



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

VOLUME XXVI

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1934

NUMBER 21

200 LOCALS ARE ON 100 PER CENT LIST FOR THE YEAR

"Horseshoe" Local was Lucky One to Bring Total to Even Number; Many Show Good Increase Over Previous Year

MARSHALL HAS MOST

Leads with 12 but Nemaha Crowds Closely with 11; Many Other Counties with Good Showing; New 1934 List Ready Soon

Two hundred Farmers Union Locals in Kansas, according to the records in the office of the state Farmers Union secretary, completed the year 1933 with as many members as they had in 1932, or more. In many cases these Locals showed an increase. Many other Locals were close to the 100 per cent line, and undoubtedly some of them probably were eligible to be on the list if all membership dues collected by the Local had been forwarded to the state office in time to have reached their destination before January 1. Quite a number of reports are in, which have not been checked up as this is being written, but they were not in the state office before the close of 1933. They will be checked up immediately.

The number of 100 per cent Locals published in the list in the last issue of this paper in 1933 (December 28) totaled 199. Then Horseshoe Local No. 1010, Washington County, came in with the extra number to make it even 200. Now we know horseshoes really are lucky.

Marshall County Farmers Union, with twelve locals paid up at least 100 per cent for 1933, as compared to 1932, took the lead over all other counties in number of 100 per cent Locals. Nemaha County Farmers Union crowded up so closely, however, that it was about a tie. Nemaha has eleven 100 per cent Locals.

Two counties finished with eight 100 per cent Locals. They were Clay County Farmers Union and Crawford County Farmers Union.

Five County Unions completed the year with as many as seven Locals showing an equal number or an increase, compared with the previous year. They were: Washington, Riley, Miami, Ellsworth and Anderson. Four finished with six: McPherson, Mitchell, Rush and Wabaunsee. Those counties with five on the list were Trego, and Douglas. Quite a large number had four or less.

The list of Locals paid up 100 per cent for 1934 will soon appear in the Kansas Union Farmer. The list will appear nearly every week, perhaps, just as it did throughout 1933. It is hoped that all the 200 which appeared in the 1933 list will soon be seen in the 1934 list, and that at least as many additional Locals will also be on the list before the year is completed. Current or 1934 dues are due now, and it is hoped that they will all be paid promptly.

It is interesting to note that a few Kansas Farmers Union Locals already are paid up 100 per cent for 1934, and were so paid up before the end of 1933. Several more are near the mark. These Locals will start the new list when it is published soon.

This good record, as reflected in the 1933 list and in the fact that the 1934 list is beginning to take form, is an exceptional one. It is a credit to the work being done by local members and officers. Most of the real membership work has been done within the Locals. This good work will continue on through 1934.

Wheat Production Program and Government Figures

(By A. W. Ricker, Editor, Farmers Union Herald)

Wide publicity has been given to a recent report issued by the Government Crop Reporting Bureau on winter wheat acreage for 1933, and a comparison of that report with the 1932 acreage.

On the face of this report it appears that the allotment plan with its 15 per cent acreage reduction has failed to function. According to these comparisons the acreage reduction has been only four per cent. The report does not explain, rather it conceals, the fact that Government figures on acreage in the past have been incorrect.

Figures on acreage by farmers in order to qualify for allotment benefits disclose the fact that government figures in the past have been too low. Probably in the low production wheat states the government figures have not been far out of the way, but in large producing states like Kansas and North Dakota, they have been low by rather large percentages. Admitting that government figures have in the past been the best obtainable, yet the fact remains that they have not been accurate, and the inaccuracy has been almost uniformly in under-estimates rather than in over-estimates.

The allotment plan has given us the first real test of the accuracy of government figures. In all of the large wheat producing states, much of the delay in sending the contracts to Washington has been caused by it being necessary to square government

PROCESSING TAX ON HOGS TO REMAIN AT \$1.00 UNTIL FEBRUARY

The processing tax on live hogs, imposed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, will remain at one dollar per hundredweight, live weight, until February 1, 1934, as was provided in the original hog regulations.

A revision of the regulations, extending the one dollar rate of the tax and setting up a new schedule for subsequent increase, was issued recently by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the President.

The revision reads, in part: "I do hereby determine that, in order to effectuate the declared policy of said Act, an adjustment of the rate of the processing tax on the first domestic processing of hogs, as of January 1, 1934, February 1, 1934 and March 1, 1934, is necessary. Accordingly, in part revision of the third paragraph of Hog Regulations, Series 1, I do hereby determine: as of January 1, 1934, that the rate of the processing tax on the first domestic processing of hogs shall be one (1) dollar per hundred weight, live weight; as of February 1, 1934, that the rate of the processing tax on the first domestic processing of hogs shall be one dollar fifty cents per hundred weight, live weight; as of March 1, 1934, that the rate of the processing tax on the first domestic processing of hogs shall be two dollars twenty-five cents per hundred weight, live weight, which said rate, as of the effective date thereof, will prevent the accumulation of surplus stocks and depression of the farm price of hogs."

The revision in the processing tax on hogs was made partly in consideration of the continued large slaughter of hogs. The findings of the Secretary indicated that the payment of the processing tax under the original schedule on the large supply of hogs during January and February would tend to result in the accumulation of surplus stocks and depression of the farm price of hogs.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Federally inspected slaughter of 4,501,000 head of live hogs during November represented an increase of about 20 per cent over the same slaughter in November, 1932. Preliminary estimates indicate that the Federally inspected slaughter through December will be about as large as that of last year and that a reduction in the number of hogs coming to market, resulting from the emergency hog marketing program last summer, will not be noticeable until January 15, 1934, or after, and probably not to its fullest extent before March, 1934. Most of the pigs which were sold for premium prices during August and September were not yet reached the average market weight until some time after the first of 1934.

The convenience of an electric motor is appreciated at this time for the year. Starting troubles, seldom interfere with motor operation. A portable half-horse motor will be found to be a profitable investment wherever high-line service is available on the farm.

LIVE STOCK ON WIBW JANUARY 11

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., Kansas City, will have charge of the regular Farmers Union broadcast period on WIBW, Copper Publications radio station at Topeka, on Thursday evening, January 11, 1934. The broadcast this week, January 4, will be under the direction of the state office. The Farmers Union broadcast period begins at 7:30 each Thursday evening.

figures with the actual figures as furnished by the farmers.

The discrepancies have been compromised by scaling government figures upward, and farmers' figures downward. The scale up has averaged about 6 percent in the heavy wheat producing states.

We have spent a lot of time revising the figures to conform with facts, and we submit herewith five year average government acreage figures for eight of the heavy winter wheat producing states. For the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Nebraska, we have scaled the government figures upward by 6 percent and in the remaining states we have let the government figures stand, with the following results:

	5 Year Acreage 1933	Average
Kansas	13,550,000	11,553,000
Oklahoma	4,976,000	4,198,000
Texas	3,826,000	4,042,000
Nebraska	4,844,000	3,034,000
Missouri	1,715,000	1,554,000
Illinois	2,284,000	1,850,000
Indiana	1,777,000	1,671,000
Ohio	1,829,000	1,790,000

34,801,000 29,692,000
It will be noted from the above that the five year average acreage for these 8 states was 34,801,000, and that the acreage for 1933 with the 15 percent reduction taken out by those who signed allotment agreements is 29,692,000, an actual acreage reduction of 5,109,000.

The only state where there seems to be a discrepancy is Texas, where (continued on page 2)

CONGRESS MAY PUT A STOP TO PACKER DIRECT PURCHASES

Speaker Rainey of Illinois Says May Have to Comander Big Packing Plants if Such Action Is Found Necessary

PRACTICE UNPOPULAR

Direct Buying by Packers Stands in Greater Disfavor than Ever Before; Pressure Brought by Farmers Union

One subject which will be mentioned in a great deal in the session of Congress just ready to open, will be the subject of direct buying of hogs by the big packers. There is reason to believe something really definite will be done about it. The National Farmers Union as well as the Kansas Farmers Union and several other state divisions of the organization, have taken vigorous stands on the question and have demanded that laws be passed and enforced which will eliminate the price depressing practice.

The practice has become so odious that it is in greater popular disfavor than it has ever been before.

Speaker of the House Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois writes, in a recent article copyrighted by the Associated Press, some very strong words about the packers in this connection, and goes so far as to say that the Government might have to commandeer the big packing plants. Among other things, he said:

"The factor which is contributing most toward retarding a return of prosperity in hog-corn states is the open attitude of defiance of the Chicago packers to the recovery program. It has been demonstrated that they control prices absolutely through their systems of 'direct marketing' and in other ways. They have deliberately forced down the price of hogs by taking the processing taxes out of the price they pay farmers and hogs are now being sold 50 per cent below the cost of production. A way will be found to meet this situation I predict, even if the plants of the packers must be commandeered. They are filling their warehouses now with pork purchased at the low prices they have fixed and are preparing to reap an enormous profit when the prices of pork products go up again."

It is understood that some bills have been prepared, dealing with this subject, and that they will be introduced at an early date.

The Kansas Union Farmer recently published letters from some of the Kansas lawmakers, in which most of them seem strongly in favor of curbing the packers in the practice of direct buying of live stock. The most recent word from this direction comes from Senator George McGill, Wichita. Senator McGill transmits a letter which he had received from the Department of Agriculture, and which is self explanatory. The letter, dated December 19 at Washington, addressed to Senator McGill, and signed by R. G. Tugwell, acting Secretary, says:

"This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 29, inclosing (continued on page 2)

BANK DEPOSITS NOW GUARANTEED UNDER NEW FEDERAL LAWS

All But Three Per Cent of Nation's Depositors Protected under Law which was Declared in Effect on January 2

SHOULD RENEW FAITH

A return of complete confidence in banks as safe and reliable places to keep money should accompany the action of the federal government which insures deposits up to \$2,500. This blanket insurance was declared in effect January 2, for all except about three per cent of the nation's bank depositors. President Roosevelt made the observation that this should result in renewed faith.

Walter J. Cummings, chairman of the federal deposit insurance corporation, who plans to leave his post shortly, reported to the president that only one per cent or 14 of the banks applying were found ineligible.

In all, 13,423 banks were insured. Extending until July 1, 1934 in its present form, the insurance will then be increased to cover in full deposits up to \$10,000, with partial insurance for much larger accounts. All national banks and members of the federal reserve system automatically come under the insurance, but state banks were required to meet strict standards. The RFC advanced many millions to these institutions to aid the meeting of requirements.

Reporting the insurance corporation has \$327,200,000 of available funds through subscriptions by the government and the federal reserve banks and through assessments, Cummings said he felt the move would be of incalculable value in restoring public confidence and the expansion of credit.

Replying to his report, Mr. Roosevelt congratulated Cummings upon accomplishing in a few months "with complete success a gigantic task which the pessimists said could not possibly be done before January 1."

COOPERATIVE CONSUMER IS NEWEST PAPER

Union Oil Company Publishes New Paper Devoted to Advancement of Cooperation and Cooperative Purchasing in Particular

COWDEN IS EDITOR

One of the newest developments in cooperative farm progress, and what seems to be a very good development, is in the form of a new cooperative publication boosting the cooperative movement generally and cooperative purchasing particularly, known as the "COOPERATIVE CONSUMER."

The first number of this attractive little magazine came out about the middle of December. It is published by the Union Oil Company (Cooperative) at North Kansas City, Mo. Howard A. Cowden is its editor. It will be published semi-monthly.

In order that readers may become acquainted with this publication, the (continued on page 2)

MORE CORN-HOG COMMITTEES ARE READY FOR WORK

Nearly All of Kansas Counties Represented on Lists of those with Approved Temporary Corn-Hog Adjustment Committees

DO IMPORTANT WORK

Temporary Committees Will Assist in Making Corn-Hog Loans and Set Up the Permanent County Corn-Hog Organizations

With the approval by the state advisory committee of the names of members of 58 additional temporary corn-hog adjustment committees, in addition to the list of 34 approved and published about three weeks ago, most of the Kansas counties now have the initial machinery set up, ready to make the corn-hog adjustment start functioning. The state committee has been in session in Manhattan, where all preparations possible are being made to put an active and effective campaign into effect at the earliest possible moment.

The state committee is composed of Henry W. Behrens, Lyndon, chairman; H. Umberger, director of the Kansas State college extension service; and E. H. Hodgson, Little River.

Committeemen for 34 counties previously had been appointed. The committeemen will assist in making corn loans and set up the permanent county corn-hog organization.

The previous list, as published in a recent issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, revealed the fact that quite a large percentage of those on the temporary committees are Farmers Union men. The same will be found true of the list published below.

Those approved with mail addresses, (the chairman being named first) are:

Barber county—Henry Abt, Medicine Lodge; George W. Heimig, Isabel; H. K. McKeever, Sharon.
Barton—Gus Cook, Ellinwood; Aug. Gust Gangelman, Great Bend; Francis J. Kingston, Hoisington.
Chase—Henry Rogler, Matfield Green; George Miller, Cottonwood Falls; H. E. Williams, Clements.
Cherokee—W. W. Hurst, Cedarvale; O. C. Farrell, Niotaze; R. H. Malone, Rte. 1, Moline.
Cherokee—Arthur Christiansen, Columbus; Carl Shearer, Foulkner; Ed. Martin, Seaman.
Clark—Leonard Cox, Inglewood; T. H. McKinney, Ashland; R. B. Tedford, Minneola.
Comanche—W. W. Darroch, Coldwater; A. L. Bealey, Coldwater; Mark G. Brown, Willmore.
Coville—Walter Hunt, Arkansas City; H. J. Ehme, A. B. Brothers, Winfield.
Dickinson—Harvey Brown, Route 8; George Stetler, Route 5, Abilene; Geo. Chamberlain, Chapman.
Doniphan—Herman Libel, Leona; Walter Euler, Watheha; Earle Cole, Sparks.
Edwards—H. L. Cudney, Trousdale; C. R. Wheaton, Lewis; J. W. Peterie, Kinley.
Elk—O. V. Russell, New Albany.
F. Harvey, Grenola; A. L. Criger, Route 3, Howard.
Ellis—C. W. Kraus, Hays; H. A. Fischer, Ellis; Ralph W. Bemis, Codell.
Ellsworth—J. A. Gustafson, Marquette; C. A. Grubb, Ellsworth; W. A. Bircher, Kanopolis.
Finney—F. L. Dicks, Pierceville; J. F. Waller, Garden City; George Wood, Garden City.
Ford—C. S. Mayfield, Ford; W. R. Cook, Wright; C. W. Robb, Dodge City.
Gove—Carl Blickenstaff, Quinter; Anton Feldt, Buffalo Park; Albert Vollbracht, Grinnell.
Grant—Arthur Kohler, Penokee; H. E. Sweet, Hill City; Oren Griffiths, Wakeeney.
Gray—E. A. Tice, Cimarron; W. W. Mitchell, Montezuma; W. F. Renick, Charleston.
Greeley—Harold Smith, Ray Waldron; Dan Brinkman, Tribune.
Hamilton—C. H. Miller, Kendall; C. F. Hastings, George Bolz, Syracuse.
Hodgeman—R. S. Bowie, Houston; Fred N. Cossman, Ed J. King, Jetmore.
Kearney—G. W. Pepon, Lakin; J. L. Burden, Ulysses; A. Hutson, Lakin.
Kingman—Charles Cannon, Cunningham; George Conard, Cleveland; Paul A. Lindholm, Cheney.
Kiowa—W. A. Rosenberger, Greenburg; Wm. P. Thompson, Haveland; W. S. Sprout, Mullinville.
Labette—Oscar E. Ross, Edna; V. P. Hall, Labette; Edward Dickerson, Parsons.
Lane—Roy E. Durr, Dighton; Harry Richards, Dighton; Ray Clark, Healy.
Lincoln—Joe Green, Beverly; M. L. Strand, Hunter; J. M. Dodrill, Lincoln.
Logan—J. W. Howse, Winona; Jess Reed Monument; C. P. Abel, Oakley.
Lyon—W. A. Gladfelter, Route 2, Emporia; L. W. Weeks, Bushong; Geo. Waliser, Hartford.
McPherson—A. C. Ferris, Conway; J. W. Godshaler, McPherson; Oliver C. Hawkinson, Lindsborg.
Marion—J. H. Skinner, Marion; F. F. Noon, Tampa; P. J. Schmidt, Goessel.
Meade—John R. Painter, Meade; Claude Holmes, Plains; Art Cummings, Fowler.
Mitchell—George F. Heidrick, Beloit; Carl D. Betz, Asherville; H. J. Seidel, Glen Elder.
Montgomery—A. F. Featheringill, Independence; Ray Thomas, Cherryvale; F. P. Freidline, Coney.
Neosho—George Anderson, Ness City; W. G. Schaben, Bazine; Chas. H. Johnson, Beeler.
Osborne—John N. Yost, Downs; J. A. Gentry, Altam; Clyde Ellis, Osborne.
Pawnee—Henry Fox, Larned; Geo. A. Seltz, Larned; Clarence Uffman, Rosall.
Phillips—Arthur Tubbs, Route 1, Long Island; L. W. Slinker, Route 1, Logan; Homer Thomason, Phillipsburg.
Pottawatomie—J. A. Hawkins, Bigelow; C. E. Klingensmith, Louisville; C. A. Pressler, Westmoreland.
Pratt—S. W. Moore, Byers; Isaac Gatz, Preston; Ed Logue, Pratt.
Reno—Robert Yust, Sylvia; Roy Rallsback, Langdon; Elmer C. McGonigle, Nickerson.
Republic—E. E. Holly, Narka; E. L. Shepherd, Wayne; Porter Ahrens, Scandia.
Rice—Charles Hodgson, Little River; Jay G. Richard, Lyons; J. Clark Cincot, Alden.
Riley—Gus Brandenburg, Riley; Leslie Brethour, Green; E. A. Moore, Zandale.
Rooks—U. E. Hubble, Stockton; S. R. Tucker, Codell; T. S. Shaw, Stockton.
Rush—Walter Bailey, Rush Center; Eldred Weigand, LaCrosse; S. A. Crotinger, Bison.
Russell—George M. Robb, Bunkerhill; Martin Clausen, Russell; Charles Nelson, Dorrance.
Saline—J. F. Komarek, Bavaria; H. E. Winslow, New Cambria; Morris Kirn, Solomon.
Scott—George Mulch, Scott City; (continued on page 2)

DAIRY AND BEEF PRODUCERS MAY HAVE A PROGRAM

Poultry and Egg Producers Also Are Mentioned in Ward's Report on Washington Conference Looking toward Favorable Amendments

TO LICENSE FARMERS?

Is Determination in Washington that Government's Great Program Shall be Carried to Successful End from Farmers' Point of View

An enlightening and timely report on what is going on in Washington with respect to the farm program, has been written by Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union. Mr. Ward is at present in Washington doing everything he can to see that the Government's program, as embodied in the A. A. works out to the fullest good for the farmer. The following report was intended for last week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer; but due perhaps to the Christmas rush in the mails, it arrived in Salina too late for the last issue in 1933. We believe, however, that our readers will still find the article of intense interest; and so we publish it in the first issue for 1934. —Editor.

The writer at the request of Secretary Wallace attended a conference of farm leaders in Washington Friday afternoon and evening, December 22. In the call for the meeting we were informed the purpose of the conference was to consider any proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Probably twenty-five or thirty farm leaders and commodity administrators were present at the conference.

Secretary Wallace addressed the conference briefly, setting out the purpose of the call. He referred to a wire which had just gone out to Congressmen and Senators, asking support to an appropriation of at least two hundred million dollars to develop a program of getting immediately into the beef cattle and dairy program. At the time of the conference, he had received answers from several of these Congressmen and Senators, which favored such a move.

Look to Beef and Dairy Program. It will be of interest to our readers to know that plans are rapidly going forth and a dairy program will no doubt be announced before long. The writer and many others urged immediate attention to the dairy farmer. Ten cent butter fat is so far below parity that an emergency has arisen. Many ideas were exchanged as to the type of a program which should be launched to bring about parity for the dairy farmer. The writer went on record as favoring a contract with the dairy farmer, the same as with the wheat or hog and corn farmer. This contract should not determine the number of cows the farmer should keep, but rather put him on record as to what his production should be, based upon past production. In addition to this, the dairy program ought to be supplemented by a feeding of tubercular and sick cows and probably the Government shifting into areas such as certain sections of the South, cows to provide dairy products for farmers who need more production.

Beef cattle do not come under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as the law now stands. It is anticipated that the cattlemen will want beef cattle included in the law at the incoming session of Congress. The writer is not in a position (continued on page 2)

If you believe in the Farmers Union thoroughly, and if you are willing to do your part as you would have others do, then you will see that your 1934 dues are paid at once.

All 1934 dues in the Kansas Farmers Union are payable now. That is the rule in Kansas as well as in other states. Get them paid, then you will feel more like going out after other members to strengthen your Local.

Of course, your dues will be accepted any time during the year. But when you consider it in the light of hundred per cent cooperation on your part, you will want to pay them when they should be paid—NOW.

Be a hundred per cent cooperator—a hundred per cent Farmers Union member—throughout this whole year. It will make you feel better. It will make your organization more effective.

Get in, and bring others in. Make it YOUR

Farmers Union

Paragraphs from Washington

(By W. P. Lambertson)

The Kansas Union Farmer takes on a brighter appearance again this week for we are again receiving Congressman W. P. Lambertson's "Paragraphs from Washington." Bill Lambertson—and he's plain "Bill" to most of the Kansas folks, especially those in the Farmers Union—has developed a happy faculty of noticing the little things which show in a big way how the big winds are blowing, and of putting them down in brief paragraphs which all the folks back home like to read. He is an old time Farmers Union member and leader, and is congressman from the First Kansas District. His home is at Fairview, Kansas.

The paragraphs published this week are dated December 30, 1933. They follow:

Best wishes for the New Year '34. Remember that while we have less to live on, we have just as much as ever to live for.

Well, we are back for a long season, and just how long is a subject being much commented on here. Byrns says May, Borah says July. Anyway, I have rented an apartment for six months.

Our greatest regret on the half year we were home is that we did not see all of our acquaintances whom we promised to visit. There were three small communities we missed entirely although our old faithful Dodge chugged up 16,000 more miles.

Permit me to say again that the purpose of these notes is not to cover the happenings down here but prin-

cipally to bring side-lines and personal touches.

Read Cliff Stratton in the Topeka Capital or T. C. Alford, special to the K. C. Times, and you will have the summary of the real things which have happened here up to the night before. These two men are seasoned and skillful writers.

If I should happen to say some kind thing about somebody connected with the administration, don't say I have gone democratic. If I should criticize some prevailing policy, don't say I am a sniping Republican.

What you want to hear most of all are the reasons for the hope of better days. I know that. I got that from the sidewalks of every decadent town and from the roadside of every mortgaged farm.

George F. Zook, Commissioner of Education, forty-eight years old, was born in Bourbon County, finished the Fort Scott High School and Kansas University coming here, however, from a school superintendency in Ohio. He is a delightful personality and gives one the impression he might have been picked because of his fine qualifications for the office.

The new mayor of New York, Fiorello H. La Guardia, voted just ahead of me on the roll call for four years. Although of Italian blood, he was born in Arizona and lived in the west till he was fourteen. Perhaps that is why he voted generally with the West. He is an Odd Fellow, a Mason, a member of the Episcopal Church, one of the ablest and most versatile men I ever met, whose purposes are equally high and sincere.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1879.

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

NATIONAL OFFICERS

John Simpson, President, Oklahoma City, Okla.
E. H. Everson, Vice President, Yankton, South Dakota
E. E. Kennedy, Secretary, Kankakee, Ill.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Joe Plummer, Akron, Colorado
C. M. Rogers, Indianola, Iowa
Fritz Schultheis, Prairie Farm, Wisconsin
Harry Farmer, Yutan, Nebraska
John Epp, Canby, Minnesota

KANSAS OFFICIALS

C. A. Ward, President, Salina, Kansas
A. M. Kinney, Vice President, Huron, Kansas
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Salina, Kansas
John Tommer, Conductor, Waterville, Kansas
John Scheel, Doorkeeper, Emporia, Kansas

DIRECTORS

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

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—354 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kans.; H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas, O. W. Schell, Mgr.; Wakeney, Kansas, T. M. Turman, Mgr.

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

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., Salina, Kans., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1934

MAKE USE OF EXPERIENCE

Now that we have barely had an opportunity to shake the dust of 1933 from our feet, and have taken several steps into this new year of 1934, it seems the right thing to do is to keep our eyes on the objectives ahead of us. We would not say that we should completely forget 1933, for history is not easily forgotten. However, we must realize that what has happened during 1933 is a matter for the past, and we must not let our memories of anything that has happened cause us to waver from the course we have mapped out as a militant farm organization for 1934.

In other words, what took place in 1933 can be placed under the heading of "experience." Thus, we can use 1933 to help us stay on the course in 1934. The things we are to fight for are all in 1934, or ahead of us.

One of the first uses we may make of our experience is to remind ourselves that what progress we make will be due to organization strength. We as a Farmers Union did not get everything we wanted last year. We never have gotten everything we wanted. But that should not discourage us and cause us to give up the fight. It never has.

Looking back over our stock of experience, we find that we never have been organized as completely as we should. We find, too, that classes which have been well organized are the ones which got just about what they wanted.

With that thought in mind, and with our great amount of work and class responsibility looming up ahead of us, the first thought we hold for 1934 should be to make our organization stronger. Stronger in loyalty, and stronger in numbers, stronger in determination, should be some of our aims.

Congress in Session

Just now Congress is going into session. The country is approaching this session of Congress in just a little different position than it ever approached a session of our highest lawmaking body. Last year the country knew we would have something different—knew we had to have something different. But we did not know just how our new and untired President would perform. We did not know just how badly the old money controlling crowd had fallen into disrepute. We knew they were in disrepute, but we did not know how well they would be able to fool the people. We knew they had fooled them plenty in the years gone by, but they seemed to be able to keep right on doing it.

Now we know that a sincere effort is being made to set things right. Some of us do not think things have happened rapidly enough, but we all know a start has been made, and that sincerity is behind that start. Some are willing to believe that our nation-

al leaders are doing the best they can; that they cannot act with more rapidly than they have shown, because it takes a lot of time to right wrongs which are of such long standing.

"It makes no difference which school of thought is right, when it comes to knowing what our duties are, as farmers, with respect to our great militant class organization, the Farmers Union—state and National. We know our duty calls us to support our organization, in any event."

We know that Agriculture cannot make any substantial progress without our active and loyal support—without our strengthening our organization in the matter of numbers of members. We know that the Government cannot give us more than temporary aid, if we refuse or neglect to help ourselves.

Up to Farmers to Organize No matter how much the Government wants to help Agriculture, no matter how strongly our nation's leaders and lawmakers realize that Agriculture is the basic industry of all industries and that all recovery hinges on the recovery of the farmer, that recovery cannot be forced on the farmers of this nation. It cannot take root in Agriculture if the farmers themselves lag behind in the matter of organizing themselves into a great body which can act, speak, make demands and enforce demands for them.

This great basic and militant organization which American farmers must have cannot start from outside influence. It cannot be handed to farmers, with instructions how to make it work, and then result in any lasting good. It cannot start in Washington. It cannot start in Wall Street. It cannot start in our cities.

It must start out on the farms of America; and its growth must be on the farms of America—on YOUR FARM and in YOUR FARM HOME.

The ideal organization is already in existence. We do not have to worry about when such a militant class organization, of, by and for farmers, is to start. We have it in the Farmers Union.

The only thing we need to worry about is the GROWTH of this organization. That matter is in our own hands. It is in the hands of the farmers themselves, and not in the hands of the so-called farm leaders or officers of the organization. These leaders, by the way, are the chosen servants of the members, and should be made use of to the best advantage of the farmers whom they have pledged to serve.

Farmer Holds the Key

As we have already learned—and this is one of the things that we receive the cooperation of a friendly Government, as well as a certain amount of cooperation from other desirable classes of people, after we are

organized. The Government has already demonstrated to us that it stands ready to help us when we are willing and organized to help ourselves. It has made a good start toward a cost-of-production program. We are determined that it shall go all the way in this direction. We believe it has the machinery to go all the way—with our cooperation. If the machinery proves faulty or inadequate, then it is up to us as a great farm organization to make every effort to help the Government improve and amend it in such manner that it will be sound and workable.

We must keep in mind: All the laws we have, which are really intended to be of aid to the farmer, have been developed by farmers and their organizations. The Farmers Union has taken an outstanding lead in this matter. In other words, our progress has had its inception right out at the grass roots. Its development has radiated from the cross roads. The farmer himself has held the key. He holds it today.

The key to the whole thing is membership. The farmer who remains out of his organization—who does not join his Farmers Union Local when he has the opportunity—is the man who makes it difficult to put the key in the lock.

Let us make this a year of increased membership in the Kansas Farmers Union. We are concerned now with what we can do—not with what we could have done. Let us secure the numbers—get your neighbors to join—and we can do the things we should do.

DAIRY AND BEEF PRODUCERS MAY HAVE A PROGRAM

(continued from page 1)
to reveal what the Administration has in mind as to a program for beef cattle. Suffice it to say, that beef cattle and dairy products will receive quite immediate attention.

Hog-Corn Program The Hog and Corn Program was discussed somewhat at length. Many were of the opinion that the packers are taking the processor's part, and we have reasons to believe that the Department will take drastic steps to correct this evil in the near future if the packers, themselves, do not do it. On this matter we need the crystallization of sentiment in our own organization, so that the Administration may have substantial support.

The pig purchasing program, which took from the farms more than six million pigs, has been laughed at, and ridiculed. But the writer is of the opinion that benefits will come to the farmer, perhaps by the middle of February, which will prove that the Department was justified in this move. It might be said at this time that the practice of direct shipping of hogs is receiving careful attention and we believe that something substantial will be done by the Department to minimize this practice which certainly reflects lower prices to the producer.

What About Poultry? With the ridiculously low prices for poultry and poultry products, the writer asked, if under the law, anything could be done to help out on poultry and eggs. It was generally agreed that prices for poultry and poultry products, bear a definite relationship to prices of meats and dairy products, including grain, and that with the adoption of codes of fair practice, poultry and with farmers in this area going out of wheat, the natural trend would be more maize production. This would automatically come in conflict with the corn farmer.

Therefore, maize should be included in the law, and the farmer should receive a cash benefit for reducing his production. The writer asked that the law might be amended to include maize. Especially in western Kansas and the entire Panhandle country, many types of the kafirs and maize produce in abundance, and with farmers in this area going out of wheat, the natural trend would be more maize production. This would automatically come in conflict with the corn farmer. Therefore, maize should be included in the law, and the farmer should receive a cash benefit for reducing his production.

We have reasons to believe that in the near future a code of fair ethics and practice will be given the butter and egg handlers. It was brought out at this conference, that discrimination in prices paid and tests given by many of the old line creamery and packer groups, was working a hardship on farmers and reflecting lower prices. Some financially strong old line groups make it a practice to freeze out the cooperatives by paying a higher price in cooperative territory and a lesser price where cooperatives do not exist. This is absolutely unfair and the writer believes the practice will be corrected by the Government taking a hand in the matter.

Maybe a License Among other amendments suggested, it was brought out that the cooperative in this new Agricultural Program should not be required, or permit the non-cooperator, to defeat the purpose of the whole Program by increasing his production. Therefore, it was unanimously agreed that the law should be amended to provide the licensing of the farmer who does not sign the contract to the end that he shall not increase his production. This would certainly be a great assurance to the success of the Program.

The writer wishes to assure our readers that Secretary Wallace and Chester Davis, General Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and all those connected with the administration of the Program, are determined that this Program shall be a success and that we will go into a period of higher prices for our farm commodities.

Clifford Gregory, publisher of Prairie Farmer, presided at the above referred conference. Mr. Gregory has been immensely interested in the Farm Program and has attended many of the farm organization conferences in the past few years. He has a resourceful mind and his ideas are

practical and Agriculture is fortunate in having Mr. Gregory as its friend. Chester Davis, who is now the General Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, is keen-minded and knows the farmers' real problems from a practical standpoint. He makes a mind readily and has courage to promote his convictions. Most of our farm leaders know him and appreciate him because of his practical understanding of our problems.

Another conference will probably be called about the 8th of January and then the farmers, through their leaders, will take definite steps to strengthen the law itself, and improve the plans of operation as they relate to the various major commodities.

Going Forward The writer wishes to assure our members that the new program is going forward. We believe we are going through a transition period, and out of it will emerge a planned Agriculture with better prices for the farmers. We ask our members to hold meetings and increase our membership. Give us your constructive suggestions as to how we can be more helpful to the Administration in getting quicker action and more beneficial results.

Affairs of Government move slowly and of course, we are all agreed that there is no time to much "red tape." We cannot help that, but through constructive cooperative, we can expedite matters a great deal. Again we say, numbers are needed in our organization that we may effectively do the job here at Washington and within our own state.

COOPERATIVE CONSUMER IS NEWEST PAPER

(continued from page 1)
Kansas Union Farmer takes pleasure in reprinting the first editorial appearing in the Cooperative Consumer. It follows:

YOUR PAPER

Building our cooperative purchasing program and handling petroleum products, we have been going full steam ahead for 5 years. Constant progress has been made with the program and policies elastic enough to develop new fields of service, yet with enough stability to hang close to the vision and ideals of those who saw the nucleus of a great cooperative buying group in the weaving together of the purchasing power of consumers.

In years gone by, the farmer has been a man of independent actions. In years to come, to assure happiness and well-being for themselves and families, farmers will have to act together with fellow-workers. We are passing through a period of education and adjustments. We are learning to work together.

This is the first issue of the Cooperative Consumer. It is your paper. To the end that we may most successfully cooperate in large numbers we hope that the Cooperative Consumer may find a real place in bringing us all closer together in furthering our cooperative program. From the February day back in various farm organization who are a part of and firm believers in this movement.

Meanwhile, a storm of rapid changing economic conditions has been weathered. From month to month and almost day by day, new and unheard of conditions have been faced. Confidence in the old order of things has been torn asunder. There are hundreds of thousands of unbelievers who are trying desperately to understand cooperation, what it means, what it stands for. We find ourselves in a day of new ideas and new ideals and we may be grateful we have not lost the faith.

In the "wreck" of the old system, thousands of souls are hungry for an understanding of the fundamental principles on which the Cooperative Movement is built. There are thousands of others blindly groping about eager to catch hold of some new order of things which will raise together the pitiful fragments of a bare existence out of the wreckage of the system which they once trusted and supported. There are those who have wanted to believe in cooperation but who have been so long schooled in the system which accumulates the wealth of our country into the hands of the few that much learning must be heaped upon them to give them the courage to change to a way of living contrary to that which they have known through their lives.

The growth of your company is fine tribute to your efforts to carry the message of what Cooperative Purchasing has done, to others.

We want each issue of the Cooperative Consumer to be so full of interest that you will look forward to receiving it. We want each issue to be one you will be proud to hand to some neighbor or friend who needs to catch the vision. We want the Cooperative Consumer to keep you as fully informed as possible, that you may carry the message to others. There is only one way to make this possible, as with our accomplishments in the past, the only way to attain the success we hope for is for each and every one of us to contribute our part. We want the Cooperative Consumer to put new zeal into our efforts. Your support in the past merits our confidence that we will be your wholehearted cooperation in making the Cooperative Consumer a very real part of our cooperative program of service.

Beef cows which calve during the winter should have dry, well-bedded quarters at calving time. A roomy box-stall is the best place for the cow and calf at this time. Within a week or ten days after calving, they can be turned back with the rest of the herd.

WHEAT PRODUCTION PROGRAM AND GOVERNMENT FIGURES

(continued from page 1)

the acreage in 1933 is greater than the five year average. This is explained by the fact that Texas, a comparatively new wheat state, has steadily increased its acreage for the past several years. The 1932 Texas acreage with 6 percent added to government figures was 4,760,000, so that in Texas the allotment plan for 1933 cut more than 700,000 acres from the 1932 figures.

We will now turn to production figures which are very enlightening. In the first column is the five year average yield.

In the second column is the probable yield next spring, based on government crop forecast. In arriving at these latter figures we used the same average yield per acre that actually resulted in the five year period. We multiplied the actual acre planted by five year average acre yield, and then took the percentage of normal as indicated by government crop condition forecast.

For example, the crop forecast for Kansas is 64 percent of normal, for Nebraska 75, Oklahoma 75, Texas 66, for Illinois 85, etc.

Here are the comparative results in bushels:

	5 Year Average	1933 Indicated
Kansas	173,500,000	100,500,000
Oklahoma	54,370,000	37,500,000
Texas	37,800,000	40,000,000
Nebraska	33,175,000	33,175,000
Missouri	19,500,000	14,100,000
Illinois	31,500,000	21,600,000
Indiana	26,000,000	20,000,000
Ohio	30,000,000	22,500,000

Total 428,930,000 289,375,000

From the above figures it will be seen that there was an actual five year average crop in the eight winter wheat states of 428,930,000, and an indicated crop for 1934 of 289,375,000, or a shrinkage in production below the five year average of 139,555,000.

The eight states listed above represent 80 percent of the winter wheat acreage in the United States.

If the balance of the winter wheat acreage be on a par with the 80 percent, then the winter wheat production will not go above 360,000,000 bushels, and if there be even a bumper crop in the remaining 20 percent, the total winter wheat yield will not go above 400,000,000.

It is the desire and aim of the Government to hold the 1934 crop down to below 700,000,000 bushels. The heavy spring wheat states are proportionately better signed up than the winter wheat states, taking the area as a whole into consideration.

As appears, therefore, that even though a bumper spring wheat crop is produced (and subsoil moisture does not indicate that) the government's aim will be realized—first because of drought in the Southwest, lack of subsoil moisture in the Northwest, and second the allotment signed up is heavy in the large winter and spring wheat areas.

If the wheat crop drops in 1934 to around 600,000,000 bushels, the wheat farmer who rests a crop will be rewarded by higher prices, while the wheat allotment signer who does not produce a crop will get another allotment benefit bonus, making two bonuses for one crop, and this is something that dried out and pest-ridden wheat have never before had in their lives.

We think the adjustment administration took a grave chance when the reduction was limited to 15 percent. We advocated the full 20 percent and we believe our growers here in the Northwest would have signed for 20 percent as readily as 15 percent, but in other sections there was objection to so heavy a cut, particularly in Kansas.

It seems, however, that what may be lacking in acreage reduction will be supplied by nature.

Reports from the heavy Kansas wheat area, which we believe to be accurate, are to the effect that by no stretch of the imagination will Kansas produce in 1934 the 100,000,000 bushels allotted to her, by our estimates.

MORE CORN-HOG COMMITTEES ARE READY FOR WORK

(continued from page 1)

Frank L. Brooks, James A. Wenderlin, Scott City.
Sedgwick—Emmett Blood, Route 6, Wichita; Jacob Tjaden, Clearwater; Harry Lloyd, Valley Center.
Sherman—George E. Gless, Goodland; John C. Jones, Kanorado; Wilson Peters, Edson.

Stafford—Ray Harter, St. John; P. L. Keenan, Steward; Arthur Campbell, Macksville.
Sumner—J. Lex Kelly, Corbin; Homer Harsh, Argonia; Fred Mathews, Clearwater.

Trego—Ray Musgrave, Ogallah; R. C. Wheeler, Ogallah; C. E. Howat, Wakeney.

Wabunsee—Dave Stewart, Maplehill; Merle Converse, Eskridge; Harry Taylor, Wabunsee.
Wallace—H. H. Prebbins, Sharon Springs; Carl Miller, Weaken; C. J. Deckman, Wallace.

Wichita—E. M. Carson, Scott City; Walter Gors, Selkirk; Lee Krenzle, Leoti.

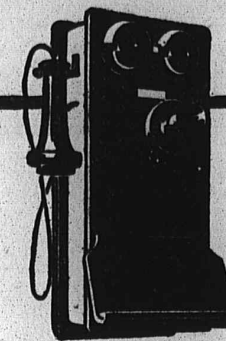
--Newsy News--

By "Your Hired Man"

Who's who in your locality. Regardless of the size of your town or your business, The Farmers Union or Farmers Cooperative Business Assn. should be ranked as a who's who. Seems to me that some of our organizations are ashamed of their business—"why should you be."

You represent (or should) the majority of the farmers in your community, and as their representative, you

Profitable ways to use the Telephone



RECENTLY, a great many farmers were asked how they used the telephone. Here are some of the answers:

From Greenville, Illinois — I use the telephone to find

a market for my produce before I leave home with it.

From near Oklahoma City — I sold on the highest hog market in thirty days because I inquired about the market before I shipped.

From Conneaut, Ohio — I use the telephone to keep close tab on the spray schedule.

From Yakima, Wash. — I use the telephone to call the weather bureau when there is danger of frost.

From Birmingham, Ala. — I telephone the county agent when I'm in need of some special information.

And many of them said: We wouldn't think of trying to get along without the telephone. It is useful in so many ways and at times so vitally necessary.



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

should see that they are listed as a who's who.

Riding all over the state as I do, in my daily work, I find only a few cases where our business institutions have any signs on the roads, and in many places their name is not even printed on the building or elevator they occupy.

Why hide your light under a bushel, why not let your name stand out as a beacon to the public—"that you represent the farmers."

Advertising has always paid and always will, and if you do not advertise your own business, who will do it for you?

Don't let's talk about foresight or hindsight, but let's put our name out in clear sight.

The thing that strikes people most is what they see, and see time and time again, if you keep your name before the people all the time, you will be doing something that will pay, in time to come.

Be a who's who, not a maybe or a has been. Be a leader in your community, not a follower. Put the name of your business association before the people and keep it there.

Some will see it and come your way—and others will follow them. Lead the gang, don't let others shove you around.

Handle good merchandise, buy and sell through your own purchasing and marketing association, and be a who's who in your community. Others are doing it—why not you?

Your Old Hired Man.

CONGRESS MAY PUT A STOP TO PACKER DIRECT PURCHASES

(continued from page 1)

letter received from Mr. Floyd H. Lynn, Salina, Kansas.

"The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is making an exhaustive and comprehensive study for the purpose of obtaining all the available facts possible concerning the effects of direct and terminal buying. After this study has been completed and summarized, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will give careful consideration to the recommendations which may be made. Until this information is available, however, it is not possible to make decisions pertaining to questions of such far reaching importance as direct versus terminal marketing."

"In connection with this study we are glad to have the information offered. We are anxious to take whatever steps we can to correct any marketing practices that may react to the disadvantage of producers."

Hundreds of Kansas Farmers Union members have recently signed petitions asking for the Department of Agriculture, and others in positions of power, to correct the unfair practice followed by the packers, and which results in a tragic loss for the hog producer. Locals which have such petitions on hand are urged to get as many signatures as possible and then to send these petitions to their Congressman or Senator, or to the Department of Agriculture.

DIRECT SELLING

Is a Constant Price Depressing Factor

FIRST

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

THEN

This automatically reduces price paid in the country.

AND WHEN

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

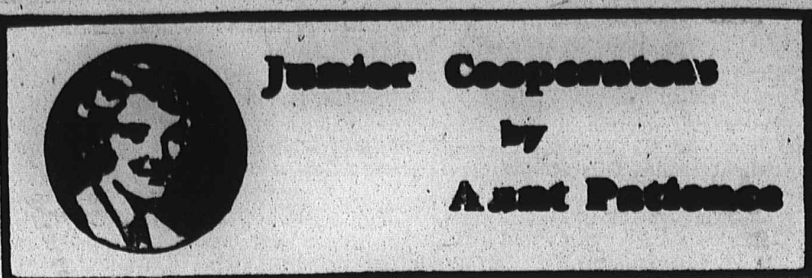
DIRECT SELLING

Has never contributed one factor of strength to the market.

YET IT

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

CENTRALIZED DEMAND FOSTERS COMPETITION WHICH IN TURN BRINGS RISING PRICES



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

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

Dear Junior Cooperators: Last week, we had an article about Mrs. David Lovinger, our first National Junior Leader. This week, I am going to give you a short description of Charles S. Barrett, another of the Farmers Union "First People" whom we should all know about. This article first appeared in the Union Junior of North Dakota, for September.

Be sure to save these little sketches for I am going to ask you some questions about them in our next lesson.

And I hope that all of you this year will remember the very pleasant little habit which most of you have had for the past several years—of remembering "Aunt Patience" with a Christmas letter. I wish I could write each of you a personal letter myself—as that is impossible of course, the next best thing is to hear from each one of my Juniors.

Aunt Patience.

JUNIOR LETTERS

Jamestown, Kans., Dec 1, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
My sister asked me to join. Will she get a star? My birthday is December 6. Will you help me find my twin. I want the forget-me-not for the club flower. Will you send me a pin?
Your friend,
Martha Lou Hanson.

Dear Martha Lou:
We are all glad that you are to become one of us—and I'll place a star after your sister's name on the Membership Roll, at once. I'll also be looking for your twin—and your pin will reach you very soon—Aunt Patience.

Healy, Kans., Dec 2, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I think that I forgot to tell you what I wanted for my club flower in my letter with my lesson. We just sold our lambs the 28th of November. We had 248 lambs to sell. We topped the market with them. I want the Forget-me-not for a club flower.
Yours truly
Shirley Strold.

Dear Shirley:
Yes, you did forget to send your vote for club flower and I'm glad you remembered to do so. That's fine about your lambs. And please try to write again soon—Aunt Patience.

Jamestown, Kans., Dec. 1, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am not sending in my lesson yet. Will you please give me the directions?

I am all right. How are you? I haven't found my twin yet. I will give you my birthday again—February 18. Will you please help me find it? May Martha Lou joined the club. Her birthday is December 6. Will I get a star? Do you know that I lost my pin? If you have an extra pin for me, I should like to have it. Well, my letter is getting long, so I had better close.

Your friend,
Barbara Hanson,
I'm so sorry about your pin. If you will send twenty-five cents, which will partially be the cost of a new pin, and mailing—I'll be glad to send you another. We are unable to replace pins which are lost free of cost, as much as we'd like to. And I've given

SOMETHING NEW



8088. Tunics In Again. Designed in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 38 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39 inch material for waist and tunic, and 2 1/2 yards for the skirt. Price 15c.

7908. Girls' Dress. Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12. Size 8 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch material if made with long sleeves. Without the long sleeves 2 1/4 yards. Price 15c.

BOOK OF FASHIONS, FALL AND WINTER 1933-34. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our FALL AND WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS containing 230 designs of Misses' and Children's Patterns; also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.
Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

you your star, for Martha Lou's membership. I thought your letter was very nice—they're never too long for me, you know. We'll have another lesson soon and I'm sure you'll not find it difficult, when you've read the instructions—Aunt Patience.

Arkansas City, Kans., Nov 20, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
Please send me a pin. I am in the 4th grade and am 8 years old. I have a twin, Marie Schmitt. It is on September 17. But she's 2 years older than I. She is a member of the club. My sister Eloise asked me to join. Will she get a pin. For pets I have a dog, Niggera; and a cat, spot. My vote is for the forget-me-not, and the color brown and yellow. I guess I had better close.
With love, your Junior
Dorothy Fritchen.

Dear Dorothy:
I'll be glad to send you a pin and I'm happy that you're joining our Club. You're lucky to have found your twin so promptly and the two years difference in your ages won't make any difference. We put a star on the Membership Roll after the name of each member who secures a new member for the Club—I expect that's what you meant. I've put one after Eloise's name. And I've made a note of your vote—remember, we'll expect to hear from you soon—Aunt Patience.

Cawker City, Kans., Nov 20, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I have been going to write, but I always put it off. This evening I was reading the paper and decided to join. I am 12 years old and my birthday is January 7. A girl I know, Margaret Potberg's birthday is the same day but I don't believe she is a member. I asked my sister, Dorothy to join. Please, may I have a star? For pets I have a dog, Nigger; a cat Dawny. We lost the paper where the lesson was, so we will have to wait for the next lesson. My vote for the flower is the forget-me-not. For the color, red and green.
When are you going to put your picture in the paper? It sure has been dusty and windy here. I wish it would rain.
I have been having a cold. Well, I guess I had better close.
Love, your Junior
Eloise Fritchen.

P. S.—I was lucky and got to attend the "Century of Progress."

Dear Eloise:
I'm so glad that you are to be one of our new Juniors—No, I don't have Margaret's name on our Membership Roll, but if she is a member of a Farmers Union family, I'd like to have her as a member too. I'm sorry you lost the lesson—wait for the next. There have been a great many colds around here this winter, too—in fact, I have a little one myself just now. I wish you'd write more about your visit to the Century of Progress—which were the things that impressed you most? About the picture—we'll have to see. Aunt Patience.

Leavenworth, Kans., Nov. 13 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I read your Farmers Union paper every week. I always read the Junior Cooperator page. I would like to become a member of your club. My birthday is October 22. I am 13 years old. I am in the eighth grade. I go to Faulkner school. My teacher is Mr. McNamee. My favorite subject in school is spelling. I have gotten 100 in spelling ever since school started this year.

cecnioatoisrldu vbgkj hrdlud h I have a pony, a cat, a dog and a rabbit for pets. I keep my rabbit in a part of our henhouse that is not used. We just put a calf in there with him lately and they have become great friends. My rabbit's name is Jimmie. He is a New Zealand Red rabbit. My pony's name is "Bobbie." My cat's name is Ginger and my dog's name is Buster.

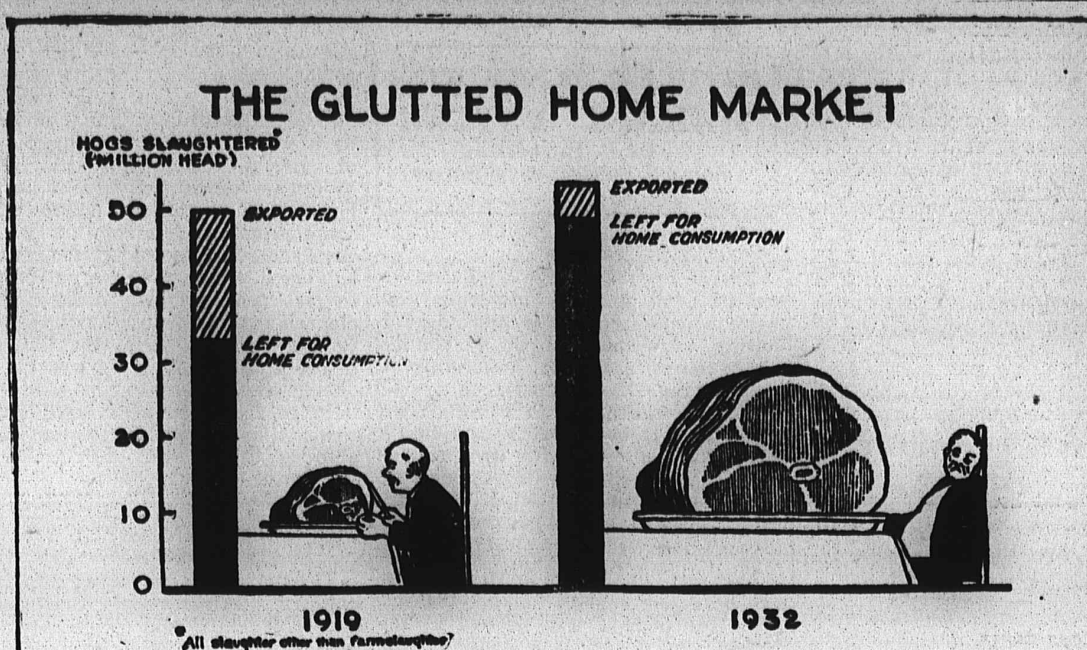
I live about a half mile from school I walk every morning. I have a pony that I could ride, but I like to walk better.

I vote for the forget-me-not for the club flower. I must close. Please send me my pin.
Your Junior,
Dorothy Faulkner.

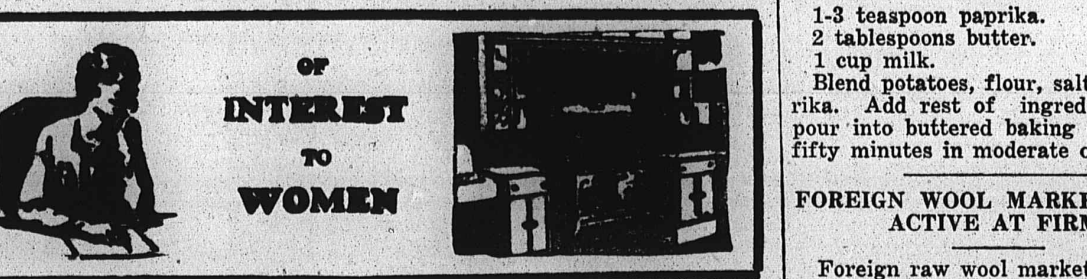
Dear Dorothy:
If your birthday were a day later, you'd be my twin! That is a marvelous record you have in Spelling—I hope you can keep it up. I always liked that subject, too, and I remember that in a spelling contest I did not miss a word until the very last, when I made a mistake on the word "razz." You surely have a varied assortment of pets and these are old "chums"—aren't they? Walking is fine exercise but most of us are too lazy to do much of it when there are other means of transportation. Your pin will be sent at once—and we all wish to welcome you into the Club. I'm sure you'll be able to understand about the lessons, when you see the next one—Aunt Patience.

UNION READERS—

Advertise in your own paper what you have to sell.



HOG production in the United States has increased at about the same rate as our population, but the quantity of hog products available for home consumption has increased materially because of a severe decline in our exports since the World War. The American people recently have been eating around 14 percent more pork and lard than they did in the pre-war period, and they are now eating a higher percent of the total production of hogs than 26 years ago. However, this excess of hog products in the home market has depressed hog prices. The recent increased consumption is a reflection of the comparatively low prices at which the pork had to move, rather than of any substantial pick-up in consumer requirements or preference for hog products. A more moderate hog production would eliminate the excess on the home market and would result in a higher price per hundredweight and a larger total return from the whole hog crop. This the corn-hog plan of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration seeks to bring about by adjusting production to present-day needs.



1-3 teaspoon paprika.
2 tablespoons butter.
1 cup milk.
Blend potatoes, flour, salt and paprika. Add rest of ingredients and pour into buttered baking dish. Bake fifty minutes in moderate oven.

FOREIGN WOOL MARKETS
ACTIVE AT FIRM PRICES

Foreign raw wool markets have reported active buying and firm to higher prices at all sales since early December, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, reporting on world wool prospects.

Price movements in the near future, says the bureau, will probably depend considerably on the extent to which present improved levels of trading and manufacturing activity are maintained here and abroad. "From the standpoint of the world price situation it is not improbable that most of the favorable influence of reduced supplies has been discounted," says the bureau.

Consumption of combing and clothing wool by United States manufacturers reporting in the first ten months of this year was 35 per cent larger than in the same period last year, and consumption of carpet wool increased 80 per cent.

CLASSIFIED ADS

TOBACCO—Postpaid. Extra good red 28 in. long. Chewing 10 lbs. \$1.25; smoking \$1. Fred Stoker, Dresden, Tenn.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
SPECIAL: 100 Mastodon, 75c delivered. Klondike, Missionary, \$1.25 per thousand here. Free catalog on all leading strawberries, youngberry and dewberry. Waller Bros., Judsonia, Ark. 3-29c.

WORLD'S LARGEST CHICK PRODUCERS. Leading breeds; also sex guaranteed chicks. Bargain catalog free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Pleasant Hill, Missouri. 3-29c.

CERTIFIED Frost-proof Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted, strong. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$1.75. Express collect 2500, \$2.50. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish, Postpaid: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 5,000, \$4.00. Express collect: 6,000, \$3.00. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK. 1-25c for a 1-quart mold.

RED CLOVER \$6.00; Alfalfa \$4.50; Scarified Sweet Clover \$2.75; Timothy \$3.50; Mixed Timothy & Alsike or Red Clover \$4.50. All per bushel. Korean Lespedeza \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Catalog and samples free. Standard Seed Co., 21 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo. 1-11c.

OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION—Send stamp. Judge Lehman, Humbolt, Kansas. 11-34p.

WE MANUFACTURE—Farmers Union Standardized Accounting Forms
Approved by Farmers Union Accounting Committee. Order from Union Station, Salina, Kansas. Office Equipment Printing.

CRANBERRY MUFFINS
2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons sugar
1 egg
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons fat, melted
2-3 cup cranberries

Price List of Local Supplies

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

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

Relatively heavy exports induced by the improved marketing outlook featured the marketing season in Southern Hemisphere countries up to November 1. The bureau reports that apparent supplies of wool in Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Argentina, and Uruguay were approximately 16 per cent less on November 1 this year than last.

Give Yourself

A Present Now that Will Bring Happiness the Entire Year

Husbands will never think of a practical present like this one—it's up to the Kansas housewives to buy it yourself. And you should do it because you'll get a lot of happiness from it the full year, yes, your whole family will enjoy it. Of course, we're talking about UNION GOLD and UNION STANDARD FLOUR. They will bring you new thrills in baking—new success—new deliciousness. Order from your Farmers Union Store or Elevator.

LET'S COOPERATE THROUGHOUT 1934

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

354 Board of Trade
Member of Kansas City Board of Trade—K. C. Hay Dealers Association
Kansas City, Mo.

YOU HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY

to market your dairy products COOPERATIVELY through the facilities of the

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kans. Wakeney, Kans.

Why Donate

A PART OF YOUR LIVE STOCK PROFITS TO SOME ONE ELSE

The only thing new in live stock marketing is the development of a live stock commission firm OWNED AND OPERATED BY FARMERS THEMSELVES.

It's called a COOPERATIVE firm. Through it, farmers market THEIR OWN products through THEIR OWN firm. The profits are THEIR OWN and they get to keep them. Your live stock is marketed AT COST.

It's fine to help others, but right now most farmers feel the need of KEEPING THEIR PROFITS THEMSELVES. Market your next animal, truck load, car load or train load, through YOUR OWN FIRM.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

Stock Yards G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. Kansas City, Mo.
(Read the list of sales in this issue)

BE CAREFUL with FIRE—

FIRE IS A GOOD SERVANT—BUT IT'S A BAD MASTER. KEEP IT UNDER CONTROL BY SAFE AND SIMPLE METHODS OF PREVENTION

FIRE takes a toll of 10,000 LIVES and \$500,000,000 EVERY YEAR

You cannot prevent others from having fires, but you CAN prevent fires on your own premises. MISERY AND LOSS may come to you if you do not develop a habit of carefulness. A little carelessness may allow FIRE to reach into your home and undo what you've built up during a lifetime. If it's a flame, whether in a lantern, trash pile, lamp or match, or anywhere else—WATCH IT. ALWAYS see that you are protected from loss. Call or write your nearest Farmers Union Insurance Co. agent.

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA KANSAS

Offers you insurance protection against the hazards of Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado, Hail, and protects you with Automobile and Mercantile insurance.

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of the sales of live stock marketed during week of Dec 26 to Dec 27 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

V M Johnson—Osage Co Ks—23 steers 1093	5.75
N F Thome—Douglas Co Ks—14 steers 1096	5.75
Hale S A—Carroll Co Mo—8 heifers 573	5.60
Alfred Amer—Lafayette Co Mo—5 calves 245	5.50
Paul Polpemeier—Lafayette Co Mo—4 calves 245	5.50
Hale S A—Carroll Co Mo—4 steers 957	5.30
W A Smith—Osage Co Ks—21 steers 1045	5.10
Chas. Schlobohm—Coffey Co Ks—24 steers 1045	5.10
Gustafson Bros—Osage Co Ks—13 str, hfs 788	5.00
Chas Schwartz—Douglas Co Ks—12 steers 1158	5.00
Will Skonberg—Osage Co Ks—4 heifers 787	5.00
E Herndon—Johnson Co Mo—5 heifers 584	5.00
E P Morrison—Lafayette Co Mo—4 steers 1065	4.75
Lawrence Davis—Osage Co Ks—24 steers 1244	4.75
Bert Wamser—Lyon Co Ks—6 steers 1050	4.65
Elton R Clark—Osage Co Ks—22 steers 1105	4.60
Frank Atkinson—Morris Co Ks—32 heifers 906	4.60
Guy E. Long—Cass Co Mo—17 str, hfs 648	4.60
C E Pritchett—Jackson Co Mo—27 heifers 694	4.50
Owen Sullivan—Osage Co Ks—5 cows 856	4.50
Willfred Johnson—Riley Co Ks—19 str, hfs 601	4.50
E R Perkins—Elk Co Ks—23 str, 1260	4.35
Will Skonberg—Osage Co Ks—6 steers 945	4.25
Joe Mallon—Coffey Co Ks—7 steers 980	4.25
A L Hadin—Riley Co Ks—18 steers 915	4.25
J V Williams—Coffey Co Ks—23 steers 1212	4.25
John D. Snyder—St Clair Co Ks—16 steers 1177	4.09
Harry Wayman—Lyon Co Ks—16 str, hfs 642	4.00
Arthur R Johnson—Osage Co Ks—10 str, hfs 642	4.00
O P Peterson—Ottawa Co Ks—42 heifers 722	4.10
Joe Goetz—Lafayette Co Ks—8 steers 836	3.75
A W Nelson—Morris Co Ks—14 steers 835	3.75
LeRoy Peterson—Riley Co Ks—6 steers 787	3.50
H P Bergmann—Marshall Co Ks—27 steers 832	3.25
J W Falk—Wabasha Co Ks—2 cows 1128	2.75
H P Bergmann—Marshall Co Ks—5 cows 1042	2.50
Joe Mallon—Coffey Co Ks—7 cows 830	2.10
C A Gregory—Henry Co Mo—4 cows 815	1.60

HOGS

Earl Schwanholt—Lafayette Co Mo—10 239	3.25
Glenn Brooks—Cloud Co Ks—212	3.35
Chas. Fritz & Son—Pottawatomie Co Ks—33 214	3.35
Kentner Brothers—Lafayette Co Mo—33 186	3.35
Austin Harris—Coffey Co Ks—9 225	3.35
Frank Ketcham—Morris Co Ks—16 182	3.35
Elmer Calvin—Linn Co Ks—14 284	3.30
Earl Waggoner—Lafayette Co Mo—6 218	3.30
Hale S A—Carroll Co Mo—16 183	3.30
Floven Calkins—Osage Co Ks—6 218	3.30
A B Chandler—Miami Co Ks—19 193	3.30
Ed Derousseau—Cloud Co Ks—19 193	3.30
John J Anderson—Coffey Co Ks—33 105	3.25
Gustafson Bros—Osage Co Ks—32 240	3.20
W H Jennings—Lafayette Co Mo—14 277	3.20
Jerome Latta—Geary Co Mo—7 37	3.20
Joe Goetz—Lafayette Co Mo—17 293	3.20
Alva Miller—Johnson Co Mo—12 190	3.20
S P Fisher—Henry Co Mo—10 272	3.20
John H Rodewald—Miami Co Ks—12 210	3.20
O R May—Sullivan Co Mo—10 177	3.20
O C Ogle—Sullivan Co Mo—5 230	3.20
W H Wehmeyer—Ray Co Mo—29	3.20
Al Maxwell—Lafayette Co Mo—15 201	3.20
C D Laughlin—Lafayette Co Mo—23 205	3.20
J L Chaney—Johnson Co Ks—15 197	3.20
B B George—Woodson Co Ks—11 232	3.20
John Weatherly—Anderson Co Ks—5 200	3.20
W W Hastings—Anderson Co Ks—9 197	3.20
Hale S A—Carroll Co Mo—10 272	3.20
Guy Starns—Leavenworth Co Ks—26 145	3.15
Alvin Pieman—Osage Co Ks—18 203	3.15

C O Olson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—7 241	3.15
Atto Schwengeter—Lafayette Co Mo—21 241	3.15
Earl O. Batson—Grundy Co Mo—10 197	3.15
Henry Ridder—Lafayette Co Mo—7 195	3.15
John Wagner—Lafayette Co Mo—14 191	3.15
W M Reeves—Franklin Co Ks—26 212	3.15
Frank Payne—Coffey Co Ks—15 188	3.15
Dick Ohlmeier—Miami Co Ks—7 210	3.15
Wm. Cowan—Cedar Co Ks—245	3.15
Mrs. Lena Minden—Miami Co Ks—201	3.15
Dick Minden—Miami Co Ks—12 247	3.15
Clyde Bowles—Jewell Co Ks—39 236	3.15
N E Gragg—Henry Co Mo—6 218	3.15
Hauffer and Son—Osage Co Ks—13 255	3.15
John N Holmberg—Cloud Co Ks—14 205	3.15
W C Childs—Chase Co Ks—12 184	3.15
Frankfort S A—Marshall Co Ks—32 256	3.15
W H Brown—Chase Co Ks—20 205	3.15
Edgar Bratton—Linn Co Ks—21 196	3.15
Herman Prothe—Miami Co Ks—12 267	3.15
Martin J Beecker—Republic Co Ks—14 198	3.15
T H Good—Pottawatomie Co Ks—14 198	3.15
Chas White—Pottawatomie Co Ks—12 224	3.15
Dewitt Henderson—Allen Co Ks—19 216	3.15
D W Grimm—Allen Co Ks—10 268	3.15
H Hart—Sullivan Co Mo—8 276	3.15
F B Churchill—Marshall Co Ks—6 218	3.15
L J Smith—Marshall Co Ks—5 220	3.15
Harvey Rev—Franklin Co Ks—23 188	3.15
Arthur Smith—Jefferson Co Ks—6 266	3.15
W C Habitzel—Clay Co Ks—15 176	3.15
Wm. Schultz—Miami Co Ks—19 192	3.15
P A Johnson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—25 203	3.15
G Rectermax—Lafayette Co Mo—10 227	3.15
McKay and Jones—Sullivan Co Mo—5 235	3.15
Aug Petersoh—Washington Co Ks—9 218	3.15
Sigfrid Anderson—Washington Co Ks—49 192	3.15
A L Sump—Clay Co Ks—32 215	3.10
C T Kent—Sullivan Co Mo—17 176	3.10
Bernard Sacks—Nemaha Co Ks—18 258	3.10
Wm. Ice—Douglas Co Ks—10 320	3.10
C T Richards—Davies Co Mo—19 190	3.05
S S Marquis—Cedar Co Mo—13 148	3.05
Frankfort S A—Marshall Co Ks—12 183	3.05
Joe Mills—Davies Co Mo—9 195	3.05
E Bakins—T public Co Ks—13 183	3.05
E Roberts—Nemaha Co Ks—9 340	3.05
Chas Fritz & Son—Pottawatomie Co Ks—5 154	3.00
F Stacks—Marshall Co Ks—5 370	2.75
A Marshall—Lafayette Co Mo—5 144	2.75
Fred H Ehler—Lafayette Co Mo—12 187	2.75
F Ketcham—Morris Co Ks—6 133	2.60
Hale S A—Carroll Co Mo—11 129	2.60
Frank Ketcham—Morris Co Ks—8 137	2.60
N Clem—Sullivan Co Mo—5 lights 146	2.60
T M Jackson—Bates Co Mo—8 150	2.60
E E Janeway—Washington Co Ks—8 348	2.60
Ben Johnson—Cay Co Ks—9 388	2.50
Floven Calkins—Osage Co Ks—13 130	2.50
J Rhoades—Miami Co Ks—15 121	2.50
Frankfort S A—Marshall Co Ks—6 423	2.40
Frankfort S A—Marshall Co Ks—11 473	2.40
Bert O Batson—Grundy Co Mo—5 140	2.40
H F Spreer—Clay Co Ks—5 556	2.35
Lee Kennedy—Caldwell Co Mo—6 pigs 125	2.25
Mrs. Lena Minden—Miami Co Ks—8 122	2.25
Harold Eakins—Rebpuil Co Ks—7 128	2.25
Floven Calkins—Osage Co Ks—6 pigs, 98	2.00
Clarence Hay—Sullivan Co Mo—9 198	2.00

SHEEP

C Chaney—Johnson Co Ks—5 sheep 90	7.25
Lewis Henning—Lafayette Co Mo—10 65	7.00
H W Webb—Henry Co Mo—5 74	7.00
Robt. Turner—Jefferson Co Ks—7 75	7.00
E L Stone and Son—Linn Co Ks—14 84	6.80
Neil Armstrong—Lafayette Co Mo—12 119	6.80
Hale Ship Assn—Carroll Co Mo—40 78	6.25
Joseph Carver—Henry Co Mo—5 58	6.25

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

BUNKER HILL LOCAL MEETING

The regular meeting of Bunker Hill Local 468, Glen Elder, Kansas, was held December 19, 1933. The following officers were elected: Louis Neff, president; Clyde Porter, vice president; Millie Glover, secretary; treasurer; Ella Neff, conductor, and Will Boller, doorkeeper.

A vote was taken on the referendum of both amendments. Delegates were elected to attend the quarterly meeting at Beloit, Kansas, Dec. 20. Music was enjoyed after the meeting and refreshments were served.

Millie E. Glover, Secy. Treas

ANDERSON CO. MEETING

Anderson County Farmers Union will hold a good meeting on Thursday night, January 11, at Colony, according to Francis Kelley, county secretary.

A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will be on the program with one of his enlightening and interesting addresses. Mr. Kelley says he expects Jake Cripe, state legislator from that district, to be on the program, too. It will be a good meeting and should be attended by a large number of people.

WASHINGTON CO. ACTIVE

A check of the state secretary's books reveals the fact that the Farmers Union Locals in Washington County sent in more reports than came from any other county in Kansas during the last quarter of 1933. Reports came in from fifteen of the nineteen Locals in that county.

FRANKLIN CO. OFFICERS

A report from Mrs. T. G. Ramsey, secretary of No. 8 Franklin County Farmers Union, informs us that they have the same set of officers as they had last year with the exception of vice president. The officers are: President, A. H. Carpenter; vice president, Mrs. Harry Morgan; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. T. G. Ramsey; lecturer, Elton Thayer; conductor, Marion Pile; doorkeeper, Lawrence Lundstedt; executive committee, L. M. Fisher, J. F. Hickman and T. G. Ramsey.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY (McPherson County)

Whereas, It has pleased an allwise God to remove from our midst the son of our brother and president, S. D. Myers.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of No. 8 Local 671 extend our sincere sympathy to the family. And be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy sent to the Farmers Union for publication.

Signed
Lewis H. Wilhelm, Pres.
Gordon Enquist, V. Pres.
Rufus Haywood, Sec. Tr.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Healy Cooperative Elevator Company, will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall at Healy, January 10, 1934, at 10 a. m.

J. C. Bitner, President.

NEW OFFICERS

Officers recently chosen by the members of Number 8 Local, No. 671, near Marquette, include Lewis H. Wilhelm, president; Gordon Enquist, vice president, and Rufus Haywood, secretary-treasurer.

RENO ON RADIO

Milo Reno, president of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co., will speak from New York over WEAF National hook-up, Thursday, January 4th, at 1:45 Kansas time.

GOOD WILL IN THIS SEASONAL LETTER

When a manager of a cooperative store or elevator receives a seasonal letter like the one printed below, he is reminded that, after all, he is in a movement which is really cooperative and which has basic ideals such as are found in the tenets of the Farmers Union. The following letter was sent out at Christmas time by H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Although it may be a little late in appearing in print, its message is good 365 days in each year. It follows:

"It is my hope that the work of the Jobbing Association in 1933 has made this a Happy Christmas season for you, and it is my hope also that your continued patronage will make 1934 the best year in the history of your organization. By your organization I mean not only your local elevator, but the Jobbing Association, which also belongs to you and The Farmers National Grain Corporation, in which your terminal sales agency has stock. The farmer, by cooperating with his neighbor, has builded better and larger than he could have dreamed a mere 10 years ago.

"The world has been brought to its present sorry state of affairs, not by cooperation, but by lack of it, and it may be appropriate at this Christmas time to remind you that when the world gets too far from the social philosophy of the Man of Galilee, that disaster follows. 'He who serves others, serves himself best' may sound to the hard-headed, practical man, but affairs as idealistic nonsense, but the world is learning in this depression as it never learned it before, that our fortunes are interwoven; that we rise or fall together; that he who serves others serves himself best in truth and in fact.

"Let us, therefore, work together a little closer during the coming year. We in the Kansas City office want to serve you better and better, and we want you to serve us better and better in the countryside. You can do that by urging upon the grover, in season and out, the necessity of meeting and matching the grand-scale marketing organizations of other industries with one of his own. It is the only way out for agriculture; it is the open sesame to the kind of rural life that every man who sprang from the soil would like to see."

Sincerely,
H. E. Witham, Secy.

Better Ship Them To the Union

Secretary Wallace recently stated that in several sections of the country local hog buyers, small processors and others purchasing live hogs for commercial slaughter are reported to be deducting the whole or a part of the amount of the processing tax from the regular market price quoted to the seller of the hogs.

In reply to questions from correspondents who report the practice, Secretary Wallace said:

"Country buyers and others, who, in settling with the farmer, make a deduction for the processing tax on the bill of sale are penalizing the farmer and are tending to frustrate the declared policy of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. There is absolutely no excuse for such a practice and farmers should refuse to sell to any buyer who makes or proposes to make any such deductions.

"The open market price for live hogs is customarily established by the majority of persons who slaughter hogs and who will pay the tax to the Government. They pay the full quoted price for the live hog and in addition pay the Government the processing tax out of the proceeds from hog products.

"Processors, therefore, who deliberately deduct the tax from bids based on the regular market quotations really escape paying any tax at all. The sum they pay the Government is offset by the deduction they make in the price they pay the sellers.

"Country buyers who deduct the tax from the price offered farmers, and who then resell the live hogs to another person or processor, simply are taking advantage of the farmer to realize a larger profit than is realized by the farmer. This is because Country buyers who do not slaughter hogs are not required to pay the processing tax.

"Names of hog purchasers following this practice, together with full particulars on individual cases should be forwarded immediately to Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C. The Administration will use all powers available to it to prevent such fraudulent practices in connection with the collection of processing taxes."

A farmer is not required to pay the processing tax on hogs sold to country buyers, local processors and others for commercial slaughter. The commercial processor of the hogs, however, must pay the tax, regardless of where and in what manner the hogs were acquired. (This means that hogs purchased direct are subject to the tax when they are slaughtered.)

The farmer is not required to pay the tax if he: (1) slaughters hogs of his own raising for consumption by his own family, employees or household; (2) sells live hogs to another person for consumption by that person, and if the producer butchers the hogs for the purchaser; (3) has hogs of his own raising slaughtered by a local butcher or commercial processing plant, all of the parts of which

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Butter

Extras opened at 16c, advanced 1/4c on the 22nd, and the extreme cold wave which greeted the morning following Christmas caused a further sharp advance to 18c, remaining at that to the close. Standards opened at 15 1/4c, advanced to 16 1/4c on the 22nd, 17 1/4c on the 26th, and to 18c at the close. 89 score cars opened at 15c, advancing to 15 1/2c, then to 16 1/2c, and closing at 17 1/2c. 88 score cars opened at 14 1/2c, advancing through the week and closing at 17c.

The reaction in the butter market has been due to two main factors. First the market was pushed to extremely low levels as a result of the "celebration" that occurred when the Dairy Marketing Corporation stepped out of the picture. The remark was frequently heard on the floor of the exchange by the brokers and speculators the now that the Government was out of the way they would soon take care of the surplus for the farmers, they would put it down and give it away to the consuming public. Of course, the consumers will buy a lot of butter if it can be gotten cheap enough.

The next question is how long will the farmers continue to produce at such extremely low levels? One often hears the statement made that the farmers always have produced and always will regardless of that they get, and the trading elements are certain they are right when they take that stand. This writer is still going to advocate that farmers should organize to control their production. Would it not have been much better last summer, when we saw we had more butter than could be marketed without doing one of two things, either way decidedly lowering the price or reducing the production, to have reduced the production 15 percent which would have been plenty, rather than to hang on until the price was reduced about 35 percent? Until our cooperative leaders get to the point where they have faith enough in their members to really work for such an organization, we do not suppose we will get it.

We believe one of the big factors, however, that has caused the advance from the low levels reached in the previous week has been a final realization that after all the Government has purchased and will take out of the regular trade channels a very large part of the surplus over the year average. One hears continually the statement made that the Government did the farmers only harm by its attempt to sustain prices and cushion down the shock as a result of the tremendous surplus that appeared in the visible supply by September. Farmers should not accept such statements as facts without analyzing the situation for there is no question but what the prices would have averaged 3c to 4c lower throughout the latter half of August, September, October and November. In the case, and as a result of such Government support millions of dollars went into the farmers pockets that would otherwise not have been there. It would have been a tremendous job to have cleaned out that surplus in any other way than to put the price down to very low levels and maintain it there for a long period of time.

Another factor is, many now realize that 45c corn and 10c to 12c butterfat were not going to go together very well. We are of the opinion ourselves that a great many dairy farmers would likely be better off to feed plenty of roughage, if they have it, and take what they can get in that way, than they will to attempt to increase their production by a heavy grain ration. If such practice was generally followed, we would find that our surplus production would be taken care of before spring. Of course, when the grass season again approaches that would not remedy the situation and the only thing that will do the job will be to deliberately take some of the cows out of production. Secretary Wallace has announced that his present program is to ask the new Congress for 100 million dollars to support the dairy industry and begin using that to put into effect any production control program that is finally worked out and accepted by the Administration. We believe as a result of what has happened that dairy farmers should be prepared to support any such program.

Eggs

The egg market had both its downs and its ups during the current week. Fresh gathered Extra Firsts opened at 18 1/2c, went down to 17 1/2c, and as a result of the extremely cold wave over almost the entire country, snapped back 2c to 18 1/2c at the close. Fresh Firsts were 16 1/2c, went down to 15 1/2c, and back to 17 1/2c. Current Receipts opened at 15 1/2c, down to 15c, and back to 17c. Dirties and Checks were unchanged throughout

are for consumption by his own family, employees or household; (4) slaughters hogs of his own raising and sells the products to other persons; (5) has hogs not of his own raising slaughtered for him by a local butcher or processing establishment for country buyers, local processors and others for commercial slaughter. The commercial processor of the hogs, however, must pay the tax, regardless of where and in what manner the hogs were acquired. (This means that hogs purchased direct are subject to the tax when they are slaughtered.)

The farmer is not required to pay the tax if he: (1) slaughters hogs of his own raising for consumption by his own family, employees or household; (2) sells live hogs to another person for consumption by that person, and if the producer butchers the hogs for the purchaser; (3) has hogs of his own raising slaughtered by a local butcher or commercial processing plant, all of the parts of which

the week at 12c.

The egg market for the next four or five weeks, or possibly until the middle of February, will continue to be a weather market. The purchase of some of the surplus storage eggs by the Government for relief purposes has helped to relieve the market to some extent, and it now appears that the balance of the great crop of storage eggs, although heavy as compared to last year at this time, can be cleaned up without having to be forced down to 8c or 10c per dozen in order to clean up, as was the case during the past two years, and especially so if the present cold winter weather hangs on for even a reasonable length of time. P. L. Betts.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT TRADE IN SMALL VOLUME

The movement of wheat into international trade channels continues at a low level. World shipments have been fluctuating at a level of about 10,000,000 bushels a week and declined to about 8,000,000 in early December, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reporting on world wheat prospects.

A considerable decline in shipments during December is a usual feature of the wheat trade. This is in anticipation of supplies of new wheat available from the Southern Hemisphere the latter part of December and January, the bureau explains.

The 1933-34 wheat crop in 46 countries which produce about 98 percent of the estimated world wheat crop is now placed at 3,516,000,000 bushels compared with 3,508,000,000 bushels in the same countries last year. The bureau reports that prices in the principal world wheat markets have remained fairly steady during the past month, except when measured in terms of United States currency which has fluctuated in its value relative to foreign currencies.

It is stated that interest in wheat on the Continent of Europe centers around the efforts being made by various countries to maintain prices in the face of large domestic crops. Germany and France have been added

to the list of countries which have adopted price fixing measures, and in Czechoslovakia the Minister of Finance has been authorized to buy domestic wheat in order to stabilize prices at an adequate level.

High feed costs and low poultry and egg prices have not discouraged the better poultrymen in Kansas. Recent reports from 77 counties giving the number of chickens on hand November 15 were compared with the same dates in 1931 and 1932. The number of chickens per farm reported by the same individuals for the past three years was for 1931, 317.6; 1932, 322.3; chickens less per farm than in 1931 and 1932, 316.1. This represents 1-1/2 and 6-2 less than last year.

High feed costs and low poultry and egg prices have not discouraged the better poultrymen in Kansas. Recent reports from 77 counties giving the number of chickens on hand November 15 were compared with the same dates in 1931 and 1932. The number of chickens per farm reported by the same individuals for the past three years was for 1931, 317.6; 1932, 322.3; chickens less per farm than in 1931 and 1932, 316.1. This represents 1-1/2 and 6-2 less than last year.

666

Liquid, Tablets, Salve, Nose Drops
Checks Colds first day. Headaches or
Neuralgia in 30 minutes. Malaria in
3 days
FINE LAXATIVE AND TONIC
Most Speedy Remedies Known

Are You Ready for Winter?

NOT QUITE, IF YOU HAVEN'T FILLED YOUR CAR WITH SUPER UNION CERTIFIED.

To be all ready for winter, thrifty cooperators are filling their gas tanks with SUPER UNION CERTIFIED Gasoline. They are doing this because they know that only satisfactory winter driving is economical.

These cooperators know that SUPER UNION CERTIFIED Gasoline will make their winter driving pleasant, with a minimum of expense because—

1. SUPER UNION CERTIFIED—is high Octane Gasoline, 69 to 70! Cooperators are finding that the best way to know just what this means is to fill their gasoline tanks—almost immediately, they notice the difference between Super Union Certified, and Regular grades of gasoline. You, too, should make this trial.

2. FOR WINTER USE—When winter days are cold, that is when gasoline is put to a real test. There is Quick Start—Plenty of Pep—and Lots of Power—in SUPER UNION CERTIFIED for the Coldest Winter Weather. There's Proof in Actual Use. Every Cooperator Needs this kind of Gasoline.

3. NO EXTRA COST—Super Union Certified Costs No More than Regular Gasoline. Cooperators are enjoying these extra advantages at the same cost as regular gasoline. You pay no more for this super-cooperative product!

4. BUYING TOGETHER gives cooperators a buying power which gives them this High Octane, 69 to 70, SUPER UNION CERTIFIED Gasoline, made especially for Winter Use, at No Extra Cost!