



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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MEMBERS MUST NOT TAKE ORGANIZATION FOR GRANTED AS YET

Farmers Union Secretary Warns Members Against Tendency to Settle Back in False Feeling of Security

MUCH FIGHTING AHEAD

Although Business Institutions Working Smoothly, this is No Time to Let Up in Cooperative Efforts

"The Farmers Union exists solely for the purpose of improving the general conditions as they affect agriculture," said Floyd Lynn, secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, in a radio talk given last Friday evening over WIBW, Topeka station. His talk continues:

We seek to bring about better conditions by working through various channels, but all our activities are based on the solid foundation of cooperative operation. We are having in mind the fact that you—all of you—are included in it—or should be. There is a place for you and a very definite part for you to play.

We seek to bring about better market conditions whereby the farmer, or farmers throughout the nation, may receive as much for their products as they spend in producing them. We are even bold enough to insist that in the cost of production, at least something to pay for the farmer's time. Primarily, we seek to bring this condition about through cooperation.

We have established efficient marketing agencies at the terminal markets. We have a cooperative firm through which you have the opportunity to market your live stock at cost, either on the Kansas City or Wichita markets in Kansas, or at St. Joseph or many other points out of the immediate territory. I refer to the Farmers Union live stock commission firms. These agencies have proved their worth. They have grown in efficiency through the few years they have been established, and have paid back thousands of dollars to cooperative shippers of live stock.

We also have a cooperative firm through which you may market your grain cooperatively, being assured of the fact that your best interests are zealously guarded because the firm is cooperative. You know it is your firm. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has rightly taken its place as one of the large grain marketing firms of the middle west. It is founded on the brand of cooperation which is sponsored by the Farmers Union organization. This firm has been of great benefit in the matter of cooperatively handling merchandise which you buy through your local cooperative store, elevator or business association.

Then there is the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association with plants at Colony and Wakeeney. These plants are doing a good volume of business, and it is all to the benefit of the cooperators. The same can be said of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co. This firm bases its premiums on a cooperative foundation, with the farmer required to pay according to the lower farmer death rate and not according to the higher death rate prevailing in the cities.

The Union Oil Co., (Cooperative), with which the Farmers Union is definitely affiliated, is another example of cooperation in the matter of purchasing oil and gasoline. This firm of course is the target for thrusts from enemies of cooperation, which is only proof that it is narrowing the margin between producer and

consumer. It is doing a good volume of business and is saving the Kansas farmers a great deal of money.

With the advent of our local and state-wide business institutions has come a definite need for a cooperative auditing association. We have the answer in the Farmers Union Auditing Association—a most efficient organization which enhances the efficiency of all other Farmers Union institutions.

The Farmers Union Realty Co. is another cooperative institution which will be of a great deal of value to Kansas farmers as soon as production of oil regains its volume.

Now with all these cooperative firms, as sponsored by the Farmers Union of Kansas, in good condition and working fairly smoothly, there is a tendency for us to rest on our oars. There is a tendency for us to just take the Farmers Union for granted. We feel a sort of false sense of security. We think the job is finished, and we are not going to do anything more. We are not. The Farmers Union will continue to move along under its own momentum.

Right now and right here I want to say with all the earnestness at my command, that this feeling of security is a great mistake—it is false. The fight is not over; the battle is not won. In fact, it is just well started. The enemies of cooperation realize that the cooperative movement amounts to something, and that if it is not crushed, they, our enemies, will lose control of our marketing. They have long had full control. They have made fortunes which stagger the imagination, because they could manipulate the markets on commodities produced by the farmers. As long as the farmer was kept in ignorance of this condition, they could proceed unmolested. Very few farmers have become wealthy; but thousands of speculators in farmers' products have amassed millions—even billions of dollars. It all came from the farmers, and from those who finally consumed the products. The men who grabbed the commodities, at virtually their own price, just as they were, have produced them, and harvested them, had complete charge of these commodities until they were finally disposed of. They were the middle men, and they stretched the margins between production and consumption as wide as they could, in order that they could make their millions.

The fight is not over. When the farmers, through their own marketing organizations, began encroaching on what these speculators had come to believe was their exclusive territory; when by the establishment of cooperative elevators, cooperative creameries, cooperative live stock marketing agencies, the farmers began to narrow these margins, the speculators in farmers' products began looking for methods to crush the cooperative movement. As cooperation has developed and grown, the activities of our enemies have redoubled. They have not quit fighting, so it is no time for us to take our organization for granted.

You may wonder why I say there is a tendency for the Farmers Union folks to lapse into inactivity as far as support of their organization is concerned. Friends, we see it every day. In many communities, our membership has slumped alarmingly. There perhaps is not a man or a woman who ever believed in cooperation, and who supported the Farmers Union to the extent that he or she was a member, who would not say that the Farmers Union is essential. They all agree that it has accomplished a wonderful work in helping to build up cooperative marketing and cooperative purchasing. They agree that the Farmers Union has been instrumental in narrowing the margin and eliminating the profits that are taken by the speculators. Yet they seem to have lost interest. They seem to be satisfied with the fact that they want to impress on my listeners that the fight is not won. I want you to know there is plenty of hot fighting yet to come.

The situation is really serious. Every one of you is needed. Do not fail your own class organization, but renew that membership. Much depends on each of you. The Farmers Union should have the support of every merchant in our community. (continued on page 4)

FARMERS UNION CO. LEADS ALL OTHERS IN K. C. STOCK YARDS

Receives 488 Cars of Live Stock in May, Outdistancing Nearest Competitor by 32 Cars; Bought 16 Cars

BULK COME BY TRUCK

Net Profits of \$10,000 for Five Months Exceed Last Year by \$2,100 for Same Period; Expenses Cut Down

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. led all other commission firms on the Kansas City stock yards during the month of May, in the matter of total number of cars of live stock handled. A total of 488 cars were handled by the Farmers Union firm (your own firm) during the month, and that was 32 cars more than were handled by the nearest competitor.

Included in this total were 197 cars of cattle and calves, 288 cars of hogs, and 23 cars of sheep. Purchases of cattle for customers totaled 16 cars. As to the mode of arrival, 218 cars came in by rail and 270 arrived by truck. The total number of head handled amounted to 32,647, divided as follows: 5,692 head of cattle and calves, 18,926 head of hogs, and 8,159 head of sheep. For the first five-month period of 1932, the Farmers Union firm occupies third place on the Kansas City yards with a total of 2,188 cars.

The financial report for the first five months of this year shows a net profit of the Farmers Union firm amounting to \$10,000. This is \$2,100 in excess of last year's net earnings for the same corresponding period. This substantial increase in net profits is shown in spite of the fact that gross income shows a decrease. The large savings and net earnings are made possible because running expenses have been cut down to the extent of about \$2,800 for the period. The management, however, has been very careful not to impair the efficiency of the organization in any way.

The loyalty of the Farmers Union live stock customers, coupled with the fact that the firm has built up a reputation for efficient and honest dealing on a cooperative basis, is responsible for the good business the firm is handling. Manager G. W. Hobbs recently made the following statement:

"The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company wishes to thank its stockholders and friends for the good support they are giving, and we earnestly solicit the business of those who are not yet taking advantage of the services offered by our sales force. You can depend on good sales, good fills, and efficient service throughout, when you consign your live stock to the Farmers Union at Kansas City."

The Kansas Union Farmer has been publishing a list of representative sales handled each week by the Farmers Union live stock firm. Readers are urged to watch this list each week.

BETTER FILL THAT BIN WITH FARMERS UNION COAL

Through Advantageous Contracts, Jobbing Association Can Furnish Good Coal at \$2.50 F. O. B. Mines

Now is the time to begin thinking about getting that coal supply ordered for the coming winter. The price down now, you can really save money on your coal bill. Elevators and stores which handle coal are urged to take advantage of low prices and book their orders.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association, according to Ted Belden, manager of the merchandise department of that cooperative association, is now booking orders for good Kansas coal at \$2.50 per ton, f. o. b. the mines in southern Kansas. This is good coal, and this price is possible because of a new contract which the association has succeeded in making with the mine owners.

As an added protection for Farmers Union cooperative patrons, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has made arrangements whereby the purchaser of the coal will get the advantage of any price declines between the time the coal order is booked and the time when the coal is actually shipped. In other words, if the price of coal on the day it is shipped is any lower than when the order was booked, the lower price will hold good instead of the price at the time of booking.

The Farmers Union firm has several other coal connections, by which they can furnish coal from other sections of the United States if the cooperative dealer should prefer. Coal business last season was very good, considering the light and open winter weather which prevailed. The Jobbing Association makes a specialty of getting advantageous coal contracts, which means a saving to Farmers Union patrons—The Co-Operator.

Cal Ward, President of the Kansas Farmers Union continues to improve slowly from his attack of inflammatory rheumatism. He is still unable to get out of bed.

An average of 400 British thermal units of heat are given off per hour by the normal person at 70 degrees Fahrenheit. This represents more than one-sixth of a horsepower.

WILL YOU DO THIS?

Pause for one minute and think about the fact that you are not a member of the Farmers Union. Let the one you think of be a farmer who would be a member—that gives you lots of territory. Determine if you have the first chance you get, and ask him to become a member of your organization. Insist that he attend the next meeting of your local. Get him interested. Make a bet with yourself that he will join the Farmers Union. Then see what happens. Of course, if you are not paid up and in good standing yourself, work on yourself first—and then work on the other fellow.

CAN GET BINDER TWINE IN TRUCK LOTS FROM K. C.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association Booking Many Orders for High Grade Binder Twine Made at the Kansas Plant

AT VERY LOW PRICES

Although the wheat crop in Kansas is due to be rather short this year, yet a great deal of binder twine is going to be used during the harvest. There is no doubt about this statement, because the merchandise department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association already has booked orders for delivery of a great volume of Standard twine, says the current issue of the Co-Operator.

In fact, the Jobbing Association announces that it will have a stock of its binder twine in Kansas City by June 1, ready to fill orders for shipment and ready to ship out by truck. A large amount of twine no doubt will move to other parts of the state to handle numbers of trucks are coming to Kansas City every day, bringing live stock to market, or for other reasons. These trucks, because of facilities established by the Jobbing Association, may now haul this twine to the store or to the cooperative dealers out over the state.

Not only is it possible for truck drivers to get the twine at Kansas City, but it can be obtained at the Kansas penitentiary at Lansing where it is made. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has the contract to handle the entire output of the Kansas prison twine plant. The contract also calls for handling the twine which is sold cooperatively through other farm organizations. Members of the other farm organizations have the same price advantages as do members of the Farmers Union, or patrons of the Jobbing Association or Farmers Union stores or elevators. Arrangements may be made with the Jobbing Association for obtaining twine at Lansing.

The state of Kansas is doing everything possible to lessen the cost of binder twine this year to the Kansas farmers. Naturally, it is cooperating through the farmers' own firm, the Farmers Union firm. The price has been cut absolutely to the bone, and quality has been maintained as high as ever. In fact, twine experts are working constantly to produce the best twine possible at the Kansas plant.

This is all in line with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association's policy of cooperating with the store or elevator to get the farmer out in the wheat fields. By cooperation, every inch of red tape has been cut away, and the farmer gets his twine threaded into his binder at the least possible cost to him. With these facts in mind, Farmers Union men who have wheat to cut should see to it that he gets in on this cooperative deal. If his cooperative Farmers Union store or elevator, or business association has not yet made arrangements to stock Farmers Union binder twine, he should insist that immediate action in this direction be taken.

Orders that are booked early will receive first attention. It is not too late, however, to order now and get prompt delivery. Truckers must have an order from their local dealer in order to obtain twine at Kansas City or Lansing.

TOM WELLS IN POLITICS

T. R. Wells, one of the most active Farmers Union workers in the state, has been drafted to make the race for representative from his district. His many Farmers Union friends will be interested to read an account of the matter as published in the Chase County News. A clipping from the News follows:

Drafting T. R. Wells of Elmdale to head the county ticket, as a candidate for state representative, Republicans of the county Saturday filled the rest of their ticket and made plans for the primary election at a meeting in the court house. R. Z. Blackburn, county chairman, presided.

Mr. Wells repeatedly stated that he did not want to make the race for state representative, but upon the urging of his friends, he decided to run. Wells is the candidate, he said that he had never before refused to do what the public thought he should do, so he would accept the nomination and make the race.

Binder twine should never be used for tying wool fleeces. The course of twine gets mixed with the wool and show up as imperfections in the finished material. Wool tied with binder twine is subject to dockage. A tying wool is made especially for

MORE MEMBERSHIP IS IMPORTANT NEED OF FARMERS UNION

Many Locals Have Increased their Membership, but Membership in Organization as a Whole is Low

SEND REPORTS IN NOW

Operating Expenses are Cut Down as Much as Possible, which is Necessary Because of Membership Decline

While it is a fact that many locals of the Farmers Union in Kansas are paid up with as large a membership as they had last year, and that some are perhaps in the best condition of their history, yet in the main, membership in the Kansas Farmers Union is considerably less than last year. The editor of this paper, being secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Farmers Union, believes these facts should be known and realized by the friends of the organization.

Of course the year is young, yet not many months will pass before time for the next annual state convention which is to be held at Clay Center. There is reason to believe that hundreds of members will renew or become new members before that time. But there is no better time than right now to take care of the matter of becoming a member in good standing.

Interest in the organization is at as high a level as it ever has been, according to some of the old-time members who have watched developments from the start. Yet money is hard to get, and many hesitate to spend the small amount needed to remain in good standing. From all sections of the state come expressions of the need of organization among Kansas farmers. "If we ever needed the Farmers Union, we need it now," is a common expression.

Within the past two weeks one local secretary, who is one of the leading Farmers Union workers in the state, sent in dues for 179 members—all in one report. Included in these 179 memberships were five new members. Eight paid 1931 and 1932 dues. This secretary made the remark that he had never had so many of the dues so far, but that he has been busy and held up the matter until recently. He was right. He has been busy—much to the benefit of the Kansas Farmers Union. The organization would be in much better condition right now if all local secretaries would get busy as this particular secretary was. He is not through yet, and will send in some more members before the year is up.

No doubt there are some local secretaries who have reports which they could send in, but are waiting for good members to pay up. To these secretaries, the state office wants to stress the necessity of mailing in all reports as soon as possible. It is no secret that the state office is crippled in carrying on its work because of lack of funds—funds which are needed now.

It will be interesting for the membership to know that expenses have been cut down materially, compared with last year. A definite budget has been worked out, and every effort is being made to stay within this budget. The budget calls for reductions in every item of expense. This is absolutely necessary, because with dues slow in arriving, the office has no funds necessary to go ahead on a program based on expenditures of former years.

Even with expenses cut down, it is almost impossible to decrease expenditures equal to the decrease in dues arriving. Most local secretaries realize this condition and are sending in their dues as rapidly as they collect them. However, there are some who are holding dues.

The work which the state office, or the state organization, has to do has not decreased. We have an important program to carry out. We have been put to some expense in the matter of helping with the fight to secure lower freight rates. The fight to secure lower freight rates is being carried on with the other old year, together with the other old year, it should be remembered, saved something like \$2,000,000 to Kansas farmers. That item alone proves the value of the organization, as well as the need of it. The cost of having the paper—the Kansas Union Farmer—printed and mailed out to the farmer—virtually as high as in former years. Necessarily telephone calls, telegrams, postage, stationery, rent, and many other items cost as much as they ever did. It is necessary, therefore, that the organization collect as many dues as possible as it goes along.

In this connection, every member who believes in the organization, will take every opportunity to induce neighbors to join or to pay up current dues and become members in good standing. This is nothing more or less than the most effective method known of securing a good healthy growth for the organization.

CREAMERY ON WIBW

The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association will have charge of the Farmers Union half-hour program on Friday evening station WIBW on Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. This cooperative creamery association is in the midst of an active program, and the talk that will be given will be filled with interesting topics, which all readers of this paper should hear.

F. U. LIVE STOCK FIRM VOLUNTARILY REDUCES COMMISSION RATES

Recognizing the unusually low prices of live stock, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, South St. Joseph, Missouri, voluntarily agreed to the reduced commission schedule which went into effect at the St. Joseph Stock Yards, Wednesday, May 18. The new schedule provides substantial reductions in commissions on all species of live stock. On straight cars of cattle or calves, the new rate is \$15.50 as compared with the old rate of \$19, a saving to the shipper of \$3.50 per car.

On account of more tonnage, cattle arriving in 40-ft. cars may bear an additional charge of \$1. per car. On truck in cattle the head rate is reduced 70¢ with a maximum of \$16.50 for 26 head. Compared with the old rate of \$19.50, this represents a decrease of \$3 for each 26 head of trucked in cattle.

On trucked in calves the rate is reduced to 35¢ per head with a maximum of \$16.50 for 50 head. Compared with the old rate of \$20, this is a saving of \$3.50 per each 50 head. Single head of cattle will pay 80 cents and the secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Farmers Union, believes these facts should be known and realized by the friends of the organization.

On single deck loads of sheep the new rate is \$12, compared with the old rate of \$14, a saving of \$2. On double deck carloads, the new rate is \$17, compared with the old rate of \$20, a saving of \$3 per double deck car.

On trucked in sheep, the new rate is 20¢ per head, with a maximum of \$13 on 125 head, compared with the old rate of \$14, a saving of \$1. Single head of sheep, 30¢.

The new schedule on hogs, established a tariff which is figured upon the number of head arriving in each consignment, whether shipped by rail or truck.

On the first 40 head of hogs the rate is reduced to 20¢ per head which makes the charge for selling 40 head amount to \$8, compared to the old rate of \$10, a saving to the shipper of \$2. Above 40 head the rate per head is further reduced so that 60 hogs are sold for \$11, which compared to the old rate of \$14 represents a saving of \$3. Above 60 head the grade reduction continues so that 100 hogs sell for \$15; 120 hogs for \$17; 150 hogs for \$20, and so on. Thus hogs are sold for less than 15¢ per head. On single head the commission will be 25¢.

The reduction on hogs, under the new schedule, will range from 20 per cent to as high as 40 per cent, according to the number of hogs in each individual consignment.

The reductions agreed to are made with a view of aiding farmers and stockmen and afford a material saving to them now that the markets for their products are on an unusually low level.

SPECIAL PUBLICITY FUND

It has been suggested to the Kansas Union Farmer that many Kansas individuals or Kansas Farmers Union locals would be glad to make special contributions to the National Farmers Union office for the purpose of helping defray the expenses of sending out publicity material by the National President, Mr. Simpson receives thousands of requests for copies of his radio addresses, and taking care of the requests requires money. Any contributions that may be made may be sent to E. E. Kennedy, National Secretary, Kankakee, Ill. It is suggested that the amounts of contributions may range from \$1 up.

CANADIAN ACREAGE REDUCED

The acreage sown to spring wheat in Canada in 1932 is estimated at 24,671,500 acres, a reduction of nearly one million acres compared with 1931. Of the total the Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—account for 24,446,500 acres. About the same acreage will be sown this year in the Dominion to oats, barley and mixed grains. Last year—Canada Week by Week.

It is now believed that the surface of the moon is covered with a volcanic ash.

SOME FARMERS ARE SELLING WHEAT FOR \$1.25 PER BUSHEL

B. E. Winchester Tells How "Prosperity for All Association" Works around Stafford County

GOOD FOR COMMUNITY

Townpeople are Enthusiastic over Proposition and Buy Only Bread Made from Prosperity Wheat

Kansas farmers are now getting a dollar a bushel for their wheat—at least some of them are. Through an organization, known as the "Prosperity for All Association," enough Kansas farmers are receiving a dollar per bushel for their wheat to demonstrate that that price is not too high. B. E. Winchester, of Stafford, Kansas, recently was in the state headquarters office of the Kansas Farmers Union at Salina, and outlined the manner in which the Prosperity for All Association operates. Mr. Winchester, who is a member of the state Farmers Union board of directors, believes heartily in the plan and is identified with it.

According to Mr. Winchester, the farmer receives \$1.25 per bushel for the wheat he sells to the Association. Ten cents of that price goes to the county organization, and 15 cents out of each \$1.25 goes to the state organization. That leaves a dollar net to the farmer for each bushel of wheat. The Association makes arrangements with a mill to handle this dollar wheat, grind it into flour, and sell it to a baker who is included in the plan, and who has agreed to do his part further. The baker pays the miller \$6.25 per barrel for the prosperity flour. The ordinary price is around \$2.50 to \$3.00 per barrel.

The baker then makes the bread from this flour; and since the price of wheat and resulting price of flour is supposed to figure largely in the cost of a loaf of bread, the baker is able to sell the bread on the basis of a 20-ounce loaf for ten cents.

In the communities where the plan is being worked, the citizens living in the towns are able to see it succeed and are the farmers. They buy nothing but "Prosperity Bread" when they can get it. That, in turn, increases business for the local baker.

In Stafford, says Mr. Winchester, the movement has gained a head start. Enough farmers are now ready to call for a fifty-bushel load of wheat each week, to be hauled to the mill and ground into flour, which in turn is sold in the form of Prosperity Bread. Many other communities have progressed as far as Stafford, or farther. Fred Reschke of Pratt, Kansas, is president of the Association.

The county organizations are further divided into township units. In each of the township units, the farmers who are members gather and decide by lot who is to sell the next load of wheat for \$1.25 per bushel. By the same plan, the second farmer to sell is determined, and so on until all members have been able to sell a load of wheat to the Association. Then the procedure is repeated. Virtually every farmer in the community around Stafford has joined the movement, says Mr. Winchester. In new communities, where the idea is being introduced, there is no trouble in getting members. The 25 cents takes care of all expenses, and the dollar goes to the farmer.

Mr. Winchester believes the idea will grow and that it will spread over the entire state to some extent at least. As soon as the idea develops, not only mills and bakers will be involved, but the plan will be extended to include elevators and perhaps methods of transportation. Mr. Winchester believes the plan will continue to grow until it includes other commodities than wheat.

"The Prosperity for All Association is purely cooperative," says Mr. Winchester. (continued on page 4)

Farmers Must Organize

John A. Simpson, national president of the Farmers Union, on May 28, delivered one of his monthly addresses over the NBC radio hookup. He gave his talk the title: "Farmers Must Organize; and What They Can Do When Organized." Due to the length of the entire speech, this paper is taking the liberty to cut the speech in two, publishing the first half this week. We recommend that our readers study what Mr. Simpson says. His speech follows:

A Picture
If I were an artist and you were here where you could see I would paint you a picture. I am not an artist and you are not here so all I can do is to tell you what I would put in that picture.

First, I would have a dining room table so long that like the earth it would seem to meet the sea. Second, I would put at the head of this table, as the host, the farmer.

Diverting for a moment, let me tell those who are listening in, who are not farmers, who the farmer is. The farmer is the man who tills a million homes soil, and the tribes in a million homes have bread. He puts a twig in the ground, and those tables groan with nuts and fruit. He pails a cow, and the festal board is spread with milk and cream. He feeds a pig and the roast and delicious bacon is ready to appear. He removes the hide from the stricken horse, or goat, or calf, and human feet are shod. He

shears a sheep, and warm woolen clothes protect you from winter's snows. Tiny fingers of country boy and girl touch fleecy cotton socks, and beautiful organdies and volleys make comfortable the days of summer heat. The next time you meet him, though his garments be coarse and few, though his face and hands be soiled with sweat and dirt, greet him as your friend and give him the honor that is due him.

Returning to our picture of the long dining room table meeting the sea, in this picture I would place on each side of the host, as far as the eye could see, his guests, the banker, the lawyer, the teacher, the preacher, in fact, all kinds of people representing every avocation of life. Even those who make their living by gambling on his products would be guests at this table. Next in the picture at the farmer's table would be the animals of the field, the birds of the air and the insect pests. On one side of the table would be Mr. Bob White and on the other side would be Mrs. Jenny Wren. Just below them would be Mr. Boll Weevil and opposite him Miss Chinich Bug.

All of these people, animals, birds and insects eat at the farmer's table on the basis that the farmer works from dawn to dark putting cheap food on that table; that his wife works from one-sixth of a horsepower.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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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.

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1932

DO YOU SEE THE LIGHT?

As Congress nears the end of the present session—and no one knows just when it will end or when the Congressmen can go home—we hear of indications that some of our national law makers are seeing a great light. Not long ago, the bill supported by the Farmers Union, Farm Bureau and Grange, providing for the three-fold farm relief measures including the debenture, equalization fee and personal allotment plan, was reported favorably. Several Congressmen are insisting that they should not adjourn until something definite has been done to assist agriculture. And now we hear that the House has passed the Bank Guaranty bill which provides for guaranteeing all bank deposits. Many of these measures are short lived. The influence of the East, which is vastly different from the agricultural West, seems to be fatal to most of the bills which would be of benefit to agriculture.

The time is coming, however, we believe, when the East with its manufacturing interests and financial interests, will realize that they cannot go on without the support of the West. In other words, circumstances are going to force the other industries to realize that they are all dependent on agriculture, and that a nation with a sick agriculture will be in poor general condition.

Speaking of the bill which provides for the guarantee of all bank deposits, this is a measure which was advocated some months ago by the Kansas Union Farmer. It was pointed out at that time in these columns that such a law will do more than anything else to restore confidence in the banks of the country. Hundreds of people in most any community have had their faith shaken in banks. They have either lost money in bank failures, or have read and heard so much about bank failures that they have become afraid to risk their earnings and savings in banks.

The United States government guarantees its currency. Such a large percentage of the financial transactions, large or small, are carried on by the medium of checks, that such a guarantee should apply to bank deposits. If it were an accepted fact that no one would be in danger of losing funds because of depositing them in banks, then millions of dollars not now in banks would soon be deposited. With substantially increased bank deposits all over the United States, business would move along a much smoother track than it moves along now. Confidence, the most effective antidote for panics or depressions, would soon dispel a great deal of the fear which has much to do with the present depression.

The proposed bank guarantee law,

as embodied in the bill which has passed the House, calls for a fund of \$500,000,000. Much of this fund is to be raised from banks in the Federal Reserve system, or from the earnings of the system. Such a fund could easily be raised. This fund it is thought would make deposits in banks absolutely safe. The increased business which would then be done by the banks would no doubt make it still easier for the fund to be raised. Yet this is not entirely in line with the ideas of the big bankers, we are told. They cannot conceive of granting anything to any one or any industry out of their own circle. They fear some of the smaller banks, out there they can see the value of a prosperous agriculture, might be benefitted as much as they. These big banks—the international bankers—want to hog the whole thing. They want to be able to make money worth a lot when it is all in their own hands, and to make it cheap when it is circulating in the country. They place themselves in the position of a hog which, in order to keep its smaller companions from getting any of the swill, lies down in the trough and spills all of it on the ground.

Maybe some of these conditions are beginning to be realized by a considerable number of our Congressmen. As soon as they see it plainly enough, perhaps some beneficial legislation will be passed.

The Farmers Union, together with other farm organizations, although not represented in Washington by large numbers of lobbyists, is managing to let Congress know that Agriculture wants its dues. Our national president, John Simpson, is there doing what he can. Lack of funds prevents the Kansas Farmers Union from having a representative in Washington representing the state organization. However, we are fortunate in having some of our members there as Congressmen. They want to do what is right. Letters and telegrams from our membership here will assist them.

LETTER FROM CAPPER

The following letter was received recently from Senator Arthur Capper, who keeps in close touch with Kansas Farmers Union affairs:

Washington, D. C., May 1, 1932

Mr. Cal Ward,

Salina, Kansas.

Dear Cal:

I was sorry to learn from the enclosed clipping from the latest issue of Kansas Farmers Union (which I read religiously every week) that you have been ill. I write to let you know of my deep interest and sympathy and hope you are coming along all right. These are times when we need the help of men like yourself who know how to fight for the things which mean so much to the people of our state.

With every good wish, I am,
Sincerely yours,
Arthur Capper.

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By John Frost

Blue Rapids, Kansas

Number 38

INCONSISTENT

The tax boosters fighting the tax limitation amendment are in an inconsistent position. High salaried teachers, ably seconded by some professional men with high fees and commissions are leading the fight on the tax limitation amendment. But high salaries and fees and commissions and other intangible income has a tax limitation of 1/2 per cent. Most of the owners of intangibles dodge taxation altogether. The small percent that condescend to pay taxes cannot be required to pay more than 1/2 per cent levy. As a result intangible owners are great tax boosters. Why should they not boost for pavements and parks and sewers and bands and rest rooms and swimming pools and gymnasiums and extravagant improvements, for the tax burden does not fall on them.

As a result taxes have been shifted almost wholly on tangible property. State Budget Director Graber's report shows that in Kansas, tangible property pays 99 per cent of the total 1931 tax and intangible property pays only 1 per cent, though intangible property comprises half of the wealth of the state. The tax boosters, who have been such enthusiastic and effective lobbyists for extravagance, have forced so many bond issues, that now it takes about one-third of the tax levies in the cities of Kansas to pay for bonds and interest. Tax Commissioner Rodney Elward, testifying at the freight rate hearing at Kansas City the last week in August of 1931 stated that tax delinquencies in Kansas increased from 8.73 per cent in June 1930 to 13.07 in June 1931. Fred Breckman of the National Grange stated (Topeka Capital, Oct. 8, 1931) that in the last 5 years 682,850 American farms had been lost through tax delinquencies, mortgage foreclosures, and bankruptcies.

Intangible property having been given a specially favorable low tax limit of 1/2 per cent, tangible property is now asking for relief from the intolerable tax burdens imposed by the many high tax levies of 4 per cent and more. But tangible property is willing to take a limit for the tax burdens it must shoulder, 4 times greater than the limit intangible property enjoys, that is a limit of 2 per cent. But the tax boosters who have a tax limit of 1/2 per cent are unwilling to give tangible property any such reasonable tax limit, but want the owners of tangible property to bear the present high tax rates if it bankrupts them. The attorney of the State Bankers Association, who with specious pleas day after day before the Legislature and in technical suits before the Supreme Court, won for the bankers of the state the low tax limit of 1/2 per cent is now attacking the tax limitation amendment. He wants tangible property to bear, in hundreds of taxing districts, a tax of 4 per cent or more, which is 8 times greater than the limit of the burden imposed on intangible property. Is that consistent or reasonable or just? The 2 per cent limit in the amendment now pending is reasonable, and all that should be allowed to be levied under the iniquitous property tax system on tangible property. This amendment should be adopted regardless of the misleading hue and cry of the tax boosters.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE LAW

A member of Chicago's board of trade, writing a "guest editorial" for the Chicago News attacking the farm board, the Department of Agriculture, Congress and farm cooperation in marketing, refers triflingly to C. E. Huff, head of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation as "the Rev. Mr. Huff." Some people in Kansas, where Huff was born and lived by farming for more than 40 years, recall that in an earlier day along with his work as a farmer he served as the "village parson." We don't think he was ever ordained for the church, but in the absence of a regular preacher in the Western Kansas community where Huff lived it was an avocation which he filled for his neighbors.

C. E. Huff, however, is the man who will beat the game of the Chicago grain gambling outfit. From a small local office he rose by gradual steps to the chief state office of the Farmers Union in this state and from that to head of the National Farmers' Union. He is a trained man and knows his way about. When a head of the national marketing organization was needed, Huff was the man chosen.

In an interview Mr. Huff lays his finger on the weakness of the present position of the board of trade, which while conceding the right of co-operatives to membership on the board denies them access to the board's clearing corporation. Mem-

bership there, says Mr. Huff, "is vital, as otherwise this central sales agency for grain co-operatives would be forced to pay large sums in commission charges to private grain traders." Refusal to admit the co-operatives "is a violation of the co-operatives act," Mr. Huff points out so that "there can be but one outcome to this present contest. The Chicago board of trade will adjust itself to the new facts and factors in marketing, or it will disappear. Co-operative marketing is here to serve and succeed. Farmers will not be misled, nor can their marketing program be defeated. We shall move steadily forward."

When the marketing act required boards of trade to admit farm co-operatives to membership the act meant, Mr. Huff states, they can't do business. As Mr. Huff states, they can admit the co-operatives to do business, or go out of business as a contract market themselves.—Topeka Daily Capital.

THE "WHY" OF DEPRESSION

In a recent copyright article appearing in the San Francisco Chronicle, Leonard P. Ayers, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Company, held out the "why" of the depression.

He pointed out that the war-cost the participating nations \$200,000,000—a sum equal to about \$200 a minute from the time of Julius Caesar to that of Herbert Hoover! Most of this money was raised by borrowing against the future.

After the war all nations decided to make the modern improvements the war had made them desire. This was accomplished by borrowing more billions. The result was a period of expanding indebtedness—which produced a kind of artificial prosperity.

Now the trend is the other way. We have been forced into debt contraction, and our economic troubles have resulted. In past years we mortgaged our future income and the time for paying the piper has come. Individuals, families, businesses and governments must balance their budgets in order to bring order out of chaos. Waste and extravagance must be eliminated. The depression will pass—but we cannot do away with it by a policy of spending that will merely duplicate the period of inflation we have just left behind us.

WOULD SAVE ON TEXT BOOKS

Our good friend, T. R. Wells of Elmdale, Kansas, sends the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer a clipping which has to do with unnecessary expenses caused by unnecessary changes in school text books. The clipping says that a certain candidate for state printer makes the declaration that every time the two-year text books in Kansas are changed the boys and girls must dig down in their pockets for more money than a quarter of a million dollars from which they get no benefits.

They are compelled to buy two text books to do the work of one.

There are nine two year texts: two geographies, one history, three arithmetics and three grammars. When the pupil buys one of these two-year texts he is buying two years' work.

Normally only the 4th, 6th and 8th grade pupils buy new geography texts. The 5th grade pupil uses the text he bought in the 4th grade and the 7th grade pupil finishes the text he bought in the 6th grade.

In 1927 the geography texts were changed and all four grades, the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, were compelled to buy new texts although the 5th and 7th grades already had geography texts—only half used, which they had bought the year before, and which covered the same work.

The 85,000 pupils in the 5th and 7th grades paid more than \$90,000 for these new geography texts which they did not need.

In 1927 the history text and the three arithmetic texts were changed and the pupils of the 5th, 6th, and 8th grades had to throw away the texts they bought the year before—only half used—and buy new texts at a cost of more than \$10,000.

In 1928 the three texts in grammar were changed and it cost the pupils of the 4th, 6th, and 8th grades more than \$60,000 for new texts, and they had to throw away the last half of old texts unused.

In the three years 1926, 1927 and 1928 the Kansas boys and girls paid out more than \$250,000 for new text books when they already had text books covering the same work.

A state printer candidate will present to the next legislature a bill to so amend the text book law that every class, when they have bought texts covering two years' work, will be permitted to finish that subject in the next year's work. This will make the cost of school books no greater in years when text books are changed than in other years.

INSECT SPRAY KEEPS CATS AND DOGS AWAY

The problem of keeping cats and dogs out of flower beds, shrubbery, and in general where they are not wanted, appears solved by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Simply spray the flowers, shrubs, or lawns with a dilute nicotine sulphate spray and the cats and dogs will avoid them, the department says. The spray is harmless to plants and is very offensive to animals. It is widely used against sucking insects. As cats and dogs have a keener sense of smell than humans, they can smell the spray even when it is applied so thinly that people are unaware of its presence.

Commercial preparations usually contain 40 per cent of nicotine sulphate. Such preparations should be used at the rate of one and one-half teaspoonful to a gallon of water. The spray evaporates and should be renewed after rains, or about twice every two weeks in ordinary weather.

"What Congress Is Doing"

By Representative James G. Strong

The bill of Chairman Steagall of our Banking and Currency Committee for the Guaranty of Bank Deposits passed the House on Friday after a spirited debate. Chairman Steagall had promised me to accept an amendment that would make possible all of our Kansas state banks coming in under the guarantee. Congressman McGugin made the motion and it was accepted.

The bill sets up a fund of Five Hundred Million Dollars, much of which is taken from the profits of the Federal Reserve system; provides that a part of such profits shall continue to be put into fund, and provides for the assessment of every bank in the Federal Reserve system with all state banks that wish to join. The bill was opposed by the big bankers of cities who, feeling that their prestige and strength assured their depositors against loss, did not want to be assessed to protect depositors of small banks. But the feeling that Government and State chartered banks, that invited people to deposit their money in them, should be guaranteed that such funds should be saved, grew in the House until the bill passed without a Roll Call.

Since the passage of the bill reported by the Banking & Currency Committee, permitting Federal Intermediate Credit banks to rediscount cooperative agricultural papers through the Federal Reserve system, the interest rate to farmers cooperative marketing associations has been reduced from 5 1/2 to 4 1/4 per cent.

The seed loans to farmers, made by the Secretary of Agriculture, amounted to over Sixty Million Dollars. Two thousand such loans were made to Kansas farmers. The largest number of loans to any one county in the First District totaled 64. Why do some people only refer to the country that applied for and received the smallest number? More loans could have been made had more applications been made.

The Home Loan Bank Bill that was favorably reported out of the Banking & Currency committee is slated for consideration by the House next week. It is to provide financing for loans for small homes, after the plan that the Federal Land Banks made loans on land.

Two weeks ago the Secretary of Agriculture stood upon me, saying he was assured he could market a great deal of cotton and practically all the surplus wheat held in this country before the next crop, if he had the funds to finance its sale and shipment to foreign countries. After investigation I introduced a bill providing that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should turn over to the Secretary of Agriculture, One Hundred Million Dollars to be used for this purpose.

Those opposed to the Federal Farm Board put out the erroneous proposition that the purpose of the bill was to turn over further funds to the Federal Farm Board. President Carey of the Chicago Board of Trade issued an interview to the Press in an effort to prejudice those opposing the Farm Board against the bill. I was glad to send a copy of my reply to anyone who will send me a postal card requesting the same.

The bill will come up for hearings before the Banking & Currency Committee soon.

The Senate has restored the President's furlough plan to the Economy Bill, and is to consider the Manufacturers' Excise Tax—exempting food, clothing, medicine and farm machinery—instead of the sales and nuisance taxes.

It is my purpose next week to have these notes explain how Government taxes are collected and who pays them.

Notes From Washington

Cong. W. P. Lambertson
June 4, 1932

The Supreme Court has ruled that the President does not have to sign bills before Congress adjourns. The custom that Mr. Lincoln set, of coming to the President's Room adjoining the Senate to sign bills the last night of the session, will probably now be abandoned.

Every senator north of the Potomac and east of the Alleghenies, except one who was absent, voted for the bill to assist the farmer and others who actually voted for it. Twenty-one out of the twenty-seven votes it received were from the northeast corner of the U. S. A.

I feel convinced that a great victory was won in holding the income and estate taxes high and also defeating the sales tax. The least justified of import taxes was the one on lumber. They had already had their inning in the tariff bill.

Of course no one of us wanted all of these separate items in the tax bill but legislation is a compromise and this is what we get. The stamp checks, increased postage and the one-cent federal tax on gasoline will cause the most condemnation. When the tax bill left the House it did not provide for a stamp on checks, the Senate amended it so, and our conference agreed to it. We are likely to have a separate vote on that item now. We must vote for the whole bill or against it. This shows how helpless we are sometimes to remove single items and how important a conference committee is.

President Hoover evidently is not trying to read Sen. Borah out of the Republican party because they differ on public questions at times. The Senator from Idaho has been the lone

guest at two recent White House breakfasts.

James Garfield of Ohio, the almost forgotten son of the martyred President, will be chairman of the resolutions committee at the Republican convention. I heard this man with Gov. Pinchot and the great T. R. at Oaswatome in 1911 when they were headed for Armageddon.

This Saturday has a full program here. Congress will meet at ten. Both houses will probably agree to the conference report of the tax bill. The Senate will determine what the House must decide whether there will be a vote on the bonus June 13. And later the donkey and the elephant will cross bats at Griffith Stadium for the benefit of the community chest.

FARMERS MUST ORGANIZE

(continued from page 1)
longer hours and harder than he does adding her part of cheap food to his table; that his children work in the field in the heat and the dust of the long summer days helping to put food on that table at less than its cost.

Supposing these guests ate at the farmer's table on a basis that the farmer, like other business men, would not require his wife to be cook, dining room girl, chamber maid, laundry and dressmaker. Supposing they ate at his table on a basis that he kept his children in school nine months in the year and the other three provided public play grounds for their amusement. Supposing they ate at his table on a basis that he took thirty days vacation each year and charged the expenses up to the food on the table. Supposing they ate at his table on a basis that the farmer had written over his gate, "We Open At Nine And Close At Three." Then what would his guests pay for bread? What would be the price of a steak?

The farmer has everything that everybody else has except one. He has wealth. As a group, farmers have more property than any other group. He out-numbers any other group. They are still nearly one-third of the population of the United States. He lacks just one thing of being on an equality with his business, professional and laboring brothers of the cities. That one thing is organization.

Organization Is Right

And so I come to you on this Farmers' Union hour to discuss the need of farmers organizing and what could be accomplished not only for the benefit of farmers but for the general welfare of all the people of the nation. Organization is right. The man who says he does not believe in organization is an anarchist, because all government is nothing more or less than organization. The farmer who says he does not believe in organization ought to go back to the life of primitive man living in a cave, subsist on roots and fruits of the forest and hunt his meat with a club. When a farmer hires one mule to a double shovel and puts his hands to the harness he is practicing organization. With two horses to a cultivator he has progressed in the field of organization. With four to the double row he is modern in his efforts to care for growing corn and cotton. When a young man gets the girl he chooses to go with him to the preacher he is establishing the grandest organization this side of Heaven, the home.

God Himself is the supreme organizer. He made the earth, the moon, the sun, the stars and organized them into the universe with each cooperating with the other so accurately that scientists can figure thousands of years in the future the exact position of one planet to another. They move in relation to each other in a degree of exactness superior to the works of the best watch or clock ever made by man.

It is strange how slow farmers are to organize in a group when as individuals all their work suggests organization. It is strange how slow they are to organize as a group when everyone with whom they deal belongs to his or her group organization. Mr. Farmer, right in your school district the teacher you hired a few weeks ago for services for next year belongs to her union. You farmers in that district pay her wages that enable her to pay dues to her state and national union. The note you owe at your bank includes sufficient interest that the banker can pay dues to his union. You call a doctor to visit a sick child to-night and he charges you on a basis of paying dues to his union. The merchant, the lumberman, the hardware man, the grain dealer, the plumber and the man who embalms and buries you when you die, any and all of these whether they sell to you or buy from you deal with you on a basis of paying dues to their union. If you fail to assist all these groups in paying dues to their unions it is a mystery why you hesitate to pay dues to your own union.

Organization a Citizenship Duty

Our Nation was built upon the rock of popular government. Its preservation depends more upon the people believing that we have popular government than upon all other things put together. The method of expression of the will of the people in government affairs has developed into a system of participating organized groups. Hypocrites in high official life complain of Congress being dominated by organized minorities. Each individual group is a minority, but the organized groups are a vast majority. Those who complain are organized the most perfectly and have more lobbyists and lobbyist headquarters in Washington than any other group.

All matters coming before Congress or other departments of government are very similar to cases in court. Every bill introduced in Congress is a suit in which some group files the case in order that they may better their condition or protect themselves against some other group. The bill they are asking to be made a law while helping them may injure some other group. The other group becomes the defendant in the case.

Every bill introduced in Congress is a suit in which some group files the case in order that they may better their condition or protect themselves against some other group. The bill they are asking to be made a law while helping them may injure some other group. The other group becomes the defendant in the case.

test against what would injure them, is to be an organized group. Thus organization of each group is absolutely necessary not only to protect the group but also to protect the benefits of organized government.

The highest duty of an American citizen is to take an honest active part in the affairs of government. You may be a law abiding, industrious, taxpaying individual, but that does not mean that you are a good citizen. An alien Chinaman can do that much. The good citizen of a great democracy like ours must be willing to give of his time and money in real service to his state and nation. The only way a citizen can take part in the running of the affairs of this nation is to be a member of his own class organization.

Once more I appeal to you farmers listening in and I appeal this time in the name of good citizenship and of loyalty to your country to become, at once, a member of the farmers' class organization of this nation, the Farmers' Union.

Especially do I appeal to the women on the farm. You can do as much to assist in building up a 100 per cent militant farm organization in each of your communities as the men can. Speaking of the farm woman, I divert again to pay my poor tribute to her.

The Farm Woman

The farm woman is the greatest woman in all the world, the greatest because she is a helpmate to her husband. She is the backbone of the farm. She is the one who makes the farm a home. She is the one who makes the farm a home. She is the one who makes the farm a home.

She is the greatest mother in all the world, because she administers herself to every want of her child. She is the one who makes the farm a home. She is the one who makes the farm a home. She is the one who makes the farm a home.

She is the best neighbor in all the world. She has something good, she sends you a part. If you are in need, she lends. If you are sick, she will attend you night after night, the long hours through, to help make you well.

Oh, patient, self-denying, farm woman, toiling for others from dawn until the late hours of night, with a heart full of the milk of human kindness, we wish we could paint the picture of your service and work.

Farmers Thoroughly Organized Could Cooperate In A Business Way

Last month, in my radio talk, I described what I saw in Denmark in the way of cooperation among farmers. When farmers are once organized there is no limit to the ways in which they can cooperate. It is usual for them to begin in business cooperation. Business cooperation usually commences with pooling their orders for necessities and buying together. This is legitimate and one of the first lessons in the school of cooperation. There are farmers and even leaders in farm organization who believe this is the end of cooperation when it is only the beginning.

There is no limit to the ways in which they can cooperate. It is usual for them to begin in business cooperation. Business cooperation usually commences with pooling their orders for necessities and buying together. This is legitimate and one of the first lessons in the school of cooperation. There are farmers and even leaders in farm organization who believe this is the end of cooperation when it is only the beginning. The kindergarten department in the cooperative educational system. Business cooperation includes both buying and selling, but has never been a success except where there was first a real class organization. Organized Farmers Can Cooperate In Their Thinking.

Before there can be any unity of thought in any group there must be organization. Six and a half million farmers unorganized have about that many different opinions on a given subject. Organized, these farmers meet in local units and discuss the problem. Delegates from the locals meet in county units and discuss the problem. Delegates from the county units meet in state units and discuss the problem. Delegates from the state meet in national assembly and the position taken on that problem becomes the composite thought of the whole group. Public officials who care little for the opinions of individuals, do respect and give great consideration to the combined opinion of organized individuals.

Farmers Can Cooperate Legislatively. As already indicated in the first part of this talk, the only way to take part in the running of the affairs of your country is to become a member of your class organization thus cooperating in a legislative way becomes the most important of all cooperative efforts.

There never was a time in the history of our nation when the opportunity for farmers to do good in a governmental way was so great as it has been in this session of Congress. For lack of organization they could not do what their numbers and the importance of their business justifies their doing. It is a wonderful record that has been made by organized farmers in this session of Congress considering the small per cent of the whole group of farmers that belong to their own class organization.

Taxation

The organized farmers have had a beneficial influence in the tax measure that has been framed by the committees of the House and Senate. If it had not been for organized farmers the ultra rich would have escaped the large increase in rates on incomes and inheritance taxes. The common people of the country would have had a greater proportion of the taxes placed on their backs. If we had been organized 100 per cent Senator Couzens' amendment placing income tax rates where they were during the war would have carried practically unanimously. The farmers of this nation who refuse to get in their organization are responsible for the unjust burden of tax placed upon agriculture.

If the farmers were organized 100 per cent there would be such an inheritance and gift tax law as would practically redistribute the wealth of the large estates of this country.

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 in the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can become 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.

box 48, Salina, Kansas. but I expect to write more after you

like them fine. I didn't see my letter
the paper. I haven't found my twin
My birthday is September 6. When
showed my pen and book to my friend

I have blue eyes and red hair. I have a niece and nephew. They are twins. I will tell my age again. My birthday is May 28.



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NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

KINNEY TO SPEAK AT WASHINGTON CO. MEET

The Washington County Farmers Union will hold its quarterly meeting at the city park in Washington, Kansas, on Friday, June 10. The meeting will be called to order at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A. M. Kinney, former secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, will speak. This will be an important meeting and a helpful program, and all who can are urged to attend.

J. T. Poland, Sec'y.

MEETING AT QUINTER

A meeting of Quinter Local 1095 will be held on Tuesday evening, June 14, in Quinter, Kansas. The meeting will be called at 8 o'clock. Every member or prospective member is urged to be present at this meeting. One of the speakers will be Floyd Lynn, state Farmers Union secretary. Mr. Lynn will offer some remarks on cooperation in general, and will speak on the importance of organization in agriculture. All who can attend are urged to make plans to be present at the meeting place on Tuesday evening, June 14.

W. E. Roesch, Sec.

TO MEET AT ERIE

The Neosho County Farmers Union will hold the second quarterly meeting at the court house in Erie, Kansas, on Wednesday, June 15. The meeting will convene at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. All members are urged to attend this meeting, as questions of much importance will come up for discussion and action. Show the proper Farmers Union spirit and be among those present—E. T. Fortune, County secretary.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a list of representative sales of live stock handled during the week of May 30, to June 3 by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City:

	Weight	Price
Roy N. Anderson, Osage Co., Kans., 76 hogs	193	\$3.20
R. B. Fraxler, Marshall Co., Kans., 24 hogs	174	3.15
J. J. Halderman, Caldwell Co., Mo., 37 hogs	205	3.15
Jake Deters, Osborne Co., Kans., 46 hogs	195	3.10
B. B. Houghton, Daviess Co., Mo., 20 hogs	241	3.10
Frankfort S. A., Marshall Co., Kans., 81 hogs	230	3.10
Downs-Cawker S. A., Osborne Co., Kans., 44 hogs	202	3.10
Homer Browning, Grundy Co., Mo., 62 hogs	190	3.10
Logan F. U., Phillips Co., Kans., 80 hogs	224	3.10
Lyndon S. A., Osage Co., Kans., 25 hogs	191	3.10
Oscar Lefman, Lafayette Co., Mo., 20 hogs	230	3.10
Ben F. Diggins, Norton Co., Kans., 59 hogs	176	3.10
W. H. Ling, Allen Co., Kans., 20 hogs	198	3.10
Geo. Poore, Nemaha Co., Kans., 28 hogs	150	3.10
Geo. Lockwood, Neosho Co., Kans., 34 hogs	218	3.05
Dennis L. S. A., Labette Co., Kans., 27 hogs	195	3.05
August Apprill, Lafayette Co., Mo., 19 hogs	176	3.00
Karl Kayser, Lyon Co., Kans., 22 hogs	186	3.00
Ames S. A., Cloud Co., Kans., 61 hogs	204	3.00
A. E. Metsker, Douglas Co., Kans., 34 hogs	162	3.00
Don E. Page, Grundy Co., Mo., 24 hogs	210	2.95
Farmers Union S. A., Norton Co., Kans., 82 hogs	230	2.95
J. B. Sanders, Leavenworth Co., Kans., 83 hogs	307	2.95
Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Logan Co., Kans., 119 hogs	185	2.95
Farmers Union S. A., Nuckolls Co., Nebr., 78 hogs	200	2.95
E. G. Dewitt, Jackson Co., Mo., 23 hogs	227	2.95
W. H. Pierson, Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 33 hogs	217	2.95
H. Heath, Geary Co., Kans., 25 steers	1124	6.75
R. M. Collier & Son, Wabunsee Co., Kans., 38 steers	1147	6.50
H. Heath, Geary Co., Kans., 24 steers	1026	6.40
G. M. Warner, Furnas Co., Nebr., 20 steers	1191	6.25
M. R. Lewis, Webster Co., Nebr., 25 steers and heifers	868	6.00
G. M. Warner, Furnas Co., Nebr., 40 steers	1142	5.90
Oliver Shutz, Douglas Co., Kans., 29 steers	1237	5.85
O. F. Dewey, Republic Co., Kans., 26 steers and heifers	675	5.40
A. J. Holmberg, McPherson Co., Kans., 24 steers	1086	5.25
Albert Cedarholm, McPherson Co., Kans., 46 steers	930	5.25
Joe Hunt, Republic Co., Kans., 11 steers and heifers	716	5.20
Getta S. A., Phillips Co., Kans., 14 steers and heifers	717	5.25
Otto Risser, Worth Co., Mo., 45 steers	895	5.10
E. L. Calvin, Linn Co., Kans., 8 calves	420	5.00
A. J. Holmberg, McPherson Co., Kans., 23 steers	1171	5.00
Robert Simmons, Seward Co., Kans., 11 steers and heifers	617	4.75
Ed Fitzgerald, Seward Co., Kans., 10 stock steers	570	4.35
Chas. Margreiter, Mitchell Co., Kans., 53 heifers	654	4.30
Max Flinner, Leavenworth Co., Kans., 39 lambs	71	5.85
W. F. Arnold, Woodson Co., Kans., 19 lambs	71	5.85
F. Glazebrook, Hickory Co., Mo., 18 lambs	64	5.85
Lester Wilson, Hickory Co., Mo., 15 lambs	64	5.85
Geo. F. Scholey, Marshall Co., Kans., 63 lambs	76	5.85
C. E. Murrow, Linn Co., Kans., 75 lambs	61	5.85
G. W. Crow, Barton Co., Kans., 10 lambs	60	5.85
W. L. Donovan, Linn Co., Kans., 11 lambs	59	5.85
Lee Shaffer, Linn Co., Kans., 11 lambs	59	5.85
Geo. Lockwood, Neosho Co., Kans., 56 lambs	66	5.85
Ray King, Folk Co., Mo., 12 lambs	55	5.75
B. A. Tutter, Osage Co., Kans., 35 lambs	65	5.75
Joe Soderberg, Saline Co., Kans., 37 lambs	68	5.25
Robert Sample, Crawford Co., Kans., 25 lambs	62	5.00

The Farmers Exchange

Where Farmers Buy and Sell

RATES FOR ADVERTISING IN THIS CLASSIFIED SECTION EACH INSERTION PER WORD 3c

Terms cash in advance and where check accompanies order for four or more insertions the rate will be 2 1/2c per word per insertion.

Number of words	1	2	3	4	5
10	30	60	90	1.00	1.25
11	33	66	99	1.10	1.38
12	36	72	108	1.20	1.50
13	39	78	117	1.30	1.63
14	42	84	126	1.40	1.75
15	45	90	135	1.50	1.88
16	48	96	144	1.60	2.00
17	51	102	153	1.70	2.13
18	54	108	162	1.80	2.25
19	57	114	171	1.90	2.38
20	60	120	180	2.00	2.50
25	75	150	225	2.50	3.13
30	90	180	270	3.00	3.75

REGISTERED Guernsey Bull, one year old. Good type and production. —Meglin Bros., Cawker City, Kans. 6-23 p.

MAN WITH 17 years experience wants position as manager of Farmers elevator. No job too big. Best of references as to ability and bookkeeping. Write "Manager," Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas. 6-16b

TOBACCO—Postpaid. Aged in bulk. Good, sweet chewing, 10 needs, \$1.50; smoking \$1.10.—MARTIN STOKER, Dresden, Tenn.—tfc

SUMMER PRICES on Chicks and Eggs, White Giant chicks \$8.50 per 100; Black Giants and Buff Minorcas \$5.50 prepaid. THE THOMAS FARMS, Pleasanton, Kans.—tfc

this first well, according to present plans, will be drilled on Farmers Union Royalty Pool holdings.

Stock will be offered for sale as soon as the permit is received. Stock certificates will be offered in denominations of \$10 or multiples of that amount. Connections already established assure immediate sales of considerable quantities of the stock.

Of considerable interest is the fact that the company is the sole owner of a chemical device of proven efficiency which assists materially in locating production. This, of course, is employed in connection with geological study and development.

According to present plans and estimates, the new company likely will have a well started by the middle of the summer.

NOW THE FARMER IS OUT IN FRONT AGAIN

Rural Workers and City Dwellers Back on Even Terms

(Arthur Pond in the Atlantic Monthly. Reprinted by permission) Since misfortune hit the towns, farmers are feeling more contented in their adversity. For eight years after the war the farmers had to take prosperity on faith, because they never saw any of it. What is more irritating than to read of irresponsible town laborers getting increased wages while one's own time and care bring less than before?

Now a balance has been struck; the farmer realizes the sorry plight of the out-of-work who has no hold on the land, who loses his job without notice and is left without a grubstake between himself and hunger.

In a quiet way the farmers are already doing quite a sizable relief work. Their out-of-work boys and girls have moved home in large numbers to wait for better times in the arena where, as long as seeds sprout and buildings hang together, the bell rings for meals three times a day, a roof fends off rain and a wood lot provides fuel.

The extent of the recent migration from town to country must be enormous. Industrial cities have lost heavily in population, some of them as much as 25 per cent. Starvation has not overtaken the departed, since vital statistics show that the death rate is down. Those who have left the towns must be large enough to accommodate such throngs with so little confusion.

A grained veteran of the soil told me it seemed like old times to have the children back. "Sure, I make them work, but it isn't the work I'm thinking of. There's somebody to talk to now. You know a farm can be a dreadful lonely place sometimes with so much machinery and just two old folks on it. I haven't had a hired man to swear at since 1912."

LOWRY CITY ASSOCIATION FIRST WITH SEVEN LOADS

Two Associations Second With Five Loads Each

Mr. L. C. Cleveland, manager of the Lowry City Live Stock Shipping Association, Lowry City, Mo., was first in the shipping association race for the month of April with seven loads shipped to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., at Kansas City. The second Thursday in April Mr. Cleveland brought in his memories of old times when he was a cattle and two loads of hogs. Mr. Cleveland is an efficient manager and a hard worker for the cooperative marketing cause and can be counted on to be at the top, or close to the top, of the list each month.

Glen Leopold, manager at Frankfort, Mo., Kansas, and Emil Samuelson, manager at Randolph, Kansas, were tied for second with five loads each. These two associations are very much alive, and if they are not at the lead, they are crowding the leader each month.

The Farmers Union Cooperative Association, of Holbrook, Nebraska, C. L. Frack, manager, shipped four loads during the month and finished third on the list.

Those associations shipping three loads during April are: Leonardville, Kansas. Green Cooperative, Green, Kansas. Osgood Shipping Association, Osgood, Missouri. Lane Staaldine, manager, Portis, Kansas. Centralia Farmers Union, Centralia, Kansas.

Other shipping associations consigning car lot shipments to the Farmers Union during April:

Ames Shipping Ass'n., Ames, Kansas; Farmers Coop. Marketing Ass'n., Alexandria, Nebr.; Alma Farmers Union, Alma, Kans.

Farmers Co. Grain Co., Blue Rapids, Kans.; Mitchell County Farmers Union, Beloit, Kans.; Bostwick Shipping Ass'n., Bostwick, Nebr.

H. Woelfel, manager, Clay Center, Kans.; Chase Co. Shipping Ass'n., Cantonwood Falls, Kans.; Farmers Coop. Union, Cambridge, Nebr.

Downs-Cawker Shipping Ass'n., Downs, Kans.; J. H. Downing, manager, Deepwater, Mo.; Farmers Union Coop. Ass'n., Daykin, Nebr.

Geo. Lookwood, manager, Erie, Kansas; F. U. Marketing Ass'n., Girard, Kans.; Mitchell County Farmers Union, Glen Elder, Kans.

Hill City Shipping Ass'n., Hill City, Kans.; Farmers Union, E. A. Hardy, Nebr.

Farmers Union Shipping Ass'n., Lawrence, Nebr.; Don E. Page, manager, Laredo, Mo.; Marys, Kans. Schroyer Grain & supply, Marysville, Kans.

Farmers Union, Osburg, Kans.; Hook & Dawson, Osborn, Kans.; Farmers Coop. Ass'n., Page City, Kans.; Phillipsburg Shipping Ass'n., Phillipsburg, Kans.; So. Mound L. S. S. A., Parsons, Kans.

Rogers Coop. Sedan, Kans.; Geo. Hammarlund, manager, St. Marys, Kans. Homer Browning, manager, Trenton, Mo.; Tindall Farmers Exchange, Tindall, Mo.

Farmers Coop. Supply, Wakefield, Kans.—The Co-Operator.

FARMERS MUST ORGANIZE

(continued from page 2)

program. Since 1913 we have increased appropriations for armaments until they are nearly three times as much as they were then. We have increased until we spend one hundred fifty million dollars a year more than the nation with the next highest expenditures for such purpose, which is Russia. We spent last year seven hundred and twenty seven million dollars. Russia spent five hundred seventy nine million. Great Britain spent five hundred thirty five million dollars and France four hundred fifty five million. If the farmers of this nation would get into their class organization 100 per cent, in ten years the United States will not be spending one-half that much and this nation's influence would cause the nations of the world to reduce theirs by half.

Monetary Question

If the farmers of the United States were organized 100 per cent this session of Congress would have restored to itself the power of issuing and regulating the value of money given to it by the Constitution. This session of Congress would have remonetized silver and thus broke the strangle hold of the international bankers have on the money crop of this country. There can never be a permanent and secure prosperity until we have destroyed the money power of the country. All public officials now declare we have inflation in this country, but there are few, indeed, who have the courage to advocate any other money than bankers' money which means that after a period of inflation they can again deflate and bring on the same deplorable conditions. There never was a panic under an inflated period in this country. There never was unemployment or lack of business under inflation.

In May 1920 with the largest volume of money in the history of our country prices of farm commodities were the highest of all times. Wheat on the Chicago market was three dollars a bushel, cotton at New Orleans was forty cents a pound. Every man could have a job who wanted it. The international bankers were not satisfied with this condition. To destroy such prosperity they ordered deflation of the currency and restriction of credits.

Our present money system gives the international bankers of Wall Street the power to do this anything they desire. I cannot understand how public officials will proclaim this a sound system.

Farmers, it will never be changed until you do your duty as citizens—get into your own class organization. What you suffer now is because in the last fifty years you have refused to organize and do your part in a legislative way.

MEMBERS MUST NOT TAKE ORGANIZATION FOR GRANTED

(continued from page 1) Kansas towns. Every hardware dealer, every baker, every clothing merchant, every grocer—in fact, every business man in Kansas, should take a personal interest in the welfare of the Farmers Union. I can go much farther than that. Every doctor, every school teacher, every preacher, every worker in any office in Kansas, every newspaper man or woman, every one connected with any industry in Kansas, should want the Farmers Union to become more and more efficient because of larger membership. Every lawyer in Kansas—unless he is employed by some of the farmers' enemies—and every Kansas banker, should support the Farmers Union in its work for the improvement of agriculture.

Of course, membership is confined to those actually associated in a close way with farm work. Our constitution clearly defines eligibility for membership. For that reason, we have no farmer organization. But what I am driving at is the fact that agriculture is the basic industry of Kansas, and every other business in the state is so closely allied, and so completely dependent on the success of farmers, that it is definitely a matter of good judgment for all our population to boost for that which is good for agriculture. If all our farmers were members of the Farmers Union, we would be so solidly fixed up that our influence would be the final word in legislative matters. We as a class could get what we would ask for. Agriculture, therefore, would prosper; and with the basic industry of our state in a prosperous condition, every business in the state, being dependent on agriculture, would prosper.

The Farmers Union has been placed in the position of an intermediary for our people. When legislation beneficial to agriculture is needed or is requested, our members look to the organization to do something about it.

The organization is expected to intervene in the interests of agriculture. The Farmers Union is expected to go before committees in Congress and plead the cause of the farmers. It is expected to appear before our state legislatures and before our governor when agriculture needs to be represented. This organization is expected to appear in behalf of the farmers in such emergencies as arise when farmers are asked to bear an added burden of increased freight charges. The Farmers Union, therefore, has a most definite job of work cut out for it to do. This organization is looked to for help in getting an equitable and just method of taxation into effect, whereby all who earn money may be given an opportunity to assist the property owner to pay for our governmental expenses. It is called on to use its influence in getting governmental costs lowered.

All this is as it should be. Farmers deserve such an organization, and such an organization should be their own. Your organization is doing all in its favor to accomplish the things the farmers are requiring of it. It has help. The Farmers Union is not alone in the field. Other powerful farm organizations are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Farmers Union. We are all glad that this condition exists. We are all fighting for the same cause.

I said your organization is doing its best. The best, however, would be much better than it is now if it were better supported by those whom it represents. The Farmers Union needs

a larger membership. If you were once a member, and are not now a member in good standing, you can do no better than to see your secretary immediately and reenlist. There is no better word for it, for you are needed to reenlist for service. If you have never been a member, and if you are eligible—enlist. You are needed. If you are not eligible, recommend to those who are eligible that agriculture needs them, and that they can do much for the betterment of the general situation if they will affiliate with this militant cooperative farm organization.

I have in mind right now the fact that the Finance Committee of the United States Senate has just recommended a one cent tax on each gallon of gasoline. That will hit our farmers pretty hard. They will be paying a tax which should be borne by some other class which is enjoying equal government privileges and protection, but which is not called on for financial support. The Farmers Union is represented in Washington by our national president, John Simpson, who is doing what he can to prevent this tax. Are you with him?

I am also reminded of the fact that the government, because of the enormous influence brought to bear by those not particularly interested in the common folk of this country, is considering placing a two cent tax on all checks of \$2 or more. Think what this will do to those who believe in cooperation and who sell their cream to cooperative creameries. On each pitifully small check which comes under the provisions mentioned in this tax schedule will be placed a two cent tax. What does it matter to the enemies of cooperation—the enemies of the common people—whether the farmer already has lost money in producing the milk or cream for which he receives his check? They want the burden of government expenses to continue to rest on the little man.

Isn't the Farmers Union needed in

such cases? The organization is doing what it can to help Kansas farmers. It can do much more effective work if each of you who are listening, and who are eligible to membership, will join with us and definitely give us your support.

Our program is constructive. Our organization wants to be effective in supporting the measures which are beneficial to agriculture. We cannot be effective without membership. Bear this in mind.

SOME FARMERS NOW SELLING WHEAT FOR \$1.25 A BUSHEL

(continued from page 1) cheater, "and is based on sound business principles. We are showing very definitely that prosperity for the farmer, because of adequate prices for his products, means prosperity for the whole community. I think that in time the plan will include all grains as well as live stock products of the farmers in Kansas."

FEED MORE HOME GRAINS AND MAKE MORE MONEY

The feeds you raise on your own farm are the cheapest in cost—but they LACK MINERALS, and proteins. Without minerals no farm animal can do its best. The farmer who fails to balance his home grown grains with minerals loses a big part of their value and cuts down his profits.

MURPHY'S MINERAL FEEDS when added to your home grown grains will bring you faster gains—better health—less feed lot troubles and greater production. Murphy's is ALL feed—every ounce has food value—no medicines or fillers. They contain all the essential minerals you need for use with your home grown grains, and they cost so little to feed.

Here's the Way to SAVE on Poultry Mash

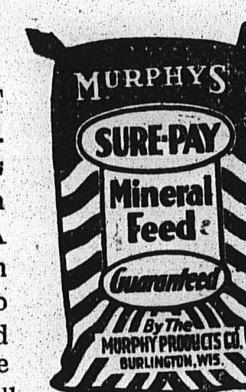
100 lbs. VIT-O-RAY PLUS 300-500 lbs. Ground Home Grain Equals:
400 to 600 Lbs. Chick or Poultry Mash



VIT-O-RAY is a combination of animal and vegetable proteins, vitamins and the complete list of poultry minerals found in no other feed. VIT-O-RAY enables you to use your home grown grains and make a poultry ration that takes the place of all mash feeds, buttermilk, cod liver oil, meat scraps—or any other ingredient, at a big saving in feed costs. 100 lbs. of VIT-O-RAY balances from 300 to 500 lbs. or more of home grown grains, so why buy back your corn, wheat and other grains in a mixed-feed bag? You can build your own mash for MUCH LESS MONEY by using MORE HOME GROWN GRAINS, plus a little VIT-O-RAY. Think of it—you can build the finest baby chick starter for around \$1.40 per cwt. and perfectly complete and balanced in all details. Write for book on VIT-O-RAY—it tells how to mix VIT-O-RAY with home grains.

Cheapest Way to Feed Those Pigs!

Keep them healthy—keep them growing. You buy the LEAST feed the Murphy way, because you use MORE of your home grains. Just self-feed your home grains such as corn, wheat, oats, etc. plus a mixture of Murphy's Mineral Feed mixed half and half with shorts (or with ground wheat or oats) plus pasture and water. A mighty efficient ration at a mighty low cost. A better ration would be: grains self-fed, plus free access to a mixture of two sacks tankage, one sack of oil meal, one sack of Alfalfa Meal, and one sack of Murphy's Mineral Feed. Hogs fed this way will make more rapid gains and do it cheaper than by any other method. You practically eliminate feed-lot troubles—you keep your pigs healthy, thrifty, and doing good at all times. Feeding directions outline many different money-making rations for hogs.



Reduce your Feeding Costs this Year

If you want healthier, thriftier stock—begin at once to feed Murphy's Mineral Feeds to your hogs, cattle, sheep and poultry in addition to your home grains. When you buy Murphy's you buy ONLY THOSE FEEDS YOU CANNOT GROW. Murphy's makes your home grown feeds go farther—gives you faster gains—keeps your livestock healthy and thrifty—and producing at a profit. You SAVE and MAKE money—by using MORE of your own home grown grains. Write for BIG FREE BOOKS which tell all.

Ask Your Local Manager to Get
Murphy's for you or write John
Blough, Lawrence, Kansas.

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Home Office Warehouse 10th & Mul-
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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.

NORTON				HAMILTON			
Geo. L. Brown, Norton	Chas. F. Folkers, Wakeeney	J. A. Razak, Collyer	Otto Schwanbeck, Collyer	J. E. O'Reilly, Syracuse	S. C. Brewster, Irene	THOMAS	Clifford Miller, Brewster
L. N. Gishwiller, Almena	Brighton Arnold, Ogallah	Guy W. Jesse, Arnold	W. J. Sanderson, Ramsom	Morgan H. Cole, Colby	D. R. Moore, Levant	LOGAN	H. F. Snellbacker, Page
H. F. Reichert, Edmond	NESS	G. A. Hunsticker, Morland	R. E. Winchester, Tribune	J. H. Stover, Winona.			
J. A. Schoen, Lenora	TREGO	J. L. Arnold, Ogallah	G. A. Dorman, Wakeeney				

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