



# The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

NUMBER 48

VOLUME XXV

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1932

## LEADERS OF OTHER INDUSTRIES KNOW FARMS MUST REVIVE

President Ward, in Radio Address, Tells of Conference Wherein Industrial Leaders Declared Agriculture Must Be Saved

### OUTLINE LEGISLATION

Pleads for Frazier Bill, Cost of Production, Revision of Monetary System, in Order that Farmers May Regain Prosperity

Business men representing some of the largest industries in the country recently came before a conference of farm leaders gathered from different parts of the country and frankly stated that their institutions were in a state of collapse and could fail unless agriculture is revived and the farmer given a living price for his products, declared C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, in a talk over WIBW, Topeka, last Thursday evening. Mr. Ward stated he was present at the conference mentioned.

At the beginning of his remarks, Mr. Ward mentioned the fact that for some time we have been hearing that prosperity is "just around the corner" yet we still have millions of unemployed. Agriculture, among other industries, is prostrate. Farmers are without buying power. With corn selling around 10 cents per bushel, wheat around 25 cents, hogs three cents and under, the time has come in the trend of events when the bitter experience which the farmer has been going through for a dozen or more years has caught up with business of every type all over the country. Our problem not only concerns agriculture, but touches the well being and security of every boy and girl and man and woman in the whole country, declared Mr. Ward. He continued:

"How is business to be revived and our factories set in motion that these millions of unemployed may go back to work? In my judgment this problem cannot be solved altogether from building from the top down. Through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, much help has been had, but at best this program is only an emergency one and fails to reach a point where the masses of our people are directly benefited. It's all right to give financial assistance to our banks if credit can be used in a profitable manner, but we cannot borrow ourselves into prosperity; neither can we continue to receive credit, and produce at a loss, and solve this problem.

"The railroads have been the beneficiaries of large sums of money from the government, but even the railroads cannot be made self-sustaining unless the fundamental and basic industry of our nation is revived and put on its feet. We must begin at the grass roots.

"The farmers of our country, who in round numbers, represent about one-fourth of our population, are at a point where they can scarcely pay their taxes, and their necessary overhead, to say nothing about interest payments on debts which they may owe. Millions of home owners in our towns and cities can't make their interest payments and pay their taxes when they're out of jobs. They cannot even buy the necessities of life. In my judgment, there are three or four fundamental issues that our government should reckon with during the short session of congress. The election is over and all this barnstorming is at an end. The American people are going to demand of our political leaders that they make good their promises of the recent campaign.

"In as much as most of our citizens admit that the welfare of agriculture is essential to a general recovery, I wish at this time to mention two or three issues which in my judgment should be enacted into law at the coming congress.

## FARMERS UNION AGAIN TO HANDLE ALL TWINE OUTPUT

All Twine Manufactured in Kansas State Penitentiary to be Handled through Farmers Union Jobbing Association

### CONTRACT RENEWED

Association Sold 3,000,000 Pounds During 1932 and Saved Kansas Farmers Much Money; Other Organizations to Benefit

The binder twine produced in the Kansas state penitentiary and marketed during 1932 will be handled through the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, according to an announcement made this week by Harry E. Witham, manager of the Association. The contract recently completed between the Kansas Board of Administration and the Jobbing Association is in effect a renewal of the contract which was in effect last year.

The entire output of the Kansas twine factory at Lansing was handled last year through the Jobbing Association in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Kansas officials, and at a distinct saving to Kansas farmers. It was the first time all the twine from the penitentiary had all been used during the year. The total amount handled by the Jobbing Association was 3,000,000 pounds during 1932. That was an increase of 500,000 lbs. over the previous year.

The handling of the twine through the Jobbing Association is purely cooperative. Savings affected are passed on to the farmer who buys the twine.

### BOON TO PRODUCERS

Mr. O. W. Schell, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery at Colony, Kansas, and secretary-treasurer of the Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Association, with creamery plants in Colony and Wamego, spoke recently over radio station WIBW, Topeka, and outlined the purely cooperative program under which the Farmers Union plants are now operating. Mr. Schell said in part:

Mr. Schell's Address  
We are grateful for this good opportunity to present over the air to the cream producers of Kansas a real cooperative program which is being launched at this time. Before entering upon a discussion of this program, I would like to speak briefly concerning the nature and service of cooperative associations and the application of cooperation to the business of farming, and see wherein the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery & Produce association has been of value to the Cream Producers of this state.

Success in farming depends upon efficient production and efficient marketing. Unless the farmer can produce at a reasonable cost crops of the kind and quality desired by the market no system of marketing will make his farming operations successful. On the other hand, no matter how efficient the farmer may be as a producer, he can not be successful unless his crops are marketed efficiently. Production and marketing therefore, are not separate activities, but are two closely related departments of the business of farming. Until recent years the farmer has given attention to only one department of his business, that of production. There has been such complete divorcement of production and marketing in no other industry has production been carried on with such complete disregard of the needs and capacity of the market. Consequently, the

(continued on page 4)

## FARMERS UNION AGAIN TO HANDLE ALL TWINE OUTPUT

All Twine Manufactured in Kansas State Penitentiary to be Handled through Farmers Union Jobbing Association

### CONTRACT RENEWED

Association Sold 3,000,000 Pounds During 1932 and Saved Kansas Farmers Much Money; Other Organizations to Benefit

The binder twine produced in the Kansas state penitentiary and marketed during 1932 will be handled through the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, according to an announcement made this week by Harry E. Witham, manager of the Association. The contract recently completed between the Kansas Board of Administration and the Jobbing Association is in effect a renewal of the contract which was in effect last year.

The entire output of the Kansas twine factory at Lansing was handled last year through the Jobbing Association in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Kansas officials, and at a distinct saving to Kansas farmers. It was the first time all the twine from the penitentiary had all been used during the year. The total amount handled by the Jobbing Association was 3,000,000 pounds during 1932. That was an increase of 500,000 lbs. over the previous year.

The handling of the twine through the Jobbing Association is purely cooperative. Savings affected are passed on to the farmer who buys the twine.

### MORE NEXT WEEK ON CREAMERY PROGRAM

In this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer appears a copy of a radio talk by O. W. Schell of the Farmers Union Creamery. Another article deals with the resignation of A. W. Seamans from the management of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association, and with the good work he has done.

Next week, this paper will carry further particulars regarding the present program being developed by the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery. It will be a further explanation of the things Mr. Schell's radio talk deals with. Watch for it because this new purely cooperative program is one of much importance to the entire cooperative movement in Kansas.

As was the case last year, the same privileges are extended through the Jobbing Association to other farm organizations as are enjoyed by the Farmers Union.

The quality of the twine is entirely up to the standard requirements of any Sisal twine. Laboratory tests and re-search work are being carried on in order to keep the quality up to the highest standard possible. The twine has been giving entire satisfaction at all times, and that will continue to be the case.

The price at which the twine will sell this coming season has not been determined as yet. However, it will be as low as possible, and the matter of cost will be the determining factor in this regard.

Farmers should see that their cooperative dealers get in touch with the Jobbing Association as soon as possible in order that orders may be taken care of.

## FARM GROUPS OF KANSAS LAY PLANS FARM LEGISLATION

Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations Held Meeting in Topeka Last Week, and Map Work for Winter

### ADOPT RESOLUTIONS

Moratorium on Farm Indebtedness, Improvement of Monetary System, Favorable Tax Legislation, are Considered

Again the farm organizations of Kansas have shown their ability to work together for the common good of Kansas farmers. The executive board of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, headed by Ralph Snyder, of the Kansas Farm Bureau, met in Topeka on Wednesday, November 23, and discussed plans looking toward favorable legislation, both at Topeka in the sessions of the Kansas legislature, and in Washington when the Congress convenes.

The meeting went on record as favoring "a reasonable moratorium on principal payments on farm indebtedness and a permanent reduction in interest rates comparable to farm income."

Another resolution favored retaining the agricultural marketing act "and so amend it as to insure the benefits of the protective tariff on that part of the products consumed at home." A third resolution urged "a change in our monetary system and the administration thereof that will insure a medium of exchange that will enable the business of the country to

flow normally in its natural channels and obviate the paradoxical situation of breadlines formed between walls of wheat."

The resolutions were adopted by executive committee members of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, the Kansas Farmers Union, the Kansas Co-operative Grain Dealers, the Kansas State Grange, and other organizations. Ralph Snyder, Cal Ward and L. E. Webb, presidents, respectively, of the Farm Bureau, Farmers Union, and Kansas Co-operative Grain Dealers Assn., were appointed as a committee to select a farm legislative agent for the next session of the Kansas legislature.

The farm organizations will ask the legislature to adopt a state graduated income tax adequate to relieve the burden on general property and also will ask that the present exemption from tax of gasoline used for farm purposes be continued. The executive board will meet again December 17 to formulate a detailed program.

### REX LEAR ON WIBW

"How Safe is Life Insurance?" will be the subject of a talk by Rex Lear, Kansas manager of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. Which he will deliver over radio station WIBW, Topeka, on Thursday evening of this week. The Farmers Union half-hour period will begin at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The subject is one of much interest to all Kansas farmers and all who read this notice are urged to tune in.

## RESIGNATION OF MR. SEAMANS HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED

After Long Time of Service in Farmers Union Marketing Work, Popular Leader is Out of Organization He Helped Build

An announcement which will be received with much regret by Farmers Union members all over the state of Kansas, as well as in other states, is to the effect that A. W. Seamans, for many years a leader in cooperative marketing in Kansas Farmers Union circles, has resigned from the management of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association. This action takes him out of the cooperative work, for the present at least.

Mr. Seamans is at present in his home in Kansas City, Kansas, recovering from a siege of illness. His thousands of friends are hoping for his speedy recovery. He has made no announcement as to his future activities. It is to be hoped he will re-enter Farmers Union work in some form in Kansas.

Mr. Seamans' influence on the development of cooperative marketing in Kansas, as carried on by Farmers Union activities, will long outlive him. He is known and loved by the Farmers Union leaders and by the membership in general, for his untiring efforts to build up cooperation among farmers in all lines of endeavor. He has worked unceasingly and has asked for no personal glory. His entire being has been wrapped up in the advancement of cooperative marketing and in the development of the Farmers Union. He is yet a young man, but his contributions to the upbuilding of the Kansas Farmers Union and of cooperation among farmers in general exceed those of many older leaders.

Mr. Seamans was born on a farm in Sauk county, Wisconsin. Dairying has been of much importance in his life. The Seamans family for many generations has been interested in the dairying industry.

While still a boy, Mr. Seamans came to Kansas City where he secured employment with different commercial concerns. Then he went

(continued on page 2)

## WASHINGTON CO. FARMERS UNION OFFERS PRIZES

Locals with Largest Paid Up Membership at Beginning of Year will Receive Cash Bonuses; Notice is Published

### OTHERS WILL FOLLOW

Membership Now Sees Value of Full Strength Organization at Very Beginning of Year; Interest is Intense

Washington County Farmers Union has announced cash prizes to be awarded to the locals within the county having the largest paid up membership recorded on state secretary's books on January 5, 1933. Washington County Farmers Union folks are always wide awake and anxious to cooperate in every way possible, as is manifested by this contest which is to be put on in that county. This action on the part of the Washington County Farmers Union is a fine lead for other organizations to follow. If all county organizations and Farmers Union locals will show this same aggressively cooperative spirit, the success of the December drive for a full strength membership on the first of the year is assured.

Mr. J. T. Poland, Washington County Farmers Union secretary, has authorized the Kansas Union Farmer to publish a notice relative to the membership drive and contest in that county. The notice reflects the spirit of the Farmers Union in that county. It should be read by every reader of this paper, and should be discussed at all local and county Farmers Union meetings. It follows:

To the Farmers Union Locals of Washington County:  
As our state Farmers Union officials have asked for Membership Drive for the month of December, the Executive Committee of the Washington County Farmers Union will pay the following premiums of \$5, \$3 and \$2 to the Locals of Washington County having the largest paid up membership for the year 1932 recorded on the state secretary's books on January 5, 1933.

Since we have a short session of our National Congress, and since our own state legislature meets this winter, there will be many important questions to consider before them that will mean much benefit to agriculture. So let's get behind our National and State Farmers Union officials with numbers that will count.

LET'S GO.  
J. T. Poland, County Secretary.  
Action is Started

Thus the December Drive for Farmers Union membership in Kansas is taking definite form. As shown in the above published notice, the membership and the leaders in the different communities are seeing the necessity of a full strength membership at the first of the year, if we as farmers are to hope for the legislation we need.

This is not a matter of sentiment with Kansas farmers. It is a matter of common sense and dollars and cents. Kansas farmers will save much more than the price of Farmers Union membership in the matter of exemption from gasoline tax alone, for that gasoline used in operating farm machinery. This exemption of farmers from this tax will be fought vigorously by interests which are not friendly to farmers. Kansas farmers, therefore, must be represented in Topeka, at the coming session of the state legislature. Representation to be effective must be organized representation, and the Farmers Union offers just that.

Cost of production legislation will be up for consideration in the coming sessions of Congress. Legislation that will benefit Agriculture will be fought

(continued on page 2)

# A GRAND PRIZE

is to be given by the KANSAS FARMERS UNION and the KANSAS UNION FARMER to some County Farmers Union. The value of this prize will equal or exceed

## \$50.00

### A SECOND PRIZE

from the same source is to go to some other County Farmers Union, and the value of this Prize will equal or exceed

## \$30.00

### HOW TO WIN THESE PRIZES:

First, the county officers call a meeting of the various local Presidents and Secretaries, and any other Farmers Union leaders they want. Work out the most effective plans possible, providing for an intensive campaign in which every farmer in the entire county will be called upon and urged to join his own class organization.

Second, keep everlastingly at it.

Third, it is possible to set up local prizes or county prizes, as has been done in Washington County, and as other counties are preparing to do.

Fourth, keep hammering away, and don't get discouraged.

Fifth, keep in mind the fact that the prizes, though highly desirable, are not as important as the increased membership. This is a proposition of your own, in which you cannot lose.

### BASIS OF AWARDS:

THE FIRST PRIZE will go to the county which, on JANUARY 31, 1933, has the largest percentage of its farmers, as shown by the latest census report, paid up in the Kansas Farmers Union. Reports recorded on the state Farmers Union secretary's books, and reports which are postmarked on or before January 31, 1933, will be counted in this contest.

THE SECOND PRIZE will be awarded to the county which shows the greatest percentage increase for 1933 membership over 1932 membership, according to the state Farmers Union secretary's books, on reports mailed on or before January 31, 1933. Counties, however, with less than 25 members paid up for 1932 are not eligible. Such counties may bring their 1932 membership up to 25, and then enter contest.

### START RIGHT NOW

If your county Union does not meet regularly right away, it will be advantageous for the county President to call a special meeting of the local officers immediately, in order to get this campaign under way.

If a regular meeting is scheduled soon, special emphasis should be placed on this campaign, and a full attendance should be worked for. This matter should be discussed fully in every local and county meeting.

IF THERE IS NO COUNTY ORGANIZATION in your county, you are NOT barred from the contest. The contest is on percentage or percentage increase of farmers or members and not on number of locals.

THE MAIN THING is to get started promptly. There is a distinct advantage in getting as many members in December as possible.

Further details of the contest will be published from week to week in the Kansas Union Farmer. Progress of the different counties will also be published.

LET'S GO!

## Defends Allotment Plan

Since discussions relative to the proposed allotment plan of practical interest at this time to Kansas farmers, the Kansas Union Farmer takes pleasure in reprinting an editorial dealing with this subject, from the Salina Journal, a Kansas newspaper which is fighting for a square deal for Kansas farmers. The editorial appears under the heading, "Absurd Attack on Allotment Plan." It follows:

Robert Sterling, editor of the Northwestern Miller, is putting on an aggressive campaign against the domestic allotment plan. Sterling does not express the views of the milling interests, but is trying to mould them. He never has indicated any interest in behalf of the farmer; so his statements can be discounted more or less. The only damaging factor is that some millers will be too lazy to think through this farm legislation themselves and will let men like Sterling or the Chicago Board of Trade do their thinking. The milling and grain interests certainly should not have any serious objections to the allotment plan. The grain would be marketed through the regular channels and there would be no difference in the procedure than in the present marketing of grain. The miller would not have to pay any of the tax, as the allotment would be added to the cost of the product.

Where some of the millers and the Chicago grain dealers are likely to be shortsighted is that the fight against this farm legislation may develop a strenuous demand from agriculture

for legislation much more radical and damaging to the grain and milling trade. Already there has been a plan proposed by Mr. Peterson, leading farm expert of western Canada, to organize the four wheat exporting countries into a pool to control within each of these countries the domestic and export sale of wheat and flour. The Journal is opposed to a socialistic plan of this sort, but if the milling and grain trade continue to try to prevent anything worth while being developed for agriculture they are likely to incur enough ill will to make possible something more drastic. Salina millers and the leading thinkers on the Salina board of trade are giving fair consideration to the allotment plan and most of them have endorsed it as the soundest piece of legislation yet proposed.

Sterling claims that the price of wheat land would rise out of proportion to all other land and there would be a mad scramble to put every available acre into wheat. It is, of course, evident that he does not understand the bill, or else he is incapable or too prejudiced to give it a fair analysis. The plan would be operative only when wheat was below the pre-war level, and it would be inoperative after it reached that level. He also claims that this bill would increase the cost of flour to the consumer too much. If the pre-war price of wheat is too high then there would be very little future for agriculture. He claims that the increase in the price of bread would promote the sale of corn bread.

(continued on page 2)

## Kinney Holds Meetings

A. M. Kinney, former secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, has been appearing before a number of audiences throughout Kansas recently under the auspices of the Kansas Farm Bureau, and in the interests of all farm organization, and has been instrumental in influencing groups of farmers to adopt resolutions endorsing the Agricultural Marketing Act and its subsidiaries.

A report of a meeting held at Altamont, Kansas, last week, appearing in the Parsons Sun, tells that a meeting there adopted a resolution urging congressmen and senators from Kansas to "use every means in their power to retain the Agricultural Market act and all the national cooperatives set up under it on the statute books, with any amendments introduced by the national farm organization." The report continues: "This action followed a speech in support of the Farmers National Grain Corporation by A. M. Kinney, former secretary-treasurer of the Farmers Union. Mr. Kinney used plain words in dealing with the subject of the National Grain Corporation association. He made the subject clear to all who heard him. Mr. Kinney said that the National is made up of 23 cooperative terminal organizations or all but one in the United States, which tells how well it is working. It came into being after President Coolidge had twice vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill that was designed to give relief to agriculture. Then representatives of 27 of these terminal organizations met in Chicago

and agreed on this plan of selling grain.

"It was made possible to do this by the Agricultural Marketing act and all grain is handled at a total of less than 1 cent per bushel cost he said. In the three years since the organization of the National association, the discount between the price of cash wheat and the December option has narrowed down to about 6 cents per bushel instead of the former 15 cents or more and this difference goes directly to the producer, according to Mr. Kinney. At present, he said, wheat is 80¢ per bushel in Chicago above the world price at Liverpool.

"Mr. Kinney said that more than one-third of farm products were marketed through cooperatives and this was why private concerns were fighting them so desperately. Mr. Kinney told of a meeting of representatives of these concerns, five years ago this month at Chicago, where they raised \$1,200,000 to fight the movement they could see coming. Mr. Kinney charged that there was a radio station in Omaha constantly making attacks on the National at this time.

"They mention salaries first and Mr. Kinney went on to say that the salary of George Milnor, head of the National is \$50,000 per year, but that the directors felt they must have a man who knew the grain business from one end to the other and that private concerns were paying their presidents as much and some more, and that the National committee feels it was justified since it has made the

(continued on page 2)



## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

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

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

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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

### NATIONAL OFFICERS

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

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. P. Lambertson, Fairview, Kansas  
Joe Plummer, Akron, Colorado  
E. H. Everson, Yankton, South Dakota  
C. M. Rogers, Indianola, Iowa  
Fritz Schultheiss, Prairie Farm, Wisconsin

### KANSAS OFFICIALS

C. A. Ward, President, Salina, Kans.  
M. L. Beckman, Vice President, Clay Center, Kansas  
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Salina, Kans.  
John Frost, Conductor, Blue Rapids, Kans.

### DIRECTORS

B. E. Winchester, Stafford, Kans.  
Henry Jamison, Quinter, Kansas  
Ross Palenske, Alma, Kans.  
John Fengel, Lincolnville, Kans.  
F. C. Gerstenberger, Blue Mound, Kans.

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

FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony and Wakeeney, Kansas.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kans. G. W. Hobbs, General Manager.

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

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

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

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

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

### FARMERS UNION MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1932

### ANOTHER WAR TO WIN

The United States has been engaged in several wars, and in every one of them, we as a nation have given a good account of ourselves. We have proved to the enemy and to the world at large that our man power is unexcelled. Our soldiers and sailors always have acquitted themselves with honor and with glory, and have always brought victory.

Most of these soldiers and sailors have come from the rural homes of America. Those who have arisen to positions of high military rank have come largely from country homes. Most of the fighting men who have won wars for the United States have been country boys—youths who deserted the plow temporarily to come to the aid of their country, or country boys who were taken out of schools or colleges to answer the call to arms.

The fighting spirit of the American farmers, then, has been well established. In fighting for the honor of the United States, they have, of course, been fighting for their own interests—indirectly. Other interests, however, have benefited more directly than have the farmers. Other interests always are in on the spoils. They accept the aid of the farmer class, but have a tendency to tell the farmers to "go jump in the lake" when benefits are being distributed.

Now there is a war in progress. No flags are flying and no drums are beating. There is no reward of advertised heroism being flaunted to excite us. But there is a war on. We are not the kind of "patriots" who fight only to be spectacular.

This war we are now engaged in is of more direct concern to the American farmer than any war the United States ever has engaged in. It will determine whether the farmer class of people are to remain free and independent—or rather to regain their freedom and independence—or whether agriculture as a class shall be subservient to the other classes which are organized.

### Organization Will Win It

This is a war which is not being fought with guns or other weapons of offense or defense, which kill and destroy. It is being fought with ORGANIZATION. The objective we are fighting for is not to take cities or to annex more territory. Instead, the objective is legislation

that is equitable and just.

The winning of this war could be a simple matter for the farmers. All in the world that is necessary is more complete ORGANIZATION among farmers.

The Farmers Union offers the basis for this organization. If in Kansas we had 50,000 members in the Farmers Union instead of less than 10,000, our battles here would be won. The enemy would fold up their tents and give up. There would be no question as to whether or not the farmers would be free and independent, economically. They could demand and receive legislation that would put them on an equal footing with any other class. They could rid themselves of the unjust and unequal burden of taxation which they now bear. They would have much to say about the marketing of their products. They could receive cost of production plus a living profit. They could eliminate unfair discrimination which now exists against them. They would collectively be a power which other classes would have to recognize.

### Need Definite Action

We will not win this war—this class war—by cussing the enemies and pointing out their unfair practices and tactics. We are not telling them anything they do not already know when we tell them they are not doing right. They know it. They know they are taking advantage of the farmers, and they will continue to do so, so long as the farmers fail to organize and effectively demand their rights.

We will win this war by our own positive action, and that matter is checked right back to each one of us. Each farmer has started to do his part toward his class self-preservation when he joins forces with his neighbors by joining the Farmers Union. He is doing still more for the cause when he influences his neighbors to join, in case they have not already done so.

### Easy to Enlist

Recognizing that numbers represent strength, the Farmers Union organization has made it easier than it ever has been before to join the Farmers Union. Such impediments as the initiation fee and payment of back dues have been cleared away, so that by the payment of 1933 dues a farmer becomes a full-fledged member of his own organization. With this condition existing, and with the very ap-

parent necessity of organization as a means of agricultural self-preservation, there should be a flood of membership rolling in. Surely, no self-respecting farmer will stand in his own light and prevent the success of his own class by failure to join forces with his own organization.

### Further Inducement

In order to augment this tide of membership which must come soon if it is fully effective, the Kansas Farmers Union has gone a step further, and is offering substantial rewards to groups in the various counties who make the best showings in new memberships. The reader's attention is called to the announcement on the front page of this issue, relative to this prize contest.

Further particulars of the contest will be forthcoming in future issues of this paper. As pointed out in the announcement, the important thing is for the different groups to get busy at once, and make complete plans for canvassing every farmer in each county.

It is to be remembered that each farmer who is brought in to the Farmers Union is being benefitted, more, perhaps, than he will realize at first. There are larger prizes at stake than the \$50 or \$30 prizes. The good that will come to each farmer because of a powerful organization will greatly overshadow the value represented in the contest prizes.

Let us remember that we are at war, and that membership or organization will win it.

### PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

### IS THE FARMERS UNION WORTH WHILE?

During these days of extreme anxiety everyone is having his trials. Not only are individuals struggling for an existence but groups of various types throughout the country are tremendously bothered as to what the next day or week will bring forth.

The time has come and is here when almost everybody is sympathizing with everybody. Truly this depression has been a melting pot when it comes to blending minds and opinions. Leaders in all walks of life have come down tremendously from high positions and rank, and are asking our most humble citizens for a solution of our economic ills.

The Farmers Union has been plugging along over a period of years in an attempt to make the condition of the farmer and of our people in general better. Has it paid? Has it been worth the price for the effort expended? I am sure that every well-thinking man and woman will answer in the affirmative. The farmers, in their backward and negative in their attempt to have a square deal. This is to be accounted for by the fact that farmers, in times past, have felt that each could live to himself and be an individualist.

Over a period of many generations, while this was going on, men who represented business interests observed that it was to their direct benefit to work together and organize their industries. The time has now arrived when more farmers every day are seeing the necessity of banding together if we are to survive in the scramble for equal rights and privileges.

The Farmers Union has preached this program since its beginning. Today competition in all walks of life is so keen that we are forced to unite in an attempt to get a square deal. In finding an answer as to whether the Farmers Union is worth while, it is well to take an inventory. To begin with, we are safe in saying that the indirect benefits have been equal to or greater than the direct benefits we have received. We cannot measure the organization's worth altogether from a dollar and cents standpoint. It is absolutely true that because of organization millions upon millions of dollars have stayed in the farmers' pockets that without organization would be concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few who have sought to exploit the farmers, all of these years. The greatest values are those which are intangible and unseen at the moment. The organized farmers, which represent only about one-third of all

farmers are a constant balancing leverage to keep general conditions somewhat in line.

At the present time the leaders of organized agriculture, not only in our own organization, but in other organizations as well, are being constantly called into conference with other groups in an attempt to work out of the demoralized condition in which we find ourselves. Those of you who read our daily papers will observe that this is true and that we are really on the job, exerting all our ability and energy to find and secure a type of legislation which will help.

If real farm legislation which is worth while is passed at the coming short session of Congress, the credit will belong to the farm organizations and not to the farmers who are unorganized. Ten years ago farm organizations and their leaders were not accredited or appraised very highly. We were looked upon as a sort of an unnecessary evil. We were expected to stay on our farms, produce the necessities of life and attend to our own business. Today conditions have changed. Farm organizations have grown in popularity because of the good they are bringing to society. In altogether too many cases, it is easier for the business man to see this than it is for the farmer himself to see it.

At the present time we are begging and pleading for the farmers of Kansas to join our organization. We are asking our old members to pay their dues for 1933. You have read your paper and know that we have made it as easy as it is humanly possible to do. We have waived the initiation fee and are not even asking you to pay your back dues. All we ask you to do is to start now and pay your dues for 1933. My good people, if we do not grasp this opportunity and double and treble our membership, the responsibility must rest upon all of us.

We fully understand the hard times through which all are going, and the lack of real money to pay bills. On the other hand, we believe that just a little additional planning will put you in possession of enough money to pay your dues. Perhaps you could spend a little less in some non-essential items of entertainment and thereby pay your dues.

We pay our taxes freely because if we don't, our property is advertised and sold. We neglect paying our Farmers Union dues because no one can do anything about it. Will we stand in our own light? I think not.

When the farmers of Kansas have come to a realization of the fact that we must rise up in a mighty army together if we are to have equal rights, then we will pay our dues.

### Plan a Drive—Then Drive

It is impossible for your state officials to call on each one personally. As much as we would like to, this cannot be done. We are appealing to you through the columns of your own paper to call your local and county unions together to plan and make this drive and then, after you have made your plans, be sure and get out and get the job done. You will receive some discouragements but the benefits will far outnumber the failures. At present your Kansas Farmers Union leaders are working untiringly and leaving no stones unturned looking toward the passing in the coming short session of Congress, of legislation which will raise our farm commodity prices, and lower interest rates and thus put us going again.

We are receiving considerable response that causes us to feel that during the next thirty or sixty days you are going to work mightily to bring our membership up to where it belongs. You can do it a lot cheaper than it can be done from this office, so we ask all to get back of our organization and our program and really make it effective.

### DEFENDS ALLOTMENT PLAN

(continued from page 1)

This, of course, is ridiculous, as the millers know that the price of flour has very little bearing on the use of cornmeal. There is less than one cent's worth of flour in a loaf of bread, and the cost of flour is not the deciding factor in the price of bread. The present price of wheat is the lowest it has been in history. If increasing the price of wheat to the pre-war level, which we all know was a low enough price, would tend to cut down the consumption of flour, why is it that at the present low price the per capita consumption of flour is much less than it was during pre-war times? It has been estimated that if the consump-

tion of flour should get back to pre-war basis we would consume from 80 to 100 millions bushels more wheat.

If Sterling is opposed to raising wheat prices to the pre-war level he has no regard for the welfare of agriculture. His objections would insure that agriculture would drift into pauperism. He states that millions of people would vigorously resent turning over these allotment rights to the farmers, inferring the farmers are a group given to complaining, and stating that many thoughtless people are now little concerned over these complaints. Evidently he is one of the thoughtless people to whom he refers.

As President-elect Roosevelt stated in his Boston speech, the unemployed in the east will not get employment until the great purchasing power of the rural districts is re-established. From Sterling's statement it is evident that he is not in accord with this.

Sterling states also that the allotment act is an experiment contrary to all of the economic experiences of history. He seems to overlook the fact that in France, Germany and other European countries wheat is now bringing over \$1.00 per bushel more than the amount received by the American farmer. These prices have been suggested entirely by legislation. Is there any fairness or logic in Sterling's argument that the American consumer cannot afford to pay a 42-cent wheat tariff on his flour when consumers in European countries are today buying bread made out of wheat costing over \$1 per bushel more than our wheat is selling for? The present price of wheat in Europe is higher than the pre-war price set by the proposed bill.

Sterling overlooks, or does not understand, that the real purpose of the allotment act is to control the surplus. The allotment is a reward to those who agree to control production which answers another objection of his, which is that world markets would be closed to the United States on account of dumping. The objection that it would take too many persons to check on the allotment is not serious. It would not cost anything to speak of, as it would require only three men in each county and enough business men would volunteer to serve for nothing to put the plan into effect. Each county would have full control of distribution of its allotment rights and after these rights are established they will be given publicly so that farmers themselves can check in a hurry if anyone is getting more than his fair share of these allotment rights.

There would be no need for the Journal to answer some of Sterling's scolding thoughts if it were not that his position as editor of the Northwestern Miller might give too much weight to his statement and lead people to believe that he is presenting a fair answer to the proposed bill. The best evidence of the inconsistency of Sterling is his objection to raising the price of bread to the consumer. He criticizes the bill that has for its purpose insuring the domestic market to the farmer, while at the same time this very protection is given to the northwest mills. There is now a tariff of over \$2.00 a barrel on flour entering the United States. The millers are getting the full control of the domestic market through the protection of the tariff. If Sterling is so concerned about reducing the cost of bread to the consumers in the east why does he not propose repealing the tariff on flour, which in turn would make Canadian flour available to the eastern consumers at a lower price than the flour being sold by the northwest mills? It is apparent that Sterling is in favor of putting the northwest mills in first rank for a subsidy for themselves and in the first rank against a subsidy for the farmers. These millers would be the first to complain if the flour tariff were repealed. Of course, agriculture has learned not to look to the Sterlings or the Chicago board of trade for help. If these interests were not so self satisfied and selfish they would help build and promote legislation that would be beneficial instead of objecting continually to everything proposed, regardless of its merits.

### LEADERS OF OTHER INDUSTRIES KNOW FARMERS MUST REVIVE

(continued from page 1)

views on this proposed matter of legislation. These letters will help me materially in lining up support in defense of the bill.

**Revamp Monetary System**  
"The second measure I wish to speak about, is a revision of our monetary system. There may be enough money in the country, but in any event there is not enough in circulation and much of it is in hiding. We need an expansion of the currency or possibly an inflation to re-establish confidence, loosen up credit, and bring wealth out of hiding. There's a world of construction work which might well be done. Every farmer, if he had the money, would paint his buildings; he might build some new ones. He would repair his fences. In addition to all of this his machinery is nearly worn out. He needs a new automobile, and probably the family needs new furniture and equipment in the home. With an inflation or expansion of the currency the price level of his commodities would be raised, his buying power would be restored, which in turn would set the factories in motion and unemployed men and women would go back to work."

**Get Cost of Production**  
"Number three: I am for emergency action, which will give the farmer cost of production for his products. In the last session of congress the Norbeck Bill, which was an emergency measure, met favorable action in the senate, but ran up against a snag in the house, because the leadership of the house failed to force the bill out of the Rules Committee. Recent reports indicate that the Norbeck Bill may receive favorable action during the short session. This would give the farmer the world's market plus the benefit of the tariff if it passed. The Farmers Union is going to work vigorously for this emergency measure."

Governor Roosevelt said in substance, in his Topeka speech, that he would favor national legislation that in addition to the world's price would afford a tariff sufficiently high to bring cost of production.

"A world of our farm leaders are tremendously interested in the voluntary domestic allotment plan. This plan, as it now stands, may be a bit cumbersome, but we can make it more practical, and I am for it. It would seek to give the farmer cost of production for the amount of the commodity used in this country. It would have a production feature in it which would be practical and workable. Only the farmers who would approve the plan and sign a contract, would receive its benefits. The farmer who refused to join hands, would market his commodities in the usual way. The processor and the manufacturer would collect the fee and in turn turn it to the government agency, which agency would refund back to the farmer under the provisions of the law. The provisions of the law provide that its administration shall be carried on through local set-ups which would be quite practical. The domestic allotment plan has not only the support of the leaders of organized agriculture, but is receiving more support every day from business men, bankers, and leaders of various other groups all over the country."

"If the short session of congress fails to deal with these fundamental proposals, then the only thing left to do, is for President-elect Roosevelt, upon his inaugural, to call congress together in extraordinary session, to pass emergency and self-sustaining measures which would revive agriculture and business in general, and start us on the upward way again."

### Kansas Farm Bodies Together

"I do not want the members of every farm organization in Kansas to understand and know that your leaders are working hard and fighting vigorously to force these issues through. I have been in a lot of states the past few months, and Kansas is to be congratulated that our farm organizations are working together on these fundamental issues. Because of this fact we have the admiration and support of various other groups of our people not only in our state, but throughout the nation."

"I say tonight that every farmer within the sound of my voice, who is not in a farm organization, is not fair to his neighbor farmer who belongs to a farm organization and is willing to go along in an organized way. The farmers of this country are in the mess we are quite largely because we have failed and refused to join hands and go down the line together. Business interests for many decades have known the value of organization. Labor is quite well organized and I congratulate them for it. We farmers, may take our choice. We can line up with our organizations in an organized way and get somewhere, or we can stay out, sit back and fold our arms; but the net result will be that as time goes on, and as our children take up where we leave off, we will find that the larger and more powerful interests will swallow up the weaker interests, and a condition of peonage, peasantry, and enslavement will prevail among our farmers, and this condition will finally lead to destructive ends. Let every farmer in Kansas, get back to our government. Let your voice be heard through our representatives in Washington in order that we may save agriculture from utter ruin and collapse."

### KINNEY HOLDS MEETINGS

(continued from page 1)

success it has. In further discussing finances, Mr. Kinney said that the National at one time owed the farm board 43 million dollars but has reduced the amount to 16 million.

"Mr. Kinney digressed long enough to say that there was no connection between the farm board and the Farmers National Grain Corp. except that the farm board loaned it the money to operate on at first."

Mr. Kinney, however, paid tribute to the farm board and said that its action in buying millions of bushels of wheat two years ago Nov. 8, when wheat fell below 50 cents per bushel saved many thousands of banks and businesses. At that time wheat sold in Liverpool at 34 cents less than in Kansas City. The farm board gave 85 million bushels of this wheat to the Red Cross and thousands of bales of cotton as well as relief measures and that the farm board is definitely out of the wheat business.

"The whole tendency of the National Marketing association is to move the grain and sell it as direct as possible, he said."

"In his general remarks at the opening of his talk, Mr. Kinney paid tribute to the three major farm organizations, Farm Bureau, Grange, and Farmers Union, by saying that the last five or six years have banished most of the jealousy that once existed between them and that the state presidents at that time, Ralph Snyder, Caldwell Davis and C. E. Huff, met in Topeka, buried their differences and set to work to get behind cooperative marketing on the theory that anybody can produce and manufacture but the selling of the article and continued selling of it at a profit, is the hard part."

"Mr. Kinney said that the county organizations should support the state organizations."

### Future Meetings

Mr. Kinney is scheduled to continue with the series of meetings, working with the Farm Bureau and in the interests of organized agriculture in general. The following places and dates are included in the schedule: Anthony, December 5; Winfield, Dec. 6; Wellington, Dec. 7; Ottawa, Dec. 10; Marysville, Dec. 13; Washington, Dec. 14; Mankato, Dec. 15; and Smith Center, Dec. 16.

These are all open meetings, and Mr. Kinney urges every one interested to attend.

### RESIGNATION OF MR. SEAMAN'S ANNOUNCED

(continued from page 1)

back to Wisconsin and became associated with the John Wild Evans Grated Milk Co. at Redbus. He was working there when the United States entered the World War. He enlisted in 1917 in the U. S. Motor Transport

Corps and served for seventeen months.

Following his discharge, he came to Kansas City and went to work for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association as field man. During his earlier residence in Kansas City, he had attended night school and had completed his education, fitting himself for business. He was married in 1921 to Miss



A. W. SEAMAN

Grace Flemming. They have two children.

During his work for the Jobbing Association, he got first hand knowledge of cooperative marketing. It was through the efforts of such men as Mr. Seaman that the Jobbing Association developed into the great cooperative it has become.

When demand arose for a produce department, formed under the Jobbing Association guidance, Mr. Seaman was placed in charge of organization work. That was in 1924. In another year, the department had grown to such proportions that a creamery department was formed, with Mr. Seaman in charge. The history of this department, and the subsequent organization of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association, is known to every Kansas Farmers Union member.

Mr. Seaman's service as head of a Farmers Union institution was of more years duration than that of any other leader in Kansas. He has seen many enter the Farmers Union marketing service and has seen many leave it, for various reasons. He has served only as a man who has the interests of the farmer at heart.

Developments in the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association, with the addition of a new plant in Wakeeney, and the growth of both plants to such an extent that both operate more or less independently of each other except in matters of policy, have made it unnecessary to maintain a general manager. Therefore, with the resignation of Mr. Seaman, that position was dispensed with. P. L. Betts, manager of the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Incorporated, has been placed in the position of mediator between the Farm Board and the Association. The regional of which Mr. Betts is manager handles the sales of the Association. The Farm Board has had a great deal to do with financing the creamery plants in recent years.

### WASHINGTON CO. FARMERS UNION OFFERS PRIZES

(continued from page 1)

"tooth and toenail" by unfriendly interests; so the Farmers Union will have to be on hand in FULL STRENGTH to see that farm legislation is not defeated.

These are only two of many reasons why the Farmers Union, backed by a full strength membership, must be on hand to fight the farmers' battles in Topeka and Washington. Every farmer knows there are many reasons, and every farmer knows, that these reasons are, Farmers are now as well informed as any class of people. No one can "pull the wool over their eyes. Yet, agriculture as a class has been practically helpless because of lack of organization strength. They have not had the full benefit of their organization's full strength, because much of that strength, which is represented by number of members paid up, has come too late in the year to do much good.

If the Farmers Union this year, however, attains its full strength in December, and enters the fight for beneficial farm legislation with all its fighting strength, then the story will be different. Opposing forces will be thrown back in confusion, and agriculture will march on to its objective."

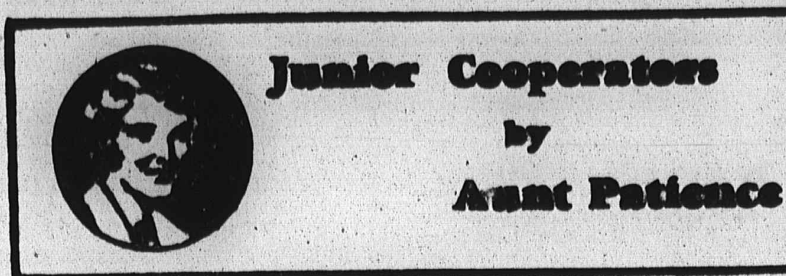
### Drive Is Under Way

Last week we told of twenty-six NEW members coming in from one local near Hunter, Kansas. This week we hear of the action being taken by the Washington County Farmers Union. Several other locals and members have sent in 1933 dues, and have said the elimination of initiation fees for new members and the elimination of payment of back dues for delinquent members has paved the way for a flood of memberships. The Kansas City and Wichita houses of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company have adopted a plan which will bring hundreds of new members into the organization, at the same time placing these members in a position to receive patronage dividends on their live stock marketing activities. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association, realizing the importance of having paid up membership, are making definite financial provisions for the carrying on of membership and educational work in the State Farmers Union. The Farmers Union Auditing Association is also working along the same lines.

The time is here for every one to get in the parade. If it hasn't started in your local, get it started. Bring this subject up at your next meeting.

Protection to livestock given by a shelterbelt of trees on the farmstead makes a noticeable difference in the amount of feed needed. When the stock is comfortable and shielded from the cold, less feed is used.





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

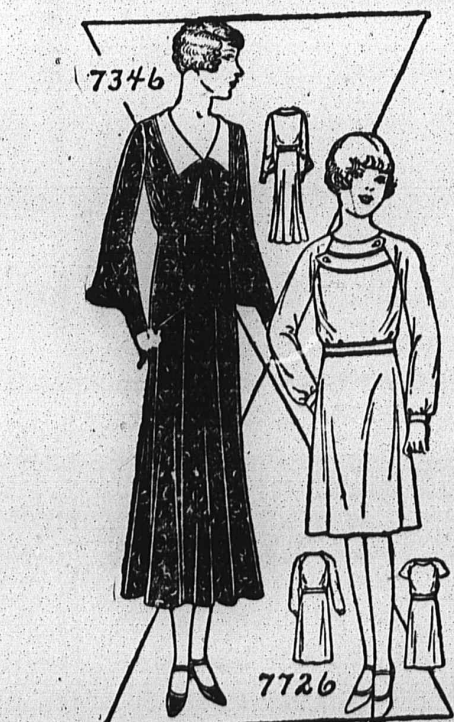
Dear Junior Cooperators:

I was so pleased this week to receive letters, so soon, in reply to my request in last week's paper, that each Junior write me a letter before Christmas, as my Christmas present. It was especially nice as I have been recovering from an attack of the "flu"—and it has given me something to look forward to! Those of you who can, write as soon as you can, for I'm not entirely well yet, and it will cheer me up to hear from you all. When you write, I wish you'd include a few lines in regard to our future lessons—what kind you'd like to have, I mean, about what subjects, and so on. Of course, the end and aim of our study will be the cooperative movement and its influence and effect upon agriculture. Perhaps you can tell me what lessons in our past course study, you have enjoyed the most.

I am including a little playlet called "After the Convention" which I found in the December program material of the North Dakota Farmers Union—a department conducted by Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards, of Jamestown, North Dakota. Mrs. Edwards is director of this department. I thought the playlet was very interesting—it contains a great many very worth while points. I hope you'll all read it carefully and perhaps several of you could learn it and enact it at one of your local meetings—you could find an older person to help you with it—Aunt Patience.

#### AFTER THE CONVENTION

Characters:  
Mildred Jeffries ..... Age 18  
Alice Gray ..... Age 16  
Sally May Grant ..... Age 16  
Mildred is neatly dressed in a dark silk dress or skirt and sweater. She is soft-spoken and sweet.  
Sally May is dressed in a fluffy light dress or a bright colored skirt and sweater. She is gay and frivolous and giggles much of the time, always polishing her nails and looking in her vanity case.  
Alice is nicely dressed, wears coat when she first enters. Is bright and attractive, full of enthusiasm.  
Scene: A living room in Mildred's home. Discover Mildred and Sally May, manning their nails or doing fancy work. Sally May is making up her mouth.  
S. M.—Oh, Mil, I don't know what to do about the term dance.  
Mil—I thought you had decided to stay in town and go to it.  
S. M.—Well, I had—nearly—but Dad keeps telling me I should go to the Local meeting and learn something. He says he doesn't believe I know one thing but boys and babbling. (giggles) Isn't that killing?  
Mil—I really don't think you should miss the Local meeting. Alice is your own cousin and she is going to make her report of her trip to the state convention.  
S. M.—Yes, I know it. I'm crazy about Alice and I don't want to hurt her feelings, but just think of all the fun I'll miss at the dance. And three different boys have asked me, too.  
Mil—Then you had better go to the Local meeting and not make any of them angry. (Knock at door, followed by Alice entering—Mildred and Sally May jump up to greet her.)  
Alice—Hello, Mildred. Why hello Sally May—I didn't know you were here.  
S. M.—Oh, yes, I'm staying with Mil this week-end.  
Mil—Do sit down, Alice. I've been



7346. Ladies' Dress  
Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1/4 yards of 39 inch material. Collar and tie of contrasting material requires 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

7726. Girls' Dress  
Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 if made as in the large view with long sleeves, requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch material. With short sleeves 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS FOR THE FALL OF 1932. Order patterns from Aunt Patience, Box 44, Salina, Kansas.

dying to see you and hear all about the trip to the convention.

Alice—I can stay only a minute. The crowd will be along to pick me up. We are all going to Stern Local tonight. Come on with us, both of you.

Mil—I'd love to. Wouldn't you, Sally May?

S. M.—Well, I think Local meetings are dumb, if you ask me. I don't see what you girls like about them. But I s'pose I can stand it.

Alice—(silly) Bob Shaw is going to be there to make his report on the convention. He'll be along with the crowd in a minute.

S. M.—O-ee, if Bob Shaw is going to be there, I'll go. I can even listen to a dry old convention report from him.

Alice—Are you real sure it will be dry, Sally May?

S. M.—(giggling) Of course, how could it be anything else?

Alice—You don't know what a good time we had.

S. M.—(laughing)—My dear, I don't even know what a convention is, but I'm sure it's pokey and no fun. How could it be, with just a lot of farmers there?

Mil—Sally May Grant, aren't you ashamed? Our fathers are all farmers. I think that's horrid to talk that way.

Alice—Sally May, you sound like a little snob.

S. M.—My gracious, I didn't mean anything against farmers. You know I like the farm. Don't look at me like I'd just eaten the canary! I just meant that it must be no fun going to a place and hearing nothing except about hogs and cows and low prices and all that.

Alice—You certainly have a strange idea of conventions. Why, it was the most thrilling time I ever had.

S. M.—(giggling)—Oh, you have the funniest ideas of what is thrilling.

Alice—Wouldn't you call it thrilling to meet a lot of important people? A senator and an ex-governor, and people who have been all over the United States and the world.

Mil—Did you really, Alice? Oh, wasn't that nice? Tell us all about it.

Alice—You would have loved the whole thing, Mil. And Sally May, I met some very nice looking boys from different parts of the state.

S. M.—You did! Why I thought only old people went to conventions. Where did you meet them?

Mil—Silly, how could Alice and Bob Shaw have gone if only old people went. George Nelson, and Arthur Finch were there, too, weren't they?

Alice—Yes, they were. There were about thirty Juniors there. Some were Junior delegates from their Locals and some were on the Junior program.

S. M.—(In amazement)—Alice Gray, you don't mean to say that you yell at a convention.

Alice—We certainly did. And we marched in a parade, and went to a banquet for the Juniors, and—oh, a lot of other things. I went to a dance, too.

Mil—Do hurry and tell about it before the crowd gets here. I'm not going to dress up any more. Sally May can do the primping for both of us.

S. M.—Well, if I had a steady beau like Dick Lane, maybe I wouldn't primp either. (Makes up mouth) But I have to make myself pretty so I can catch a beau. (All laugh.)

Mil—I don't believe you ever think of anything but boys, Sally May.

Alice—It's too bad she didn't get into the essay contest so she could go to the convention. There were lots of boys there.

S. M.—Oh, I'm too dumb to write an essay.

Mil—Alice, do tell about the essay contest. A girl won the state prize, didn't she? How old is she and what does she look like?

Alice—Mildred, you'd be surprised. She is a dainty little thing, eighteen years old and her essay was so interesting the crowd asked to have it read twice and they voted to have it put in the Course of Study.

Mil—Imagine that! She must have worked awfully hard and had a lot of help. That was such a hard subject, I think, don't you?

Alice—Do you know, I believe that we were wrong. Her essay was very easy to understand, and she told me she had only studied the Union lessons on it.

S. M.—(Manicuring nails, amazed) Did you meet her and talk to her?

Alice—Of course I did, Silly. Why not?

S. M.—Oh my, I think it's wonderful to meet anyone who can write something to go in the Course of Study.

Mil—I think it's wonderful that a farm girl can write something so good. Was she given the prize at the convention?

Alice—Yes, the state president gave her the \$15 in gold up on the stage before the whole convention. She gets to go to the National Convention, too.

Mil—That's held in Omaha this year, isn't it?

S. M.—Oh, I know a boy in Omaha. I wish I could go.

Mil—There she goes again. What else did you like, Alice?

Alice—All the rest of the program. The music was very good. And girls, do you know, there were a pair of twins and a set of triplets on the

musical program—all Farmers Union Juniors.

Mil—Isn't that interesting. Were they good?

Alice—Oh, they were splendid. Everyone liked them so much. There was a Junior orchestra and some good songs and some excellent piano music. I can't tell you everything. And a very clever song and joke act by two Juniors. It was as good as a vaudeville show.

S. M.—Was the banquet fun?

Alice—It certainly was. We all got acquainted and exchanged names and addresses. The two boys who won in the state contest weren't at the banquet, but there were a lot of others who were in the program, and helped with the yells. I've had cards from some of them already.

Mil—Alice, you haven't mentioned the Junior Page banner from the Herald. Did you see it?

Alice—Oh, indeed, I did. Aunt Teddy presented it to the North Dakota Juniors. It is awfully nice—green felt with gold letters on it. We felt so proud of it.

Mil—I know I certainly am proud of it. I have nearly enough honor rolls for my silver medal.

S. M.—Oh, I'm proud of Harold Page, too. I write to four boys who wrote to the Junior Page for pen pals. (Mildred and Alice laugh.)

Alice—You'd like anything that had a boy in it, wouldn't you, Sally May?

S. M.—Well, they're awfully handy to have around. I believe I'll go to the convention next year with Dad and meet some new ones. If a convention is a place where you can meet a lot of new people and do some yelling—for me for it.

CURTAIN  
Or this ending may be used:  
Mil—You always were a good cheer leader, Sally May. I wish we could give some of the Junior yells at the local meeting tonight.

Alice—I hear the crowd now. Let's practice some of them right here. (Enter a group of Juniors.)

Alice—Come on gang, Mil wants us to give some of the yells we heard at the convention. Shall we?

Juniors—Okay.

Alice—All right, then. Let's go. All—Juniors, Juniors, we're the ones.

Farmers Union fighting sons.  
Locomotive style: F-A-R-M-E-R-S  
U-N-I-O-N  
FARMERS UNION!  
(CURTAIN)

Brewster, Kans., Nov. 11, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I am twelve years old and in the 7th grade. My birthday is July 14. I have a twin brother who is 9 years old. I would like to have a green book and pin. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. Please send my pin and book as soon as you can.

Your friend,  
June Hazen.

Dear June:  
We are glad that you wish to become a Junior Cooperator. I will send you your book and pin soon—and I'll send a green book if I can. I think we can find a "twin" for you so you'll be sure to let us hear from you again.—Aunt Patience.

Montrose, Kans., Sept. 13, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
How are you? I am fine. May I join your Club? My father belongs to the Farmers Union. My sister, Doris, asked me to join. I am 9 years old. Will be 10 on the 24th of July. I am in the 3rd grade at school. Please send me a book and pin.

Norman Rothchild,  
We will be very glad to have you join our Club—Bill Doris that I want to congratulate her on getting a new member for our Club. I'll send your book and pin very soon.—Aunt Patience.

Brewster, Kans., Oct. 3, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
Will you send me a book and a pin. I want blue. I think I will like being a member. My brother is a member of the Farmers Union. Will you help me find my twin. My birthday is on the 28th of April and I am 9 years old. I must close.

Always a friend,  
Kenneth Sanders.

I almost know you will like being a member of our Club—Bill every thing else, you can get out of it. So, if you do the Club work and fulfill the Club obligations, you're bound to have a lot more fun and like it a great deal more, than if you didn't. So, I'll be glad to help you find your twin. Your book and pin will reach you very soon.—Aunt Patience.

Brewster, Kans., Nov. 13, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I would like to join your club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am ten years old. My birthday is January 15. For pets I have a dog, his name is Pat. Have I a twin. Please send me a book and pin. It would like an orange book. That is all I can say for this time.

Your new member,  
Olive Hurst.

Dear Olive:  
I am also glad that you want to join our Club and I'm sure we can find a "twin" for you very soon. I think "Pat" is a nice name for a dog—I once had one named that. Please write to me again.—Aunt Patience.

Aurora, Kans., Nov. 9, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
How are you? I am just fine. For a pet I have a pony, a cat and I have three dogs, and also a cow, and a wild duck which I caught on a pond near home. I am 12 years old and my birthday is on December 12. I am in the seventh grade. My father belongs to the Farmers Union. My teacher's name is Miss Erma Langevin.

Yours truly,  
Wendell Walker.

Goodness, you have a lot of pets, don't you? I think making a pet of a wild duck is a lot nicer thing to do than to shoot it, as so many boys do. I think they are so pretty—they are hard to tame? Try to write again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Healy, Kans., Nov. 10, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I would like to join your club. I am nine years old. My birthday was June 9th. I enjoy reading your letters to the other Juniors. If you give books in colors, I would like to have a red one. If you do not you need not bother about it. Do I have a twin? I have been looking for her. Please send my book and pin as soon as possible.

Your Junior Shirley Strobel

Dear Shirley:  
You are very welcome—we will be glad to have you in our Club. I'll try to send you a red book—and I am sure I can find a "twin" for you soon.—Aunt Patience.

Clay Center Kans., Nov. 7, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I read your page every week and enjoy it very much. I would like to become a member. My twin, Margaret Kirby, asked me to join. Does she get a star? Our birthdays are November 30. Please send me a book and pin.

Yours truly,  
Margaret Steinbach.  
R. F. D. 3

Thank you for your compliment about our Page—we're glad that you have decided you'd like to become a member. Of course I'll give Margaret a star for having asked you to join—I believe she is the first Junior to ask her "twin" to become a member of our Club. I'll send your book and pin—write again.—Aunt Patience.

Dorrance, Kans., Nov. 7, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I am hoping this will find you O. K. I am O. K. I wish you were here to go with me to the dance. Do you like to dance? I love to dance. I know if you were here we would have fun. Tomorrow (Nov. 8) I will be 15 years old. How old are you? I will guess you about 23 years. Tell me if I am right or not. Is that your picture in the paper? If it is you're sure good looking and you look happy too. I haven't found a twin yet.

I am coming to Salina some of these days soon. If I knew where you were at I would look you up. I think it would be nice if all the Juniors would send their pictures to you. Don't you think that would be nice? And then you send your picture to all of the Juniors.

The weather is cold tonight. I see my letter is getting long. I must close so the other Juniors can have room for their letters. I will close with all the best of love.

Love,  
Gladys Root.

P. S. I would be glad to receive letters from all the Juniors for I just love to write letters, and also to help me find a twin.

Dear Gladys:  
I enjoyed your letter so much—yes, I do like to go to dances. I think it's fun to watch people dancing, too. Well your guess wasn't quite right—but you were nearer than many of the Juniors have been! That's sort of a secret about the picture too—what do you really think? You can always get in touch with me through the state

office of our organization—and I hope you will. Yes, I've received quite a few pictures of my Juniors—and I always love to get them. And I hope that many of the Juniors will write to you—be sure to let me know how many do so—I'm going to make it my personal affair to find your "twin"—Aunt Patience.

Butter and Egg Market Letter  
By P. L. Betts, General Manager  
Dairy & Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

(Week ending November 23, 1932)  
BUTTER  
During the current week the butter market has had some further advance. Extras opening at 23c and closing at 23 1/2 c. Standards carlots opening at 21 3/4 c and closing a cent higher at 22 3/4 c. 89 point cars opening at 20 3/4 c and closing at 21 3/4 c, and 88 point cars opened at 19 1/2 c and closed at 20c.

The feature of the butter market during the current week has been the heavy movement out of storage as compared a year ago. It is now evident that we will very nearly catch up on the surplus in storage as compared to the same date last year by December 1st. It is quite a feature in the market that we gained the eleven million pounds lost in the four markets on a comparative basis during the latter part of September and October, and it is now generally conceded that the storage holdings on December 1st will be about the same as they were in 1931, with fresh production running very much lighter than a year ago.

One feature in the market during the current week has been the demand for butter to be shipped to the Pacific Coast states. When this writer attended the convention of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation in San Francisco early in October, our coast friends were telling us that they expected to have to ship butter east in order to clear their markets during December, and that they expected a heavy winter make. Recent reports from that territory are that their make is running anywhere from 12 per cent to 20 per cent under a year ago, that their storage butter is clearing rapidly, and that butter will now have to be moved west over the mountains instead of east.

The strengthening factor in the market is the lighter production now being reported from practically all sections of the country.

EGGS  
The egg market has continued to advance. There has been about 2c per dozen on all grades, making Fresh Extras Firsts close at 35c. Fresh Firsts at 34c. Current Receipts 33c. Dirty 23 1/2 c and Checks 22c on this market. At the rate eggs have been moving out of storage in the 4 and 26 markets, there will be practically no storage eggs left on January

1st. It is felt, however, that eggs cannot have much further advance, as they have already advanced to a point where a great many of the consuming public will use the very much cheaper meats and poultry.

The turkey market for the Thanksgiving deal was very erratic. It appeared along about the 15th to 18th, that receipts were going to be short of requirements with a result that there was quite a sharp advance in all markets. This advance, however, resulted in a very rapid marketing back in the country, many shippers rushing cars through by express and

very heavy receipts of local express shipments on the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st, broke the markets completely. In fact on the last two days the market was almost entirely demoralized both here and at New York and it was a case of cleaning up at whatever prices that were obtainable, it being too early to interest buyers for storage purposes. It is estimated that only about 15 per cent to 25 per cent of the turkey crop was marketed for the Thanksgiving holiday and one hears the prediction on every hand that we will have unprecedented low prices on turkeys for the Christmas season.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards.....20 for 5c  
Credit blanks.....10 for 5c  
Demit blanks.....15 for 10c  
Constitutions.....5c  
Local Sec'y Receipt Books.....25c  
Farmers Union Buttons.....25c  
Farmers Union Song Leaflets.....10c

per dozen.....10c  
Secretary's Minute Books.....50c  
Business Manuals, new used.....15c  
Instead of Ritual, each.....5c  
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs.....50c  
Ladies Auxiliary Pins.....10c

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

True Cooperation

IS THE BASIS OF OUR SERVICE TO THE CREAM PRODUCERS IN KANSAS

We ask your support and your cooperation in making this cooperative institution one of the strongest in America.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association  
Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas

IT'S YOUR OWN LIVE STOCK

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

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

GAY MODERN LAMP SHADES

made from strips of Cellophane

COVERING WIRE

WRAPPING THE STRIPS

FINISHED SHADE

One of the most important adjuncts to the charm of any room is its lamp shades, and the modern trend for colorful shades, each with a touch of individuality, is nowhere better shown than in the increasing popularity of shades, made in the home, of shimmery colorful material that looks equally well when the light is on and when it is not. The Diana Shade is 10 inches in diameter and made on a wire frame, in many cases an old frame from the covering of which has been discarded. "Cellophane" in roll, some colored crepe paper, a few gummed blue, red or gold stars and a yard and half of ribbon for binding are the materials needed. Many color combinations can be made.

Having secured either an old or new wire frame, cut the paper slightly more than the height of the frame and as wide as two of the sections made by the wire uprights. Stretch and paste it over two sections, pressing it down neatly top and bottom. Trim off the surplus. Proceed around the frame until it is all covered with the paper. Then stick stars, or colored cut-outs of any sort, here and there upon the paper.

"Cellophane" is overlapping strips is used for the outer and inner wrapping. The roll of this material should be cut into inch wide strips and folded to a half inch width. The strips can be cut the entire length of the roll by withdrawing the cardboard tube and slitting the roll lengthwise. This long transparent strip is wound up, over, under and under again, overlapping the strips half their width until the frame is covered.

The shade may be bound top and bottom with silk, velvet or other attractive binding ribbon which may be glued into place.

The Fladdin  
O. R. (Pete) Osborne, Mgr.  
300 Rooms—300 Baths—300 Radios

MY-HOME-IN KANSAS CITY

MEET-ME-THERE

Special Rates to Members of the Farmers' Union \$2.00

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

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

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—digestible protein.

See your Farmers' Union Store or Elevator for economical prices on these quality products.

MEAT & BONE SCRAPS  
BIG SIXTY

MEAT & BONE SCRAPS  
BIG SIXTY



