cannot join the Farmers Union, for heaven's sake, pay your dues into some farm organization. The American farmer will be taken care of comparable to the way in which he organizes and joins hands with his neighbor. I could not have gone to Washington as a private individual and influenced the powers that be to have approved this program. I had to have a big organization back of me.

Friends in the Work

I do not want to close this brief speech without saying to the farmers of Kansas that in Secretary Henry Wallace of the Department of Agriculture, George N. Peek, general administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and M. L. Wilson, general wheat production administrator, and their staff of helpers, we have real friends.

I have worked with these gentlemen for the past several weeks and I know that they are willing and anxious to get the view point of every farmer who is really interested in the type of a program that will help the farmers, who represent the greatest industry of our nation, which is agriculture.

DIRECT SELLING

Is a Constant Price Depressing Factor

FIRST

It reduces competition at central markets where the basing prices are established.

THEN

This automatically reduces price paid in the country.

AND WHEN

One large buyer is able to cheapen his drove costs through direct buying, it permits him to undersell his competitor on the finished product and this forces prices down on both live stock and products.

DIRECT SELLING

Has never contributed one factor of strength to the market.

YET IT

Constantly makes it necessary for large units on the buying side to reduce prices so that it can compete in selling product with those who have the advantage of low cost derived from direct buying.

CENTRALIZED DEMAND FOSTERS COMPETITION WHICH IN TURN BRINGS RISING PRICES

Price List of Local Supplies

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

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor

WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN Box 51, Salina, Kansas

WHY NOT TRY

the 100 Per Cent Cooperative Plan

Of marketing your cream? Final settlement on or before the 15th of following month or advances weekly if you desire. Give it a TRIAL and you'll like it.

Address a card to either of the Association plants for more detailed information and shipping tags.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas

Every Penny Counts

When you market your live stock, it is absolutely necessary to get every cent possible for every hoof sold, and to keep the marketing expense as low as possible.

TH 'S WHAT YOUR OWN FIRM IS FOR—
Make use of it. It sells your live stock AT COST. Any profit resulting from handling your stock goes back to stockholder customers. One Dollar makes you a stockholder. Ask about it.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

WE MANUFACTURE—
Farmers Union Standardized Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery, Office Equipment Printing

CONSOLIDATED

Meat Scraps Tankage

Armour's and Morris' trade mark on a bag of tankage, meat scrap or bone meal, assures you that every bag is FRESH—made of government inspected material—thoroughly analyzed and contains the GUARANTEED amount of protein—digestable protein. See your Farmers Union Store or Elevator for these high quality products. They are reasonably priced.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

1140 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS

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

WATCH THIS AD FOR THE NAMES OF YOUR HOME AGENTS

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

GOVE COUNTY
Anton Baalman, Grinnell,
Mrs. Ed. Organ, Grainfield
J. M. Tuttle, Quinter
G. R. Davidson, Shields
Norman Flora, Quinter
Mat Deges, Grinnell

GRAHAM COUNTY
R. R. Kirkpatrick, Bogue
W. A. Moore, Morland
O. A. Hunsicker, Morland

GREENWOOD COUNTY
J. R. Horton, Madison
V. E. Knapp, Severy
W. H. Stewart, Severy
J. C. Graves, Toronto
W. D. Barrier, Eureka

HARPER COUNTY
E. I. Hull, Harper
Hunter Yowell, Anthony
H. E. Blowey, Anthony.

HARVEY COUNTY
C. A. Dettweiler, Halstead.

HASKELL COUNTY
Mrs. Cora Williams, Sublette.
Mr. E. L. Williams S,ublette.

JACKSON COUNTY
C. H. Davidson, Denison.
J. B. Simecka, Delia.
J. B. Swank, Mayetta.
V. C. Gillgannon, Delia.
E. J. Lunger, Mayetta.

JEFFERSON COUNTY
J. W. Ijams, Grantville.
Frank L. Mangold, Meriden
Fred Michael, Perry.
E. W. McHenry, McLouth.

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

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of sales of live stock marketed during the week of June 26 to June 30, 1933 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

J C Greenwell—St Clair Co Mo—31 hogs, 201	4.45
Gran Greenville—St Clair Co Mo—29 hogs, 227	4.45
M L Johnson—St. Clair Co Mo—22 hogs, 209	4.45
Koch Bros—Labette Co Ks—20 hogs, 234	4.45
J W Oman—Riley Co Ks—67 hogs, 248	4.45
W F Varnan—Anderson Co Ks—11 hogs 224	4.45
H M Brock—Bates Co Mo—15 hogs, 283	4.45
J D McConnell—Johnson Co Ks—5 hogs, 236	4.45
Leslie Hess—Lafayette Co Mo—7 hogs,211	4.45
Chas Sherffins—Chase Co Ks—20 hogs, 187	4.30
J F McLeran—Henry Co Mo—13 hogs, 226	4.45
Ralph Mathews—Miami Co Ks—24 hogs, 233	4.40
W S Catlin—Johnson Co Ks—8 hogs, 187	4.40
A M Freund—Lafayette Co Mo—6 hogs, 235	4.40
J L Myers—Johnson Co Mo—10 hogs, 218	4.40
Brownington S. A.—Henry Co Mo—12 hogs, 198	4.40
Merton Larson—Clay Co Ks—8 hogs, 228	4.40
Chris Anderson—Nodaway Co. Nebr—33 hogs 213	4.35
Ted Brecheisen—Douglas Co Ks—16 hogs, 244	4.35
E H Schwanholt—Lafayette Co Mo—10 hogs, 254	4.35
J S Sargent—Henry Co Mo—7 hogs, 194	4.35
W S Swart—Henry Co Mo—30 hogs, 205	4.35
Frankfort S A—Marshall Co Ks—13 hogs, 250	4.35
Brownington S A—Henry Co Mo—23 hogs, 196	4.35
Harvey J Ward—Coffey Co Ks—9 hogs, 196	4.35
W H Pierson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—19 hogs, 235	4.35
Webster Janke—Dickinson Co Ks—9 hogs, 191	4.35
Chas Cough—Sullivan Co Mo—9 hogs 238	4.45
Wm D Brigham—Coffey Co Ks—14 hogs, 161	4.30
Cecil Wisdom—Henry Co Mo—6 hogs, 193	4.30
C H Haverland—Henry Co Mo—16 hogs, 180	4.30
Clinton S Assn—Henry Co Mo—93 hogs, 214	4.30
John A Hoffman—Osage Co Ks—16 hogs, 206	4.30
Ed Fallman—Lafayette Co Mo—6 hogs, 225	4.30
Glenn Art—Anderson Co Ks—12 hogs, 210	4.30
F W Alenbough—Osage Co Ks—9 hogs, 205	4.30
H F Reichert—Lafayette Co Mo—15 hogs, 210	4.30
Fred Fields—Riley Co Ks—5 hogs, 188	4.30
W H Mills—Osage Co Ks—9 hogs 233	4.30
Frank Lawhead—Linn Co Ks—5 hogs, 278	4.30
Albert L Lichte—Lafayette Co Mo—19 hogs, 247	4.30
Leo A Keating—Marshall Co Ks—53 hogs 295	4.30
J W Falk—Wabaunsee Co Ks—59 hogs,224	4.30
C Drum—Franklin Co Ks—6 hogs, 251	4.30
O W Urton—Grundy Co Mo—8 hogs, 190	4.30
R E Tucker—Osage Co Ks—10 hogs, 217	4.30
W E Kirkpatrich—Leavenworth Co Ks—22 hogs, 203	4.30
Willard M Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—8 hogs, 197	4.30
Farmers S A—Hickory Co Mo—21 hogs, 220	4.30
W J Wiseman—Miami Co Ks—14 hogs 180	4.30
Oscar Oesterreich—Dickinson Co Ks—5 hogs, 254	4.30
Geo Reuther—Lafayette Co Mo—13 hogs, 196	4.30
E J Newbury—Morris Co Ks—21 hogs, 217	4.30
C H Peckman—Miami Co Ks—14 hogs, 237	4.30
John H Holtz—Miami Co Ks—16 hogs, 199	4.30
Alex Dougherty—Leavenworth Co Ks—8 hogs, 207	4.30
W H Emick—Henry Co Mo—7 hogs, 215	4.30
Farmers Exch—Grundy Co Mo—24 hogs, 227	4.30
H F Ziebell—Dickinson Co Ks—11 hogs, 210	4.30
H W Foster—Coffey Co Ks—16 hogs 210	4.30
W R Dunn—Henry Co Mo—34 hogs, 250	4.30
John Sloan—Pottawatomie Co Ks—8 hogs, 240	4.30
S Hull—Franklin Co Ks—21 hogs, 207	4.30
Chas. Hess—Franklin Co Ks—12 hogs, 279	4.30
C A Pile—Grundy Co Mo—22 hogs ,212	4.30
A R Robinson—Nemaha Co Ks—5 hogs, 204	4.30
John H Holtz—Miami Co Ks—14 hogs, 223	4.30
E C Wehrman—Lafayette Co Mo—17 hogs, 220	4.30
L S Everhart, Marian Co Ks—13 hogs, 202	4.30
Will Leiser—Greenwood Co Ks—11 hogs, 193	4.30
J I Mather—Nemaha Co Ks—32 hogs, 253	4.20
Geo Carpenter—Grundy Co Mo—7 hogs 185	4.30
C Adams—Morris Co Ks—10 hogs, 186	4.25
R W Lefman—Lafayette Co Mo—15 hogs, 194	4.25
R R Thompson—Barton Co Mo—14 hogs, 197	4.25
Will Casey—Osage Co Ks—7 hogs, 232	4.25
W P Brecheisen—Douglas Co Ks—10 hogs, 324	4.25
Frank Ketcham—Morris Co Ks—19 hogs, 193	4.25
Theo Temple—Lafayette Co Mo—14 hogs, 186	4.25
G W Pharis Platte Co Mo—18 hogs, 203	4.25
Dave Donohue—Namaha Co Ks—35 hogs, 316	4.25
Frankfort S A—Marshall Co Ks—18 hogs, 238	4.25
H J Mast—Henry Co Mo—28 hogs 197	4.25
Aug. Fiegenbaum—Lafayette Co Mo—29 hogs, 195	4.25
J S Rufenacht—Henry Co Mo—16 hogs, 194	4.25
D C Woolf—Grundy Co Mo—24 hogs, 175	4.20
R W Sturdy—Osage Co Ks—9 hogs, 203	4.20
Enoch Lungren—Osage Co Ks—7 hogs, 214	4.20
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—27 hogs, 182	4.20
F UCoop Assn—Furnas Co Nebr—42 hogs, 240	4.20
Jas Bartels—Lafayette Co Mo—26 hogs, 181	4.20
Clifford Brantner—Linn Co Mo—6 hogs, 185	4.20
H L Carpenter—Franklin Co Ks—7 hogs, 241	4.20
C A Pile—Grundy Co Mo—6 hogs 315	4.20
L W Harris—Pettis Co Mo—7 hogs, 230	4.20
B J Crofton—Crawford Co Ks—5 hogs, 194	4.15
R A Bratton—Miami Co Ks—13 hogs, 200	4.15
Henry Burt—Washington Co Ks—36 hogs, 194	4.15
Wheaton Slyter—Miami Co Ks—7 hogs, 157	4.00
W C Wood—Chas e Co Ks—5 thin, 198	4.00
W E Swart—Henry Co Mo—10 hogs, 155	4.00
Hess and Turner—Franklin Co Ks—20 thin, 195	4.00
W D Tobler—Coffey Co Ks—10 hogs 200	4.00
L H Fish—Linn Co Ks—5 hogs, 174	4.00
John R. Kelley—Anderson Co Ks—5 hogs 182	4.00
Arthur F Johnson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—20 hogs, 170	4.00
Wm Shaney—Grundy Co Mo—6 hogs, 168	3.90
C H Greife—Lafayette Co Mo—7 hogs ,175	4.00
T G Ramsey—Franklin Co Ks—12 hogs, 165	3.85
Arch and Nancie Bruce—Grundy Co Mo—14 lights, 155	3.85
W S Catlin—Johnson Co Ks—9 hogs, 305	3.85
A R Robinson—Nemaha Co Ks—6 hogs, 248	3.85
John Burke—Washington Co Ks—8 hogs, 171	3.75
Frankfort S A—Marshall Co Ks—5 hogs, 448	3.75
H A Turner—Franklin Co Ks—12 thin, 167	3.65
R W Redhage—Lafayette Co Mo—9 hogs 152	3.65
Orville Daniels—Grundy Co Mo—15 hogs, 160	3.50
Brownington S A—Henry Co Mo—9 hogs, 192	3.50
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—6 hogs, 136	3.50
Frank Ketcham—Morris Co Ks—5 hogs, 144	3.50
W F Zimmerman—Linn Co Ks—26 hogs, 150	3.50
Harvey J Ward—Coffey Co Ks—6 hogs, 146	3.40
Webster Janke—Dickinson Co Ks—7 hogs, 140	3.40
J W Falk—Wabaunsee Co Ks—8 lights 147	3.35
Cobus Meyer—Osborne Co Ks—19 thin, 154	3.35
H J Mast—Henry Co Mo—5 hogs, 150	3.35
Brownington S A—Henry Co Mo—10 hogs, 124	3.25
Chas Sherffins—Chase Co Ks—5 hogs 518	3.25
C H Greife—Lafayette Co Mo—8 hogs, 140	3.25
H A Turner—Franklin Co Ks—8 hogs, 140	3.10
Cobus Meyer—Osborne Co Ks—17 hogs, 114	2.75
K Drake—Clay Co Ks—30 sheep, 80	7.40
Alf Morton—Marshall Co Ks—46 sheep, 90	7.40
R M Small—Lafayette Co Mo—10 sheep, 76	7.25
Gaylord Simpson—Woodson Co Ks—7 sheep, 77	7.25
C J Steele—Woodson Co Ks—18 sheep, 65	7.25
Conley Harmon—Lafayette Co Mo—13 sheep, 81	7.25
Earl Hobson—Douglas Co Ks—5 sheep, 70	7.25
W S Taylor—Sullivan Co Mo—8 sheep 55	7.25
C J Gleason—Douglas Co Ks—10 sheep, 67	7.25
Rhine Bros—Washington Co Ks—13 sheep, 66	7.25
E L Collins—Johnson Co Mo—8 sheep, 71	7.25
D L Harmon—Lafayette Co Mo—6 sheep, 78	7.25
J D Nester—Linn Co Mo—16 sheep, 65	7.25
Clifford Brantner—Linn Co Mo—9 sheep, 68	7.25
L D Coffman—Osage Co Ks—10 sheep, 75	7.15
H F Ziebell—Dickinson Co Ks—11 sheep, 70	7.15
W R Dunn Jr—Henry Co Mo—15 sheep, 72	7.15
H F Gooch—Henry Co Mo—6 sheep, 76	7.15
Clyde Kaff—Osage Co Ks—5 sheep 62	7.15
Wm T Mann—Gove Co Ks—23 sheep, 71	7.15
Farmers S A—Hickory Co Mo—80 sheep, 64	7.15
Wh. Uhrmacher—Grundy Co Mo—8 sheep, 62	7.00
Archie Dickinson—Linn Co Mo—16 sheep, 60	7.00
D E Baker—Johnson Co Mo—7 sheep, 78	7.00
J F Rogers—Miami Co Ks—8 sheep, 75	7.00
E A Chambers—Osage Co Ks—7 sheep, 70	7.00
J R Longbridge—Osage Co Ks—7 sheep, 77	7.00
Ernest Eagan—Lafayette Co Mo—5 sheep, 70	7.00
Farmers Exc.—Grundy Co Mo—10 sheep, 61	7.00
H Eisle—Leavenworth Co Ks—9 sheep 76	7.00
W H Emick—Henry Co Mo—11 sheep, 79	6.75
Paul Alpert—Miami Co Ks—15 sheep, 73	6.85
Earnest Morrison—Carroll Co Mo—18 sheep, 70	6.85
J L Orr—Chase Co Ks—8 sheep, 71	6.75
Owen Hunsberger—Miami Co Ks—14 sheep, 55	6.75
Roy Patterson—Barton Co Mo—7 sheep, 64	6.75
Wm Hamilton—Livingston Co Mo—21 sheep, 63	6.50
R L Muse—Grundy Co Mo—7 sheep, 71	6.25
W A Martin—Henry Co Mo—13 sheep, 62	6.00
T Bishop—Lafayette Co Mo—6 sheep, 68	5.50
Fred Loving—Lafayette Co Mo—10 sheep 73	5.00
Mrs Mary Martin—Douglas Co Ks—14 sheep, 50	4.00
H B Keltner—Johnson Co Ks—10 sheep, 63	4.00
Farmers Ship Assn—Hickory Co Mo—34 sheep, 51	4.00
Clifford Brantner—Linn Co Ks—6 sheep, 61	4.00
W S Taylor—Sullivan Co Mo—6 sheep, 51	4.00
Rhine Bros—Washington Co Ks—7 sheep, 55	4.00
Wm Uhrmacher—Grundy Co Mo—6 sheep, 51	4.00
Farmers Exc—Grundy Co Mo—10 sheep, 51	4.00
C J Steele—Woodson Co Ks—6 sheep, 55	4.00
K Drake—Clay Co Ks—9 sheep, 161	1.50
Rhine Bros—Washington Co Ks—26 sheep 108	1.50
K Drake—Clay Co Ks—5 sheep, 150	1.25
Wherry Bros.—Jewell Co Ks—23 steers,1051	6.25
Horace Thompson Est—Wabaunsee Co Ks—57 strs,1214	6.15
Hugh Wigginton—Thomas Co Ks—19 steers, 993	6.00
Wherry Bros—Jewell Co Ks—80 steers, 1220	6.00
John Larson—Riley Co Ks—5 steers, 936	5.75
Andrew Swenson—Saline Co Ks—14 steers, 1306	5.75
J B Devane—Dickinson Co Ks—20 cattle, 723	5.55
Hugh Wigginton—Thomas Co Ks—12 hfrs, 937	5.60
Gretna S A—Phillips Co Ks—6 steers, 943	5.50
W S Swart—Henry Co Mo—8 steers 981	5.50
Howard Good—Jefferson Co Ks—10 yrlgs, 685	5.50
Gretna S A—Phillips Co Ks—7 steers, 985	5.35
Wherry Bros—Jewell Co Ks—6 steers 9,92	5.25
Oberle Bros—Osage Co Ks—22 yrlgs, 789	5.25
John Larson—Riley Co Ks—9 yrlgs, 801	5.25
H F Ziebell—Dickinson Co Ks—13 yrlgs, 515	5.25
Ed Hoffmeister—Norton Co Ks—12 steers, 1024	5.10
Gretna Ship Assn—Phillips Co Ks—10 yrlgs, 746	5.10
Ernest George—Pottawatomie Co Ks—6 yrlgs, 713	5.10
Marion Dodder—Osage Co Ks—12 yrlgs, 810	5.00
Mary Tofts—Wabaunsee Co Ks—7 heifers 698	5.00
Gretna Ship Assn—Phillips Co Ks—4 steers, 780	5.00
Dick Ohlmeier—Miami Co Ks—8 yrlgs, 691	5.00
R W Rhea—Woodson Co Ks—34 yrlgs, 656	4.85
Arlo V Warrington—Scott Co Ks—22 steers, 910	4.75
J P Bush—Henry Co Mo—7 hfrs, 630	4.75
F E Zucher—Ottawa Co Ks—8 heifers, 738	4.50
James Pogue—Ottawa Co Ks—23 steers, 946	4.50
J G Pogue—Ottawa Co Ks—31 steers, 809	4.35
W H Wheat—Woods Co Okla—6 cfs, 383	4.00
Geo W Lawhead—Linn Co Ks—6 steers, 853	3.85
S E Hough—Henry Co Mo—17 yrgs, 662	3.75
W H Wheat—Woods Co Okla—10 steers 559	3.65
A M Klenda—Marion Co Ks—8 steers, 566	3.25
W H Wheat—Woods Co Okla—11 steers, 850	3.25
F O Unwin—Major Co Okla—39 steers, 831	3.00
Stafford Co S A—Stafford Co Ks—6 hfrs, 516	3.00
Paul Wood—Chase Co Ks—5 cattle, 1172	2.60
Stafford Co S A—Stafford Co Ks—9 steers, 842	2.25
A M Klenda—Marion Co Ks—5 steers, 562	2.25
Stafford Co S A—Stafford Co Ks—5 cattle 832	2.00
Stafford Co S A—Stafford Co Ks—7 cattle, 1000	1.50

F. U. MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. EXPLAINS POSITION IN LETTER

The following letter was sent to all agents of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. of Kansas:

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF KANSAS, SALINA KANSAS

July 1, 1933.

To All Agents:

In the June 8th, 1933 issue of the "National Underwriter", the following article appeared:

"Des Moines, June 7.—Receivership for the Farmers Union Mutual of Des Moines, Iowa, is asked in a petition filed in Polk County district court by O. C. McBurney, Mahaska County farmer. The complainant alleges the company is insolvent and unable to pay its debts. He alleges that the company has paid him but $793.97 of a fire loss claim adjusted in November last for $2,575.87.

W. E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Ill., is president. Other officers include John Chalmers, president of the Iowa Farmers Holiday Association, vice president; W. R. Crouse, Des Moines, secretary and treasurer, and Milo Reno, president of the National Farmers Holiday Association, director.

"In its report to the insurance partment as of Dec. 31, it listed assets $406,614.00. Surplus was given as $18,728.25. The report listed unpaid fire claims at $55,177.39.

"According to the commissioner of insurance, the company was directed to write no new business after Dec. 10 last, until further order. During 1932 the company sustained heavy losses and has paid Iowa losses only 25 per cent pending an attempt to build up its shattered fortunes. The company operates in Iowa, Illinois and North Dakota."

This is to advise you that our company, the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas, Home office, Salina, Kansas, is in no way connected with the above named company and has not reinsured any of its business. Some representatives of other fire insurance companies, who have no regard for the truth, have circulated the report that the above article refers to our company.

If you hear rumors of any kind concerning our company, please try and trace them to their source and ask for proof of the statements that were made.

We have many loyal, trustworthy men on our agency force, and the company is relying on these men to go to the front and defend the company if necessary.

Very truly yours,
Farmers Union Mutual Ins. Co.
By: W. J. Spencer, President

AFTER MEETINGS BROUGHT UP MANY IMPORTANT TOPICS

(continued from page 1)

The Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations went on record with a strong resolution asking that where this is attempted, the case should be subject to review by the local county committee and that it have authority to adjust the matter.

Against Unfair Garnishment

Another matter brought up for discussion was the matter of garnishment of the benefits to pay past due debts. It was the opinion of all present that this mater must be worked out in some way to protect the man who is entitled to the benefits in consideration of his signing the agreement to curtail his acreage.

Various members and leaders discussed different phases of the new law, indicating that it is uppermost in the minds of Kansas agriculture, and indicating further that virtually all classes of people are willing to cooperate to the fullest extent to see that the administration of the law is effective.

Loan Provisions Lame

One of the matters discussed at the meeting of the board of directors of the Kansas Farmers Union had to do with the loan provisions of the Agricutural Act. It was pointed out that various farmers who are in need of loans have been unable to obtain them. It appears that only those farmers who are well to do are able to furnish sufficient security for their applications to meet with favor by those who have authority to make the loans, leaving those who have the most urgent need for loans unable to obtain them.

The state board also passed a resolotion expressing deep appreciation of the work done by R. J. Laubengayer, publisher of the Salina Journal, who has cooperated heartily from the beginning with the Farmers Union and other farm organizations in placing in operation a plan which will bring millions of dollars cash benefits to Kansas farmers this year.

WALLACE SPEAKS FROM THE HEART

Nobody can doubt the high idealism and great human sympathy with which Secretary Wallace has set about administering the great experiment of the new Farm Bill. Fortunately for the country, he combines his high idealism with an intensely practical mind. The Farm Emergency Act is frankly an experiment, he declares.

"It is our first great adventure in the direction of social inventiveness," he writes picturesquely in the current issue of The Country Home. "Our children, looking back, may smile at it, just as today we smile when we remember models of the first automobile. Everyone who is 30 years old can remember those first crude models, snorting along the roads. Compare those models with the 1933 models, and you will see how fast we can make progress, once we put our minds to it." Such is his idea of the possibilities of the legislation which has just been set in motion on behalf of the farmer. The results he believes, will benefit not only the farmer, but the whole nation.

"No one can deny," writes Secretary Wallace in the same frank discussion of the new law, "that the present division of reward between those who grow food and those who process, handle and sell it, has been inequitable. I hope that in time we will get away from huddling great masses of population into cities. I look to a time when we shall see people of all callings living as neighbors to farmers, out where there is room to live. This will enliven rural life and shorten distribution costs. With things as they are, the legitimate carrying and service charges of food distribution are so high that it is easy to give figures on the spread and inflame people at both ends into thinking that they are being cheated right and left. I do not want to do that. But I do want to show that these spreads have become intolerable."

CONWAY SPRINGS IS WELL REPRESENTED

One of the many communities well represented at the Wallace meeting in Salina last Wednesday was the Conway Springs neighborhood. Ben Rice, a Farmers Union leader from Conway Springs, was kind enough to furnish this paper with a list of men who attended the Salina meeting from that community. Farmers Union members in the list were: George M. Pillsbury, John Orr, W. H. Reynolds, H. R. Staley, Fred C. Orr, Ed Hamilton, Ed Small, Ben Rice and Lewis M. Knight. The last named is also county agent for Sumner county.

Bankers present with the Conway Springs delegation were Homer B. Hunt and Edgar Mathes. Others were C. C. Smith, grain dealer; L. N Hollowell, merchant, George Duncan and A. G. Small.

HELD JEWELL CITY MEETING

Two hundred fifty farmers and business men and women, coming from several different communities, gathered at Jewell City Saturday evening to hear Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, explain the new wheat plan as it relates to the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Mr. Ward traced the development of legislation and legislative efforts which finally culminated in this Act. He traced the part the Farmers Union and other farm organizations have had in bringing about this favorable legislation. Then he appealed to farmers to join their own militant farm organization in order to support the efforts that are being made.

Intense interest and a healthy desire to cooperate were evident among those who attended the meeting.

CLASSIFIED ADS

EPILEYSY—EPILEPTICS! Detroit lady finds complete relief for husband. Specialists, home — abroad, failed. Nothing to sell. All letters answered. Mrs. Geo. Dempster, Apt.G 6900 Lafayette Blvd., West Detroit, Mich.

PULLETS—COCKERELS. White Giants; Black Giants, Buff Minorcas.—The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Ks.

Farmers Union Royalty Company Shallow Test Starts; Deep Test Drilling Below 3,000 Feet

Shallow test on the Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company tract in McPherson county is rigged up and starting immediately. This well should be completed in ten or twelve days.

The deep test is drilling below 3,000 feet. While the chat failed to produce, this is not significant. It is the consensus of opinion of all operators in the field, based on experience, that where the chat is found high and fails to produce, some one of the FOUR lower formations will produce. In our test the chat was found 45 feet high.

Major companies interested in this block much prefer production in the lower levels. The chat is seldom long lived, while the formations below—the Viola, Hunton, Wilcox and Siliceous—produce some of the greatest gushers in this territory, and these will STICK.

Record time has been made on this test to date. All expenss are being paid by the Clum Drilling Company, and major organizations.

Many members of The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company have already purchased oil, if, as, and when produced from this property, at ten cents a barrel. Others have bought $100.00 worth at fifteen cents on the dollar. This is a cracking good speculation with two tests now drilling and action every moment.

Think of it! A chance on a shallow test in a few days, and FOUR deep pay sands a few hundred feet ahead, any one or more of which might produce a gusher.

Don't be too late. Send your order at once.

All orders should be mailed to

G. E. CREITZ, Trustee
Farmers' Union Insurance Bldg.,
SALINA, KANSAS

Take your choice of these contracts:

CUT OUT THIS ORDER BLANK AND MAIL IN WITH YOUR REMITTANCE NOW

No. 1.

C. E. CREITZ,
Farmers Union Insurance Bldg.,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Sir:

I hereby purchase.....barrels of oil out of one hundred twenty-five thousand (125,000) barrels at TEN CENTS, per barrel, if, as and when produced from a one-quarter undivided working interest in and to a certain oil and gas lease dated the 7th day of January, 1933 and recorded the 19th day of January, 1933 in the office of the register of deeds at McPherson, McPherson County, Kansas, covering the following described land, to wit:

East one-half of the northwest one-quarter of section twelve, township eighteen south, Range four west;

and enclose the sum of.....dollars ($.....) in payment therefor.

It is understood and agreed that the undersigned purchaser of said oil shall not be liable in any manner for any of the cost of the development or operation of said property.

It is further understood and agreed that G. E. Creitz of Salina, Kansas, shall act as trustee, without compensation, to market said oil and to distribute the proceeds thereof pro rata to the purchasers of said oil upon demand. The trustee may deduct from the moneys received only the actual expense of distributing said funds.

ACCEPTED:..... 193.....

.....
Trustee

.....
Purchaser

Make all checks payable to G. E. Creitz, Trustee.

CUT OUT THIS ORDER BLANK AND MAIL IN WITH YOUR REMITTANCE NOW

No. 2.

C. E. CREITZ,
Farmers Union Insurance Bldg.,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Sir:

I hereby purchase $.....worth of oil to be paid me out of the first One Hundred Thousand Dollars worth of oil marketed, only if, as, and when produced from a one-fourth undivided working interest in and to a certain oil and gas lease dated the 7th day of January, 1933 and recorded on the 19th day of January in the office of register of deeds at McPherson, McPherson county, Kansas, covering the following described land, towit:

The East Half of the Northwest Quarter, Section Twelve (12), Township Eighteen (18) South, Range Four (4) west;

and I enclose the sum of.....dollars ($.....) which is fifteen percent (15%) of the above amount and is payment in full thereof.

It is understood and agreed that the undersigned purchaser of said oil shall not be liable in any manner for any of the cost of the development or operation of said property.

It is further understood and agreed that G. E. Creitz of Salina, Kansas, shall act as trustee, without compensation, to market said oil and to distribute the proceeds thereof pro rata to the purchasers of said oil upon demand. The trustee may deduct from the moneys received only the actual expense of distributing said funds.

ACCEPTED:..... 193.....

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Trustee

.....
Purchaser

Make all checks payable to G. E. Creitz, Trustee.