



# The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION



VOLUME XXV

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NUMBER 26

## \$50 TO THOMAS CO.; \$30 TO ALLEN CO.

Counties in Opposite Ends of State Win Prizes in Recent Farmers Union Membership Contest; Others Run Close to Winners

### Evidence of Good Work Shown

Large Number of Counties Show Increase over Membership for Same Period Last Year, with Many Showing More in January than Entire 1932 List

The fifty-dollar prize goes to Thomas county, and the thirty-dollar prize goes to Allen county, as a result of the membership contest which closed on January 31, 1933.

In Thomas county, there is no county organization. The county has only four locals, but one local has 194 members. That local is Fairdale No. 927, and Clifford Miller is the secretary. In 1932, the membership of that local was 184. But even with that number in the local, they were able to add another ten members, making the 1933 membership, to date, 194. Two of the other locals reported, each with a slight increase. They were Lone Willow No. 1083 and Sunflower No. 1181.

Based on the number of operators of farms in Thomas county, we find that county to be organized 24 per cent in the Farmers Union. The fifty-dollar prize was offered to the county which on January 31, 1933, would show the largest percentage of its farmers to be members of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Allen county, which won the thirty dollar prize offered to the county showing the greatest percentage increase in 1933 members over total 1932 membership, on the close of the contest, showed an increase of 102 per cent. The membership in 1932 numbered 33. On January 31, this year, the 1933 membership totaled 79. It will be remembered that in order to be eligible for a prize, any county was required to have at least 25 members paid up for 1932.

Allen county has a county organization of five locals. However, only four have reported this year. Each of the four shows a substantial increase. They are Fairview No. 2154, Allen Center No. 2155, Silver Leaf No. 2156, and Fairlawn No. 2158.

Many other counties have larger memberships than Allen county. However, if this county keeps up the gain it is now going, it will soon have one of the large county memberships in the state.

Wyandotte county, with only one local, has a present membership of 219. It had only 20 last year. However, this is the local in which are included the memberships sent in by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., at Kansas City. Most of

the members are stockholders in that firm who do not reside in that county, but are nevertheless, good Farmers Union Members. It also includes the employees of the Jobbing Association and the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

Sumner county, with two locals, now shows a great increase over 1932 membership. However, the reports did not get in until several days after the close of the contest. Then, too, many of the dues and memberships were sent in by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. branch at Wichita, and it had been agreed between the state office and the Live Stock company that such memberships would not be considered in the contest. Zephyr Local, 1622 in Sumner county jumped from a 1932 membership of 20 to a present membership of 41, while Redman Local No. 1624 increased from 6 to 25. This county is worth watching.

In Sedwick county, The Arkansas Valley Local No. 2195, which was organized late in 1932, with 1933 memberships, has a membership of 50. This includes the memberships of the employees of the Wichita branch of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. and a number of other members in the Wichita trade territory who patronize the Live Stock firm and who own stock in it.

Stafford county is another county which showed a very good increase in membership, jumping from 87 in 1932 to 108 in 1933.

Many other counties show results of much good work on the part of the members and of the local and county officers. Most counties show an increase over their 1932 membership as of January 31. This is regarded as a most healthy condition, and foretells a good strong membership for the year, before the year is over.

From several counties, a large number of 1932 dues were received since the first of 1933. These dues came largely from members who had to show a clean slate for 1932 in order to receive patronage dividends for business done during the year, by Farmers Union cooperatives.

Four Nebraska ranchers whose ranches and ranges total more than 300,000 acres use airplanes to keep track of their cattle.

## Handling Cooperative Grain

Grain at the rate of 280 carloads a ten-hour day may be unloaded into the rehabilitated and newly equipped 5,762,000-bushel Missouri Pacific elevator at Kansas City, operated under lease by Farmers National Grain Corporation through its subsidiary, the Hall-Baker Grain Company, says James A. Cole, manager of the warehousing and facilities department of the national cooperative. "Complete overhauling of the entire plant and its modernization throughout followed the fire and explosion which destroyed the old frame workhouse a year ago," said Mr. Cole. "This work has now been completed and the mammoth plant has been busy for some time handling the great volume of cooperative grain produced in the contiguous territory, for cooperatives and by cooperatives. The plant is said to be the most modern and economical handling terminal grain elevator in the country."

All units have been brought under simplified central control and the most modern machinery known for handling and processing grain has been installed, together with up-to-date safety devices for preventing fire and dust explosions. The remodeled plant possesses every feature for safe, rapid and economical handling and storage of grain. It includes a new concrete working house containing 193 bins of total capacity of more than 526,000 bushels, a drier building, steam power house, water softening plant, millwrights shop, office building, Diesel engine room, track shed and car dumper.

The entire plant contains 484 bins, with total capacity of 5,762,000 bushels. Unloading facilities include an improved car unloader capable of dumping 110 cars in a ten-hour day, and power shovels which can handle

an additional 170 carloads of grain from car to grain pit in ten hours. Facilities for loading out grain consist of eleven car spouts which serve cars both in the receiving track shed and on the opposite side of the building.

The plant is equipped to perform all services of cleaning, drying, clipping and washing and drying grain. Electric power is derived from the commercial light and power company, with the steam plant of the elevator connected with two generators, held in reserve for emergency. Cleaning machinery includes the largest capacity disc separator made, capable of handling from 1,600 to 2,000 bushels of wheat an hour. The dust control system in the new concrete workhouse includes eight large dust collectors with valves, traps, belt loaders, hoods, floor sweeps and piping which connect with the cleaners and clippers. The system also is connected with the car dumper sink to eliminate dust in unloading. More than twenty-one tons of galvanized steel were used in constructing the dust control system. Dust explosion hazard has been greatly reduced by installation of huge explosion ventilators of galvanized steel. These contain patented caps which, in case of explosion, open outward and provide enlarged space for the expansion of the exploding gases.

The new track shed is 250 feet long, compared with the old one of 105 feet. All unloading is under roof, with belt conveyors taking the grain from the dump pits into the plant. Cars are handled in the loading and unloading sheds by an improved Diesel locomotive. Fuel cost records of this locomotive to date show an expenditure of only .018 cents a car for switching and spotting on the dumper or unloader.

## SIMPSON DISCUSSES REMONETIZATION OF SILVER IN ADDRESS

Only Eleven Billion Dollars of Gold Money in Entire World, Says President of National Farmers Union; Not Enough for Business

### RELIEF SLOW PROCESS

Says Senator Norris was Twelve Years Getting Lame Duck Amendment through Congress; Offers Encouragement to Agriculture

The latest address by John A. Simpson, delivered over the network of the National Broadcasting Company, was entitled "The Farmer Complains." The first half of the address was published two weeks ago in the Kansas Union Farmer. The last half is published this week, and appears below.

**Remonetization of Silver**  
Silver and gold have been used as money from time immemorial. There is evidence of the use of silver and gold as far back as three thousand years before Christ. On down through time the two metals worked side by side like a team of horses until 1816 when through deception and fraud English parliament was induced to demonetize silver.

The demonetization of silver in this country is known as "The Crime of 1873."

Congressman Bright, who was a member of the House of Representatives at the time, said: "It passed by fraud, never having been printed in advance, being a substitute for the printed bill; never having been read at the clerk's desk. It was passed without discussion. It was passed upon the faith of a prominent statesman in Congress at that time. It is a fraud that will stink in the nose of posterity and for which some persons must give an account in the day of retribution."

President Garfield, who was Congressman at the time, said: "Perhaps I ought to be ashamed to say so, but it is the truth to say that, I at that time being Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and having my hands overlaid during all that time with work, I never read the bill. I was deceived by a prominent Democrat and a prominent Republican, and I do not know that I voted at all. There was no call of the yeas and nays, and nobody opposed the bill that I know of. It was put through as dozens of bills are, as my friend stated in the report of the chairman of the committee; therefore I tell you, because it is the truth, that I have no knowledge about it."

General Grant, who was President at the time, afterwards declared, "I did not know that the act of 1873 demonetized silver. I was deceived in the matter."

It was indeed a crime. It turned the control of the basic money of the country completely into the hands of a few big bankers.

President Garfield also said, "Whoever controls the volume of money of any country is absolute master of all industry and commerce."

A study of the world supply of gold and silver reveals the fact that for the last four hundred years production of these two metals has been at a ratio of about 14 to 1. This fact completely destroys the often made statement that there is too much silver for the purposes of using all of it for money.

Another startling revelation is the fact that in all the world there is only eleven billion dollars of gold money. It is utterly impossible for the world to pay its debts and do the business of the world with only eleven billion dollars of basic money. Certainly everyone agrees that with rapid transportation of 1933, with the vast production of both raw and manufactured articles in 1933 and with the increased demand for a higher standard of living on the part of the peoples of every nation there should be a rapidly increasing volume of basic money. A search of records show a steadily decreasing production of gold ever since 1915.

The following editorial from the Philadelphia Evening Ledger in March 1930 is in point. "Economists and statesmen have been worrying in recent years about the possibility of a shortage of gold. Last September the gold delegation of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations reported that the supply of new gold for monetary purposes will be inadequate by 1934 unless measures are taken in time to prevent the disaster. It was informally suggested this month that the use of gold in the arts be prohibited so that the amount available for use in trade might be increased."

"It has been argued that the decline in prices since the World war is due to the shortage of gold."

Economists everywhere agreed that to take care of the increased business of the world gold production should increase each year at least three per cent. In the period between 1913 and 1930 under this estimate gold production should have increased fifty-one per cent. The facts are, that in that period of time it actually decreased ten per cent.

In the last twelve months we have seen our government try one plan after another to relieve the terrible depression that has covered the whole

(continued on page 3)

### CUT ONE FORM OF TAXES IN HALF

One of the first laws to come from the Kansas legislative hopper was the law reducing the cost of automobile licenses; and this, by the way, is one thing the Committee of Kansas Farm organizations has been working for. This is one form of taxation which has been reduced materially—cut in half, in fact. While it is a partial fulfillment of a campaign waged by the part of Governor Landon, yet it owes its success in a large measure to the work done by those who are representing Kansas farmers in Topeka. It is in part a result of an organization among Kansas farmers. It would be a good idea to take some of the money saved by this law and pay Farmers Union dues.

## FINANCING PLAN HELPS ELEVATORS IN BUYING WHEAT

H. E. Witham of Jobbing Association Announces Plan Which Eliminates Speculation and Makes Losses Impossible

### WILL EXPLAIN DETAILS

A new financing plan, by which elevator associations may be furnished money with which to buy their wheat, announced by H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. The money is furnished under a contract which provides operation without the element of speculation. Several elevators are working under the plan at present, says Mr. Witham and all are entirely satisfied with it. "In fact," says Mr. Witham, "they are all making money."

In a letter to the secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, Mr. Witham says further:

"I shall be glad to meet with the manager and board of directors of any association interested and explain this plan in detail. In all my experience in financing elevators, this is the best plan I have ever seen. It protects the elevator from any losses whatsoever, and we have been able to furnish funds sufficient to take care of any competition that we run up against."

Mr. Witham sends in a schedule of meetings, some of which will be held in the near future. Readers may look this list over, published here, and if possible to attend, any one will find these meetings most beneficial. The schedule follows:

Monday, February 13—District Managers Meeting, 10 a. m., Seneca.  
Tuesday, February 14—Business Analysis Meetings, 10 p. m., Merrill; 2 p. m., Everest; 7:30 p. m., Baker.  
Wednesday, February 15—Business Analysis Meetings, 10 a. m., Huron; 2 p. m., Lancaster; 7:30 p. m., Soldier.  
Thursday, February 16—District Managers Meeting, Winfield.  
Friday, February 17—District Managers Meeting, Parsons.  
Saturday, February 18—Business Analysis Meetings, 10 a. m., Leonardville; 2 p. m., Wakefield; 7:30 p. m., Morganville.  
Sunday, February 19—Business Analysis Meetings, 10 a. m., Clyde; 2 p. m., Linn; 7:30 p. m., Washington.  
Saturday, February 25—Business Analysis Meetings—10 a. m., Herkimer; 2 p. m., Randolph.

### LISTEN FOR THIS RADIO BROADCAST

The following is the Farmers Union broadcasting program that will be given over NBC from 12:30 to 1:30 Eastern Standard Time, 10:30 to 12:30 Central Standard Time, 9:30 to 11:30 Mountain Time and 8:30 to 10:30 Pacific Time, Saturday, February 25, 1933.

Official Farmers Union song, "My Union," and "Silver Threads Among the Gold" dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Roth, Tekamah, Nebraska. Miss Mildred Simpson will sing these songs.

Discussion of the Wheeler Bill for 20 minutes by Senator Burton C. Wheeler. The Wheeler Bill provides for the monetization of silver on the present ratio of 16 to 1.

Discussion by John A. Simpson for 20 minutes on the subject of "Unveiling of a Canvas on a Wall." This unveiling will reveal the power of the big bankers in this country through their control of the currency and the credits of the Nation. This picture, as unveiled by Mr. Simpson, will reveal the power of big bankers through interlocking directorates in other banks, in industries, in transportation and every line of business in the country.

Direct telephone service has been inaugurated between Chili and Peru.

### TO EGG PRODUCERS

Read the plan offered by P. L. Betts in his market letter to be found in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. If speculators can make money on your eggs, why not follow this organized plan and save the money for yourselves? It is a plan worth studying. Talk it over in your local meetings.

## ALL BUTTER FROM WAKEENEY PLANT WAS FIRST GRADE

Manager's Report Contrasts this Condition with Year Ago when, Under Old Plan, over 12,000 Pounds Were Second Grade

### STEADY VOLUME GAIN

All Business Done on Strictly Cooperative Basis, with Speculation Left Entirely out of Picture; Colony Report Next Week

An interesting picture of the progress made by the Wakeeney plant of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association, under the new 100 per cent cooperative plan, is contained in a report given by the manager, T. M. Turman, before the annual meeting of stockholders in Kansas City on February 1.

The report showed the total number of pounds of butterfat handled and processed each week since the plant began operating on the new basis, together with the total, which amounts to 55,080.6 pounds.

One important bit of information brought out by the report deals with the fact that in the month of January a year ago, the plant's output included 12,050 pounds of second grade butter. That was under the old plan of procurement through cream stations. This year, during January, every pound of butter produced by the plant was first grade butter, with not a pound of second grade butter produced.

The table showing the gain in volume each month, at the Wakeeney plant, follows:

Week ending	Total Lbs. Gain
Nov. 24	417.3
Nov. 21	1066.1 648.8
Nov. 28	1527.8 461.7
Dec. 5	1908.4 380.6
Dec. 12	2207.5 299.1
Dec. 19	2649.7 442.2
Dec. 26	3499.3 849.6
Jan. 2, 1933	4697.8 1198.5
Jan. 9	10856.2 6158.4
Jan. 16	12460.6 1694.4
Jan. 23	15037.8 2577.2
Jan. 30	16726.0 1688.2
Total	55080.6

In addition to the butter processed and sold, for which the producers received every cent, the plant has been able to handle a large volume of regional cooperative agency, except deductions for actual operating expenses, the Wakeeney plant handled 3,315 pounds of poultry during the last week in January. During the same period of time they handled 144 cases of eggs.

The weekly volume report shows that on January 23, 1933, the Wakeeney plant shipped 216 tubs of butter and 104 cases of eggs to the regional selling agency, the Dairy and Poultry Cooperative, Inc. This shipment went to New York. On January 23, the plant shipped 300 tubs of butter to the cooperative agency, this time to Chicago. Also, on the 28th of the month, the plant shipped 3,666 pounds of poultry to G. W. Barker, Hill City, Kansas. All these products are handled on a purely cooperative basis, leaving the element of speculation entirely out of the picture.

More Farmers Union creamery news will be forthcoming in next week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. A report from the Colony plant will be published at that time.

### A \$50,000 ERROR

Because the Linotype dropped two 5s instead of one, last week's Kansas Union Farmer reported that the Wichita branch of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., under the management of L. J. Alkire, had made \$55,289.54 in net earnings for 1932. The amount, of course, should have read \$5,289.54.

Now the question arises, how long will it be before it will be perfectly proper for the Linotype to drop two 5s instead of one, in reporting the earnings of the Wichita branch? The Kansas Union Farmer had a net profit for 1932 of nearly one-fourth of fifty five thousand dollars, even in the face of reduced commissions and less volume on the yards. It's a mark to shoot at, and with increased support on the part of the Kansas farmers, that mark can be reached.

## ALLOTMENT PLAN IS FAVORED BY THE JOBBING ASSN.

Resolution Committee Reported Favorably on Allotment Plan and Other Legislative Recommendations of Farm Organizations

### OTHER RESOLUTIONS

The report of the Resolutions Committee at the annual stockholders' meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association on Friday, February 3, in Kansas City, did not appear in full in last week's report of the meeting. We are glad to publish them this week. They follow:

(1) Inasmuch as the directors have set up the stock prorated received from the Farmers National Grain Corporation in 1932 in a contingency reserve

### CAL WARD ON WIBW

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will again have charge of the Farmers Union broadcast period on WIBW this week. The program begins at 7:30 p. m., Thursday. Announcement was made in last week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer that the Farmers Union Creamery Association would have charge of this week's program, but Manager O. W. Schell reported later that because of other business engagements, it would be impossible for the Creamery to take care of the broadcast this week. The Creamery will be on the WIBW program in the near future, however.

## INTRODUCE BILLS FOR LOWER RATES ON YOUR 'PHONES

Four Important Bills, Simple in Form, Prepared for Introduction before Lower House and Senate in Near Future

### WRITE LAWMAKERS

The Legislative Committee of the Municipal Organization for Lower Telephone Rates has prepared four bills for introduction in the Legislature, and a group spent Wednesday in Topeka paving the way for this legislation. Three of the bills will be offered in the Senate and one in the House. The bills are simple in form, but very important.

One bill simply enables cities to acquire the present phone system through condemnation and appraisal in precisely the same manner in which they now take over public utilities. For some reason, telephone companies have enjoyed immunity in the past.

A second bill, companion to the first, will require Long Distance companies to give adequate long distance service to cities with their own systems.

A third bill restores to the cities and towns of the state, the right to regulate and charge rental for the use of their streets and alleys, repealing an old statute that, has given Telephone companies Eminent Domain for years.

A fourth bill removes that section in the statutes which states that utilities shall earn not less than eight percent, and substitute the words "a fair and reasonable return."

The Kansas Farmers Union has been active in endorsing legislation which will bring about lower telephone rates. If these bills are to become laws, an avalanche of letters and telegrams will have to go to Topeka to the various law makers. They must be convinced that the people of the state are really interested in getting lower rates on telephones.

## Argue On Allotment Plan

In a search for some program of farm relief that will please the American farmers, legislative leaders throughout the country today opened a campaign to argue out the proposition of an allotment plan.

"Domestic Allotment Plan," their initial blast was a discussion by radio on the National Farm Hour, in which Professor M. L. Wilson of Montana defended the Allotment Plan in an interview with several farm economists, including Wheeler McMillen, assistant editor of The Country Home, a national farm magazine.

"The allotment proposal is at present in a violent state of motion," Mr. McMillen declared. "Details change with the days. The core of the Wilson plan is controlled production. Those interested in improving farm conditions have not been able to agree on anything better than this plan. It is offered as an emergency measure, temporary in character, but it may prove permanent in character. Sensible, honest men hold three views about it,—one group is favorable, one is opposed, and a third is pen-mind."

Professor Wilson insisted that his plan is "simple enough in principle." He explained it as follows: "In effect it proposes to restore certain farm prices to the comparative level which held between 1909 and 1914. The object is to restore the relationship between the prices the farmer gets for his crops and the prices he pays for what he buys. The plan provides that millers, packers and other processors who buy the designated farm products shall pay taxes on that portion of the crop intended for American consumption. These taxes are to provide funds out of which the subsidies may be paid."

"Here is the way it works with the farmer," Suppose you've been growing 50 bushels of wheat and averaging 20 bushels to the acre for the past five years. Fifty cents at 20 bushels an acre is 1000 bushels. You are eligible for a deficiency payment or certificate on three-quarters of your average crop or 750 bushels. The reason for the three-quarters is that about three-quarters of our wheat is consumed domestically, and the idea is to give you the benefit of the tariff on wheat raised to feed people in this country. That means 42 cents a bushel, less the expenses of

## ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF COOPERATIVES FOR APRIL 6 AND 7

Plans Under Way for Session Thursday Afternoon and Evening and Friday Forenoon at Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan

### STRESS MEMBERSHIP

Unfair Price Discrimination Also to be Discussed; Heads of General Farm Organizations to Preside at Various Sessions

The annual Cooperative Conference, which amounts to an opportunity for an exchange of ideas and experiences in agricultural cooperative efforts, in order to develop better understanding and closer cooperation among Kansas cooperatives, will be held in Manhattan, Kansas, on April 6 and 7, Thursday and Friday.

A number of representative cooperators met in the office of Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of Agricultural Economics at the Kansas State College, on Friday afternoon of last week, and worked out some of the details of the approaching meeting or conference. The form of last year's conference will be followed, a layover being with one session provided for Thursday afternoon, one evening or banquet session and a session for the forenoon of Friday.

This year's conference will consider primarily the problem of getting more farmers into the cooperatives, and subsequently working out a greater degree of cooperation among all cooperatives; and the subject of unfair price competition, or discrimination, as practiced by those who are enemies to farmer cooperatives. Men who are well versed in cooperatives pertaining to the different commodities will lead discussions during the first afternoon session. Cal Ward of the Farmers Union will preside at this session.

Ralph Snyder of the Farm Bureau will preside at the evening session and will act as toastmaster. Three able speakers will be on the evening program, and will discuss some of the prominent problems of the day. Carl Cogswell will preside at the Friday morning session. The discussions during this session will be pertinent, and the session will be interesting.

Every farmer in the state is welcome to the conference, and it is suggested that plans be made now for a number of farmers from each neighborhood to arrange together the matter of transportation. The greater the attendance, the greater will be the interest and the benefits to be derived.

More details as to the program will be published from time to time.

Letters from councilmen or commissioners of the municipalities should be augmented by letters from citizens in all walks of life.

Write your senator and your representative and tell them how you feel getting lower rates on telephones.

administering the plan. Say 40 cents a bushel. And 40 cents times 750 bushels is \$300. That's what the plan means to you in cash.

"After the thing had been discussed all over the country at farmers' meetings, we held a nation-wide referendum, using the regular balloting machinery. The farmers vote yes or no. If they vote yes, they go on and sign the contract then and there, on the ballot, and the contract is published for check-up. I believe that we can make and check the allotments within sixty days and have them ninety percent accurate."

"Suppose now that the owners of 60 per cent of the wheat acreage in the country have signed the contract. Let's go back to our man who has claimed an allotment of \$300 and had it accepted. The Treasury will send him at once, probably through his county treasurer, a certificate to the effect that he has that \$300 cash money coming to him at the end of the year. In that certificate he can borrow. The plan, you see, will unlock a lot of needed credit right away."

"When your crop matures you collect your fee and sell your crop on the market. The government doesn't enter into the marketing channels at any point. Suppose you had a lean year and didn't get your usual 20 bushels to the acre. You get your bounty on the basis of your average, anyway. The plan functions as crop insurance."

"Suppose all over the country, on the other hand, yields go sky-high and we find ourselves with far too much wheat on our hands again. This time we're not helpless. The administrative board in the Department of Agriculture can send out word for, say, 10 per cent reduction of acreage the year following. Instead of your allotment being 50 acres, it will be 45."

"The allotment belongs to the farmer, not to the farmer. It becomes an asset on the property. But if you want to cut down or change over to some other crop, you can rent or sell your allotment, for instance, to some farmer who wants to keep expanding and yet stay in the plan. This will tend to move crops toward the soils and regions best suited for them."



## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D. All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handed up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1933

### OUR NATIONAL PRESIDENT RECEIVES RESOLUTION

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Kansas Farmers Union in Kansas City during the first week in February this year, the board adopted a resolution which was directed to John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers Union. It was the idea of the Kansas board that such contacts with the president of the national organization would make for a better understanding between state and national leadership. Mr. Simpson acknowledged receipt of the resolution by sending a letter to the officers of the Kansas Farmers Union. In this letter he asked that the letter he received, and the letter with which he acknowledged receipt, be published in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

The editor of the Kansas Union Farmer is glad to publish these letters. The editor has not had the opportunity to confer with any of the board members, but he feels sure that they, too, will be glad to have the letters published. Cal Ward, state president of the Kansas Farmers Union, concurs with the editor in this opinion. The editor has taken the position that letters from the president of the National Farmers Union generally merit publication, especially if he asks that it be done. In accordance with his wishes, the two letters are published below:

Letter to Mr. Simpson  
Salina, Kans., Feb. 4, 1933  
Mr. John A. Simpson,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Simpson:

At a regular meeting of the state board of the Kansas Farmers Union, held in Kansas City on February 3, 1933, the following resolution or petition was directed to you, adopted by the board and made part of the records of our proceedings. The secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union was directed to mail a copy to you. It follows:

To Mr. John A. Simpson,

President National Farmers Union, Washington, D. C.

Whereas President-elect Roosevelt has declared that he will be glad to support any agricultural plan which may be agreed upon by the major farm organizations and sponsored by them, through their respective leadership, and

Whereas we, as the executive board of the Kansas Farmers Union, believe we reflect the sentiment of our state membership when we say we are desirous of working with the new President of the United States and are desirous of offering complete cooperation in the matter of assisting him to arrive at a policy of agricultural legislation looking to relief and as-

sistance of American farmers, therefore be it

Resolved, that we urge you as president of the National Farmers Union to cooperate fully with the other major farm organizations, through their leaders in formulating such a policy of farm legislation; and that after such a policy has been formulated as a result of cooperation between yourself and the other leaders, even though such plan or policy may not carry or embody all the features which you as our national president may have insisted on originally, or even though such plan or policy may contain some details which you do not wholly approve, that you vigorously support whatever plan may be formulated.

(Signatures authorized by following:)

C. A. Ward, president  
Ross Palenske,  
Chairman State Board  
B. E. Winchester  
F. C. Gerstenberger  
John Fengel  
Henry Jamison  
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary.  
(Signed) Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary.

Mr. Simpson's Letter  
Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1933  
TO THE OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION.

Dear Brothers:

The National Farmers Union in convention assembled, unanimously adopted a legislative program. I have no authority to go to any other program. Neither, do I believe you have any right to go to any other program. Our program indorses the Wheeler Bill, the Frazier Bill and the McNary Bill which provides that this government shall take charge of marketing of farm crops on a basis of seeing that farmers get cost of production for that part of their products consumed in this country. I would be a traitor to the Farmers Union if I abandoned these bills and supported bills that do not even pretend to do for farmers what these bills do.

For instance, ten state legislatures have passed joint resolutions memorializing Congress to pass the Frazier Bill. The Frazier Bill provides for refinancing the mortgages of farmers at 1 1/2 per cent interest and 1 1/2 per cent payment on the principal each year. Do you think I would be justified in abandoning a real refinancing relief bill for one that sets up a board of arbitration in each country where farmers can go, fall on their knees and beg their creditors to reduce what they owe?

My only request is, that you publish the letter I received from Brother Lynn, today, in the next issue of the Kansas Union Farmer along with this letter I am writing you.

Yours fraternally,  
John A. Simpson, President.

Right here, we believe, is a good opportunity for the Kansas Union Farmer to express what was brought out in discussions in the recent board meeting: The Kansas Farmers Union, contrary to some reports, does line up with the program of the Na-

tional Farmers Union. The Kansas Farmers Union held its annual state meeting in October and adopted a program. The state officers are attempting to put this program into effect. In November, the National Farmers Union held its annual meeting. The National program adopted, and mentioned by Mr. Simpson in his letter, goes along in the same direction as does the Kansas program. The two do not conflict in any major particular.

Mr. Simpson mentions the Wheeler Bill, the Frazier Bill and the McNary Bill, Kansas would like to see all three put into effect, along with some other beneficial legislation. We believe that most of the Kansas membership would like to see the voluntary domestic allotment plan go into effect, especially on wheat and cotton. And we believe that most of the Kansas membership would like to see any other form of beneficial agricultural legislation enacted into law, especially if the leaders of the major farm organizations represented in Washington can, through a process of give and take, formulate the basis for such legislation. That is the idea expressed in the resolution sent to Mr. Simpson.

Any one who has watched the progress of the Kansas Farmers Union, or who is familiar with its ideals, knows that the organization certainly does not want the Kansas farmers to have to go before any sort of a board and "fall on their knees and beg their creditors to reduce what they owe." Rather, the Kansas Farmers Union expounds the need for sufficient organization among Kansas farmers to enable them to go before any group in governmental authority and tell them in a straightforward manner that Kansas farmers are organized and know the true relationship between the values of farm commodities and the value of money, that the citizenship of farmers ranks as high as the citizenship of any other class, and that they are ready and willing to do business on that basis.

We believe it is still the wish of most of the Kansas Farmers Union membership that our national president work and plan with the leaders of other farm groups, and work out, through a system of common agreement, policies of beneficial farm legislation; especially since President-elect Roosevelt has said he will be glad to be guided by such policies. We believe, too, that the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union appreciates the ability of our national president, Mr. Simpson, and that Kansas membership will be glad to support Mr. Simpson in his efforts to have such policies enacted into law, looking to the relief of American Agriculture.

### PRESIDENT'S COLUMN CAL A. WARD President Kansas Farmers Union

#### THERE IS A WAY OUT

The President's Column will be devoted this week to a speech which was delivered by President C. A. Ward over radio station WIBW, Topeka, on Thursday evening, February 9. Mr. Ward said:

It has been a mistaken philosophy for many of the leaders of our country to shout from the house-tops continuously that prosperity was just around the corner. We are in the midst of a great crisis and no one can deny this truth. For the past several years we have discussed conditions as they have been. We have attempted to fix the blame. But the fact remains that today we have twelve or more millions of men and women who are out of work and who are walking the streets of our towns and cities and the highways of the country, asking for work or food.

So far as agriculture is concerned, we represent, in round numbers, one fourth of the people of the United States. I say to you tonight that our industry is prostrate. It is on the rocks. And unless something is done in the immediate future, I prophesy that the whole economic structure and framework of the government of this country will be forced to undergo a change within the next two years; and no one knows what that change will be.

It's just as easy for a man to lift himself off the floor by his boot straps as it is for a farmer to pay his interest and his taxes and the fixed charges of his business with thirty cent wheat, three cent hogs, four cent cattle and eight cent eggs. The condition agriculture finds itself in has caught up with all business throughout the country. Leaders from the Gulf to the Canadian border, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are groping in darkness and despair, wondering what is to be done.

To me the hope of this situation is the hopelessness of it. America today is on common ground. The rich and wealthy see their fortunes fast slipping away. Thousands upon thousands who reside in cities, villages and the country are losing their

homes. Hundreds of thousands are subject to foreclosure. And only a national program which will meet this emergency will check this catastrophe and avoid rioting and possible revolution.

Hope In New Administration  
The good people of the United States have looked in vain for the present Congress to meet the situation. We have given up hope that much, if anything, will be done which looks toward a permanent cure. I am saying to every patriotic and red-blooded citizen at this time, that our hope now lies with President-elect Roosevelt and his administration. He will take the reins March fourth, and from then on it will be to a tremendous extent his responsibility. We are expecting and have assurance that he will call Congress together in extraordinary session and that emergency action dealing with fundamentals may be taken looking toward the rehabilitation of agriculture, the reviving of business in general and the putting back to work of the millions of unemployed.

A Shot in the Arm  
I claim that the solution of this problem lies in fundamentals. I claim that it is not more credit that this country needs. We have borrowed tremendously more than we can pay back already. I also claim that a program of leniency and a moratorium which only delays the day of reckoning is not the answer to this problem. It is unsound national policy for our government to appropriate gigantic sums of money at the direct expense of the taxpayers of these United States which benefit, in the main, only the money barons, the money lords and the international bankers who for too long have, from a selfish and avaricious viewpoint, added to their own wealth, and to the direct disadvantage and hardship of the masses of our commonwealth. The Reconstruction Finance corporation has relieved the situation temporarily. The banks, the railroads, the insurance companies and the great industrial institutions have been the direct beneficiaries.

But, to say the least, this program has not revived agriculture; neither has it set in motion our business and industrial institutions. It is nothing more than a shot in the arm, an emergency measure, and in no way is it the answer to our problems.

Need Allotment Plan  
Agriculture's buying power must be restored. When once this is done, our factories will open, business in general will be revived, our people will find jobs, and the tide will have turned.

I mention now the principle implied in some type of a voluntary domestic allotment plan as one national measure for which organized agriculture is fighting. This plan has gained material strength from men in all walks and vocations of life. This plan anticipates an American price for our farm commodities, especially the amount needed for domestic consumption. President-elect Roosevelt certainly had in mind some such plan when he delivered his Topeka speech last fall. In substance he said, "I seek to give to the American farmer in addition to the world price a tariff sufficient to rehabilitate the industry."

The National Emergency Act which recently passed the lower branch of Congress and which now is being considered by the Senate, seeks to do this. There is a lot of confusion in regard to this bill. Some objections probably are well grounded, while on the other hand it is the game of those who oppose nearly everything that agriculture seeks to obtain, to cause a state of confusion among our people for the sole purpose of defeating the bill. President-elect Roosevelt indicated to me some time ago that he would ask the farm leaders to agree on a program and when once they had agreed, that program would be his program.

I say to you tonight that I for one am ready to join hands with any and all of our leaders in working out a plan. I claim that the Congress of the United States can enact national agricultural legislation that will give the farmer cost of production for his commodity and thereby start a revival of business.

Government Subsidies  
Government has subsidized its own business in many instances. It has subsidized private industry many times. The farmers of America are not asking for a direct subsidy. The allotment plan does not contemplate that. The processor collects a tax at the time of processing. This must be absorbed somewhere along the line, and quite naturally the burden will fall on the ultimate consumer. Labor leaders have informed me that labor and the consumer would be willing to pay the farmer cost of production for his commodities if in turn they might find jobs and go back to work. And another thing, an extra fifty or sixty cents a bushel to the farmer would not make a loaf of bread cost more than an additional penny. Today the

consumer pays about as much for a loaf of bread with wheat at 30 cents a bushel to the farmer as he did when wheat was a dollar a bushel to the farmer. Government figures show that out of the dollar that the consumer pays, the wheat producer only receives two and eight-tenths cents.

Something is vitally wrong, and the point I am attempting to make is that a cost of production price to our farmers for their commodities should not raise the price materially to the consumer. And I am also arguing that an American price for farm commodities is the main key to unlock this economic situation of distress.

I am a firm supporter of a national program of re-financing farm and home mortgages at a cheap rate of interest payable to the United States government. I firmly believe that we must re-adjust our monetary system by controlled inflation of one type or another. But even these two major issues would be tremendously minimized if we would restore the purchasing power of agriculture by cost of production prices for our commodities.

Must Control Production  
May I suggest at this time that we have little or no world market for our surplus, and until these markets are restored, we must control our production. The allotment plan provides for all this. And I am asking the good people of Kansas tonight to stand by your leaders as we get together on a national emergency program which we hope to lay at the door of Congress for the extra session which will be held sometime this spring.

Just recently I was called to the east to discuss the agricultural situation of this section of the country and its relation to business in general. In my judgment it has been only the past few months that big business and the east has seen the solution of this national problem in the saving of agriculture. You may talk to men in all walks of life, from the street sweeper to the capitalist and financier, and they have only one answer now and that is: restore agriculture and the buying power of the farmer.

We Kansas people must crystallize our demands immediately in order to save ourselves from total collapse. We must be represented and heard in Washington at the coming session of Congress. The day is dreary and the night is dark. But if we make a desperate attempt at this time, in a concerted manner, we will get action and a revival of business will follow; our unemployed will go back to work; the millions of our farmers will continue to remain on our farms in peace and happiness, and general prosperity from one end of the country to the other will follow.

### PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

By W. P. Lambertson  
Feb. 11, 1933

Senator Gore suggests that the budget could be balanced with a tax on red ink.

A boy in the press gallery beamed with interest as he leaned over the banister and looked into the faces of the President and his Cabinet and the members of the Supreme Court sitting in the front row, at the Coolidge Memorial.

While the ambassadors were filing out of this service, De Priest said to me, "Those are the fellows who owe us and have entered a conspiracy never to pay us."

In joint session Wednesday the two Houses officially counted the electoral vote. The Vice President opened each state's returns with the Speaker looking on, then two Senators and two members of the House, equally divided between parties, sat just below and took turns announcing the results.

Charles Curtis will devote his time to the Republican League, looking forward to the Party's comeback. Personally, I suggest one prerequisite for the next Republican candidate—he shall have served once as a precinct committeeman.

"I take the position," says Senator McNary, the next Republican leader in the upper body, "that a state has the right to define the Republicanism of its Senators." Refreshing, indeed, to say the least!

The international bankers dominate Wall Street, Wall Street exercises a parental guidance over the Federal Reserve system and they in turn hold themselves aloof from Congress. There will be another Independence Day when Congress issues money and regulates the value thereof.

When Morgan, of Morgan and Co., banking house of New York visits Europe and speaks, he is interpreted there as speaking for the whole American people.

Another knotty problem we face is how we are going to make Europe pay us and at the same time trade about 4 per cent about to spend \$150,000 more for another conference across the sea to talk it over.

During 1932 the number of milk cows and heifers two years old and older in the United States increased about 4 per cent. The low price of feed and the poor market for milk cows has caused many farmers to keep their old cows to raise calves and to produce butterfat.

The mileage of Bell System wire in cable has been increased from 11,500,000 miles in 1912 to 76,100,000 miles at the end of 1932.

## WHAT ALLOTMENT PLAN WOULD DO IF MADE A LAW

Kiwanis Club Hears Discussion of Merits of Proposed Plan, and Are Given Idea of What Farmers in Kansas Are Thinking

### NO MONEY CIRCULATES

In a brief address before the Kiwanis Club of Salina, at a regular weekly luncheon held Monday, February 13, in the Lamer Hotel, Floyd Lynn, secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union told of some of the conditions facing Kansas farmers, and touched upon the allotment plan as a proposed remedy for a bad situation. The Salina business men who attended the luncheon showed that they are vitally interested in the agricultural problems, and the thought was expressed by their leaders that they see the great need of putting agriculture back on its feet as a prerequisite for restored prosperity.

"It has been my opportunity to hear and read what farmers are really thinking," said the speaker. "Farmers will sit down and write letters to their own paper which reflect their real feelings. At meetings in country school houses, they get up and say among themselves what they really think."

"First of all, I am not ready to say that all farmers see and think alike. However, there is an undercurrent of thought which runs through the entire structure of Kansas Agriculture."

"Farmers do not hate the business man in town. They realize, as you do, that our destinies are bound up together. One class cannot go forward and leave the other behind; that is, speaking of the farmers as one class and the business men as another. In fact, farmers are not as class conscious as they should be. But they are making progress along this line. Newspapers, radios, telephones, good roads and automobiles have been the means of farmers getting news of the day as soon as you get it. They know what is going on, and that is as it should be. As a passing observation, however, I might say that, due to the fact that they have been producing at less than cost of production—operating at a distinct loss—for the past few years, many farmers have had to discontinue these advantages."

Want Reasonable Prices  
"What do farmers want? What do they expect to do about it? Why do they complain? These are questions which we hear quite often. Perhaps some of these questions are in your minds today."

"In order to be in a position to understand the answers to these questions, we must know the facts. Perhaps it would be well to place ourselves in the position of the farmer—in your mind. What would you want? What would you do? Would you complain?"

"It would help, too, if you would bear in mind the fact that what is good for the farmer is good for you. I'll touch on this more fully a little later."

"The farmer wants prices for his commodities which will pay him for the expense of producing them. Fundamentally, he produces what you eat and wear. That's his job, and he should be paid for it rather than penalized for it. He is in no position to stop all operations and thus avoid expense. Manufacturers close down their plants when they are unable to dispose of their products at a reasonable profit. Transportation companies take their trains, street cars or busses off the rails or roads when they operate at a loss. Oil producers, under similar circumstances, quit drilling wells. But the farmer can't quit. If he should, starvation would overtake us quickly. He can only go ahead. In the spring, when the sun warms the fields, things start growing, all life takes on a new appearance. These are the acres of ground of which he is the steward; there are his horses, his tractor, there are his implements; within him he has the desire to go to work, he has live stock to be fed, a family to pro-

vide for; there is nothing else for him to do, so the farmer puts in a crop. In the late summer or early fall, the wheat ground lies there as a challenge for him to prepare it for another crop of wheat. He does the only natural thing—he puts in a crop of wheat."

Need of Regulation  
"Therefore, we see the need of some sort of regulation—the farmer sees it and so do you. He knows that the United States government subsidizes our shipping interests. He knows that during 1932, the government paid our steamship lines a subsidy amounting to \$42 per minute during the entire year for carrying mail over and above the amount of the postage which was bought by those sending the mail. He knows the government paid our air lines a similar subsidy amounting to \$39 per minute throughout the entire year. He knows that the big bankers are given the power to regulate our currency and its resultant value to a large extent. He knows of aid being given other industries, directly or indirectly."

Allotment Plan  
"While this is going on, he knows he is paying more out than he is getting in. He knows his holdings are in danger, because he cannot pay interest or taxes on no income. Therefore, he has reached the point where he is not going to be bashful when it comes to asking aid and protection from his government. He is willing to pay any one half way, and for that reason, willing to reduce his acreage in order to receive such benefits as will be ordered through some plan. And that brings us to the allotment plan."

The plan as it is now before Congress is known as the National Emergency Act. It will provide relief for the basic American industry if enacted into law. It is not perfect. It will have many points which can be improved, even after it is enacted into law. But it is a great step toward solving that most perplexing of farm problems—cost of production. The farmer who agrees to cooperate under this proposed plan agrees to a control of his production, and as a reward, is given something like cost of production for his commodity which have an exportable surplus. What he gets in the way of added returns from the sales of his commodities will, in the last analysis, come from the consumer. The farmer will get it from the government, however, and will get it from the processors, and the processor, quite naturally will collect from the consumer."

"On the face of it, this looks like collecting from one class and paying another. But let's look under the surface. When we say 'consumer,' we speak of the farmer in a large measure, for he is a consumer. One-third of the purchasing power of the nation, in normal times, is right on the farm."

"Let us see what would happen right here in Salina. You might have to pay a cent extra for a loaf of bread because of the allotment plan going into effect. On the other hand, if the farmer received something like a dollar for his wheat instead of 29 cents, he would have a dollar to spend instead of 29 cents, when he comes to town. He, therefore, would buy more from you merchants. He would have more dental work done for himself and his family. He would contribute more to churches. He would come to the shows oftener. There isn't a line of business but that would be benefited. With more business you would hire more help. Men who are without work would begin drawing pay again. They could buy. Bank clearings would increase. Who would there be among them who would object to paying an extra cent for a loaf of bread under such conditions?"

"Now multiply this Salina condition by the number of communities in Kansas and in the United States, where Agriculture is the basic industry, and try to imagine the improvement."

Get Money to Circulating  
"Our money in the United States has become hide-bound. It doesn't circulate. Bank credit has dwindled, and trade doesn't move through that channel. Money which is available as a circulating medium, which circulates, has left the Agriculture and is tied up in the money centers. It is scarce, as far as the great masses of common people are concerned, and therefore is in great demand. This

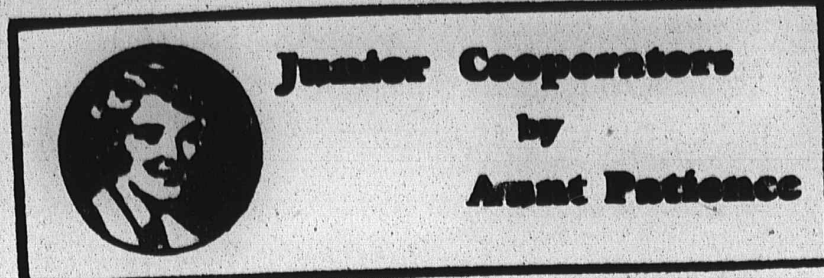
(continued on page 3)

## 100 Per Cent Locals

Below are printed the names of the locals, together with the counties in which they are located, with membership paid up 100 percent for 1933. Watch the list grow—and HELP THE LIST GROW.

Local	County
Swanson—1191	Clay county
Lone Willow—1083	Thomas county
Cottonwood—317	Cloud county
Champion Hill—705	Phillips county
Dist. No. 28—753	Trego county
Lincolnville—404	Marion county
So. Verdigris—1498	Greenwood county
Lena Valley—1538	Greenwood county
Cottonwood Grove—1604	Wabawsee county
Lone Cedar—1864	Wabawsee county
Axtell—1792	Marshall county
Scrubby—1021	Washington county
Ark. Valley—2195	Sedgewick county
Obendorf—1275	Nemaha county
Sunflower—1181	Thomas county
Crooked Creek—1205	Riley county
Liberty—1988	Stafford county
Sand Creek—804	Stafford county
Bethel—1969	Cowley county
Ross—1324	Clay county
Sunny Slope—1861	Wabawsee county
Richland—968	Marshall county
Heart of America—2164	Wyandotte county
Admirer—1255	Lyon county
Three Corners—769	Russell county
Fairmont—967	Marshall county
Barrett—1071	Marshall county
Pleasant Hill—1175	Nemaha county
Pleasant View—833	Washington county
Antioch—1121	Marshall county
Little Wolf—1376	Ellsworth county
Livingston—1984	Stafford county
Fairdale—927 (193 paid up members)	Thomas county
Fairview—2154	Allen county
Sunny Knoll—1877	Nemaha county
Redman—1624	Sumner county
Sunrise—1238	Marshall county
Kelly—1263	Nemaha county
Johnston—749	McPherson county





## 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: Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas

## LETTERS FROM JUNIORS

Burdick, Kans., Jan. 7, 1933  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I would like to join your club. I have been reading about it in the papers. I think some of the letters are very interesting. I can't send in my letter this week because we didn't get the paper that week. My cousin told me about it, but I'll get it in next time. I wish you would help me find my twin. My birthday is May 17th and I will be 13 years old. For pets I have kittens, dog and chickens. I am in the seventh grade in school and there are twenty-nine in our class and my teacher is Mr. Billy Martin. We live in the city which is very small. Will you help me find my twin? Well, I will close now for it is my bed time.

Yours lovingly,  
Ann Strand.

P. S.—Please send me a red notebook and pin.

Dear Annie:  
I am glad to add your name to our Membership Roll and it will be alright about the lesson this time, as you've not received your pin as yet and so are not properly a member until your letter appears in the paper. We're going to have another lesson soon so be sure to watch for it. I'll be glad to help you find your twin—and your pin will be sent right away. I can't send your notebook just now but we hope we can later.—Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kans.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
Well how are you at this time of the year? I am all right and I hope you are the same. I wrote a letter to you not long ago but we got our Farmers Union paper today so I thought I would work out the lessons and also include a letter as the Junior Instructor requested.

Well I hope you had a merry Christmas and a happy new year. I did. Well how is the weather in Salina? It's nice here. Well I guess I'll close because I don't know any more.

R. R. 2, Box 14.  
Ida V. Pfeifer.

Dear Ida:  
I'm fine, thank you—and glad that you are, too. I did have a very nice Christmas, and it's nice of you to wish me one. I think our weather has been about like yours—and it has been wonderful, hasn't it?—Aunt Patience.

Tampa, Kans., Jan. 10, 1933  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
How are you? I hope well. Did you have the flu? There is a lot of it going around here. We did not have it yet.

What did you do on Christmas and New Year's? We were at my grand mother's place on both Sundays. Did you get a lot of presents? I got a comb and a handkerchief at school, where we drew names. I got checkers too. We did not have a Christmas program this year.

My teacher is Miss Dorothy Johnson. I am in the eighth grade this year. We had examinations last Thursday and Friday but I did not get all my grades yet.

Well that is about all I know this time. I am sending my lesson along with this letter so I will close.

Your friend,  
Irene Hajek.

Dear Irene:  
You're lucky to have escaped the "flu"—I hope you won't get it. I stayed home both Christmas and New Year's day and I didn't receive many



7774. A Simple Frock  
Designed in Sizes: 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 with corresponding bust measure, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37. Size 15 if made as in the large view, requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material, together with 3/4 yard of contrasting material. With short sleeves, it requires 3 3/4 yards. Price 15c.

7079. Boys' Shirt  
Designed in 6 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 27 inch material. Price 15c.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS FOR THE FALL OF 1932. Order patterns from Aunt Patience, Box 46, Salina, Kansas.

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts, General Manager  
Dairy & Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

## Butter

We have had a very erratic market during the current week. Extras opened at 17c, going down and selling at 16 1/2c on the 4th, on the 7th coming back to 17 1/2c, and a perpendicular jump of 1 1/2c on the 8th to 19c. Standards opened at 17c, down to 16 1/2c on the 4th, 18c on the 7th, and 19c on the closing day. 89 score butter acted about accordingly reaching the low of 16c on the 4th, rebounding to 18 1/2c at the close. 88 score cars reached the low of 15 1/2c, coming back and closing at 17 1/2c.

This sudden spurt in the butter market is due entirely to the two extreme cold waves together with heavy snow storms over a good deal of the producing area. It is figured that as a result of these cold waves that the February production will probably run at least 50 higher than would have been the case had the weather remained favorable. What a little reduction in production will do for the market is demonstrated by this fact that a mere 5 percent of the possible production will be squeezed out during the month of February.

Should a lesson to producers as to what the value of some production control would be worth to them, if they would only organize and permit it to be handled that way. Our only protection at the present time is the erratic weather conditions that may develop. Otherwise we stand hopeless, producing at 100 percent of possible production and accept the penalty whatever it may be.

We farmers are surely not living up to the possibilities that we have in protecting ourselves.

## Eggs

The egg market reached a new low on February 4th, with Extra Firsts quoted at 12 1/2c, Fresh Firsts at 12c, Current Receipts 11 1/2c, Dirty 10c, Checks 9 1/2c. Owing to the extreme weather conditions, like butter, had a decided reaction. Extra Firsts closed at 15 1/2c, Fresh Firsts 15 1/2c, Current Receipts 14c, Dirty 12c, and Checks 11 1/2c.

As one stands around in the market place they hear constantly the statement being made, "We made a mistake in not organizing last year. Producers will produce just as many eggs in 1933 as they did in '32. That they will continue to produce under low prices was proven last year. If we dealers will keep our heads and hold the prices down we can take these eggs away from the producer as cheap or cheaper than we did last year and a handful of we dealers and speculators will get just as much money for carrying the peak load of the producers' eggs as the millions of producers get for the entire production."

Can't say we blame these dealers and speculators. If the farmers will continue to dump their stuff during the heavy production season at any price offered they have nobody to blame but themselves.

Last week I stated in my market letter that I was going to make a special subject for discussion this week and I want to propose a plan that I proposed and outlined in at least three different market letters last year when eggs were so cheap. I never got one bit of reaction from these letters from anybody except from two or three of the managers of our cooperative organizations rather intimating that I was crazy to even think the farmers would consider any such proposition.

Here is what happened. I am going to propose it again and I hope egg producers belonging to our cooperative organizations will give this matter some serious thought and try and start an organization within their organization to carry it out.

Why not take at least one-third of your product during the production season say from the middle of March to the middle of May, to your cooperative marketing organization, turn over to the organization without expecting any pay for them at the time? The organization would then have the eggs, and they would be packing, attend to the shipment to a central market where we will take care of their being placed in storage, look after the storage and insurance charges, pay the same each month, and then in the fall when the eggs are sold the costs will be paid, the money returned to the local cooperative organization and the producers will get what they bring, less the cost of marketing.

We believe that practically as good results will be shown this year as was the case last year. If producers generally did that it would tend to hold the average prices paid for eggs higher during the storage season. We would not need to carry out any such program, provided the average price remained say 15c or above in the country during the heavy season of production, but I am very firmly of the opinion that eggs packed at anything under 15c would return to the producers a fair profit. Think it over. Let us hear from you, and better yet, let the manager of your local cooperative hear from you concerning it.

P. L. Betts.

## CONSERVE PROPERTY VALUES

Everyone knows what has happened to property values. As almost any property owner what effect the depression has had on his holdings and you will hear him say, "It gives me a terrible headache even to think about it." Values have shrunk unthinkably, dwindling to a level that a few years ago would have been thought impossible. As a result, it is noticeable that many people are inclined to neglect their property. They say, "My buildings haven't any value now—I could not sell them if I wanted to." They are so deeply sunk in depression that they become victims of the "I don't care" attitude. They don't take care of their property, they neglect repairs and become extremely careless.

A little thought reveals the error of this attitude. If the buildings in question should be destroyed by fire, the owners would receive insurance settlements equal to the replacement values at today's prices and even though in most cases these values are far below the original cost, such neglect may in itself be the cause of sacrificing the property to fire.

While the nation is laboring under the worst depression in years, nevertheless people are looking ahead to the time when prosperity will return. The expectation is that commodity prices will rise and that real estate value will return to a higher level. It may take years for this to occur, but there is little doubt in anyone's mind that the time will come when it is to the advantage of property owners to maintain their buildings in good condition as possible until values rise to a higher level, in order that they may then dispose of their interests at a profit if they so desire.

Buildings of all kinds, whether mercantile, industrial or residential, should be kept well painted and in good repair and free from accumulations of rubbish and paper. Heating plants and chimneys should be maintained in safe condition and cleared of soot when necessary. Common sense precautions in the handling of fire hazards should be observed, and thus, by practicing more than usual precaution to prevent fire and maintain buildings in good condition, their worth will be preserved for the future when the expected higher values return.

## WHAT ALLOTMENT PLAN WOULD DO IF MADE LAW

(continued from page 2)

demand, whether false or real, makes money high priced, just as any other commodity increases in value in direct proportion to its scarcity. In direct proportion to the high price of money, farm commodities, in the hands of farmers, are forced to trade such commodities for money or what it will buy, are low in price. Therefore, the system is out of balance, with the farmer, and with those who depend on him and his business, on the low end of the beam.

"The farmer has to put out great volumes of commodities in order to receive a little of the high priced money. The longer he operates on this scale, the worse the unequal position becomes. The worse the farmer is affected, the worse your business in town is affected. So, then, we can see the need of an adjustment which will even up this system. The allotment plan promises to be something which will do this.

I could go on and mention the fact, and elaborate on it, that the farmer who borrowed \$4,000 a few years ago when wheat was around a dollar a bushel, can have paid off \$3,000 and still owe as much as his original debt, considering the fact that in order to pay the remaining \$1,000, he would have to give up as great a volume of his commodities as was represented by the \$4,000 when the debt was contracted. I could get into the inflation of currency, and other kindred subjects, I could speak of the Federal Reserve bill, which entails the refinancing of farm indebtedness by the government on a low interest and long time basis, thus avoiding the great curse of mortgage foreclosure. But I haven't time now.

"I believe I have hinted at some of the things the farmer wants. I think you have some idea of why the farmer complains, and of what he wants to do about it. I believe you can see that what is good for the farmer is good for you.

## What Farmer Is Doing

"I want to mention one thing more along the line of what the farmer is doing about the present situation. He is getting more class conscious than he used to be. He is organizing. He has the Farmers Union, the Grange and the Farm Bureau, in addition to many other cooperative marketing agencies. He is getting rid to some extent of the speculation which has made immense fortunes off the toil of the farmer. The farmer is seeing to it that his legislators, in Washington and in Topeka, are being advised of what he wants. Right now, in Topeka, Cal Ward of your own city is in charge of a lobby, if you please, which is influencing the legislature to recognize the needs of the farmers. He is not there only as president of the Kansas Farmers Union, but as the recognized legislative representatives of all Kansas farm organizations. We

are all working together. The legislative programs of the different Kansas farm organizations are virtually identical, so that one representative can represent all at the same time without conflict. That is progress.

## SIMPSON DISCUSSES REMONETIZATION OF SILVER IN ADDRESS

(continued from page 1)

country. In every instance the result has been utter failure. We were told the moratorium would bring prosperity. It failed. We were told the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans would bring prosperity. Complete failure again. Then we listened to the beautiful song entitled "Anti-Hoarding." The results were nil. The last popular piece of music is entitled, "Buy American." It is just as silly as the song "Anti-Hoarding." We have tried taxing ourselves into prosperity. We have tried singing prosperity. A year ago the Republicans and Democrats alike were blaming the high tariffs contained in the Hawley-Smoot Bill. Today the papers are claiming the tariffs are too low.

When will these statesmen learn the truth? When will they inform themselves why Canada can ship poultry and dairy products into this country today that she could not two years ago? When will they learn why Japan makes a large portion of the American flags used in the United States? When will they know why every nation on the face of the earth is paying the high tariffs and then selling their goods to our people? There is just one reason. Our ignorant, criminal, big bankers blinded by greed and avarice refuse to concede that a nation with a high priced dollar can purchase the products of other nations that have low priced money, but can not sell their products to those nations with the low priced money.

We boast about our high priced gold dollar when it is the biggest enemy the people of this Nation have. It is the cause of many of these big fellows jumping out of the windows of tall buildings. It is the cause of nine-tenths of the murders and other crimes committed in this country. It is the cause of millions of people being idle, hungry and cold. It is the cause of millions of farmers forced onto the highways homeless and without bread.

The Israelites in their most heathenish days never approached in degree the worship of gold as have the people of this Nation.

Remonetize silver tomorrow and China can buy of us more than half the countries of the world can buy of us, that now are barred from buying here. Remonetize silver tomorrow in order that we may trade with other nations, let this government issue the paper money used in this country instead of giving that privilege to a handful of bankers and in thirty days we will be a happy people knowing that prosperity is not just around the corner, but in our midst.

Let me again remind you as I have in former talks that the producers of raw materials have a common interest. The producers of raw materials are the ones crushed in a time like this. If the producers of raw materials, lumber, coal, copper and oil were receiving proper protection from their government and profitable prices there would be no such thing as unemployment.

The big interests of the country, the billionaires of our Nation are the ones who prevent proper protection of our independent producers of this country. These billionaires own oil fields, forests and coal mines in other countries and produce them with labor that costs in many places ten cents a day and with low ocean freight rates made low by crooked mail contracts bring their cheap products in and crush our independents.

State Legislation  
Many of our state legislators are in session. You should be watching all bills on taxation. You should be watching all appropriations. You should be watching the efforts of the railroads to legislate against the use of trucks, buses and automobiles.

Motor Legislation  
A month ago I gave advance warning of the flood of bills that would be introduced in the various state legislatures, designed to restrict and interfere with motor vehicle transportation and to divert gasoline tax funds to non-road purposes. A brief review of the hundreds of bills of this kind that have been introduced in the past few weeks in the forty-three state legislatures now in session, confirms my worst fears. In nearly every state bills are now pending which unless defeated by farm forces and other users of motor vehicles, will not only increase the costs of operating or using automobiles, trucks and buses, but will actually drive many of the commercial carriers off the highways.

## We must remember that farmers not only own approximately 900,000 trucks but each year they seek more distant markets they must rely more and more on the larger commercial trucks.

So important is this matter of guarding, in the various states, against adverse legislation intended to hamper motor transportation, that the heads of the three leading national organizations held a conference here a few days ago and issued a joint statement urging the state farm leaders as well as other users of motor vehicles to take active steps to oppose such legislation in their state legislatures.

Our statement was directed particularly against the so-called "model" bill developed by railroads interested in adopted by the National Association of Railroad Utilities Commissioners and urged for enactment in each state.

To bring as many private operators as possible under the iron hand of the law, the bill provides that where goods are transported for more than one consignee or to more than three consignees, this shall be considered prima facie evidence of operation as a common carrier. A farmer could not carry a load of grain for two of his neighbors or deliver to more than three consignees without being forced to qualify as a common carrier, pay the fee and undertake to get a certificate of convenience and necessity.

As I come to the close of this hour, I want to insist again that you farmers who agree with the Farmers' Union program and who are not members of our organization, write our National Secretary, E. E. Kennedy, Kanagee, Illinois for full information

how you may become a member and organize a local of the Farmers' Union in your community. To all of you listening in let me ask you not to be discouraged. Relief is a thing of slow process.

About twelve years ago, Senator George Norris offered a proposed constitutional amendment known as the Lane Duck Amendment. It provided that after a Presidential election in November the President elected should be inaugurated January 3rd instead of March 4th. It also provided that a regular session of Congress should begin in January instead of a short session in December. Senator Norris was successful in getting this proposed amendment through the Senate a number of times, but he was never able to get it through the House of Representatives until about a year ago. In less than a year after submitting this proposed amendment to the various state legislatures, it was ratified by the necessary thirty-six states. Not a legislature that has been in session since has turned it down. In the last few days several more states have ratified it. It looks like it is so popular that every state will ratify it. Of course, it is a part of the constitution now, but it continues to get ratification by state legislatures.

If Senator Norris could keep up this untiring fight for twelve years and then see his efforts adopted unanimously by the whole United States it ought to encourage those of us working for the Wheeler Bill, the Frazier Bill and the cost of production for farm products to continue our efforts until these measures become laws and prosperity and happiness the priceless possession of every family in the United States.

## The Fladdin

HOWARD BRUNT, Mgr.

300 Rooms—300 Baths—300 Radios

MY-HOME-IN KANSAS CITY

MEET-ME-THERE

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

Every Penny Counts

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

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

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. Kansas City, Mo.

Stock Yards

IT'S

Too Bad

It's really a shame that there are still many deserving housewives that experience difficulty and failure in their baking. It's so easy to bake fine things and eliminate baking failures. Just try UNION STANDARD or UNION GOLD FLOUR. Either one of these flours will bring a new joy in baking—a new economy and success with every trial.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

UNION STANDARD FLOUR

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS

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

WATCH THIS AD FOR THE NAMES OF YOUR HOME AGENTS

This is a partial list of our agents by counties

Another list will be published next week.

NEOSHO COUNTY

J. A. Schoen, Lenora, Kansas

OSAGE COUNTY

L. D. Coffman, Overbrook, Kans.

Wm. C. Hauffler, Vassar, Kans.

R. R. Metzler, Carbondale, Kans.

C. C. O'Bryhim, Overbrook, Kans.

Miss Mae Price, Michigan Valley, Kansas

W. E. Broderson, Lyndon, Kans.

OSBORNE COUNTY

E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kans.

NEOPOLES COUNTY

J. A. Fowler, St. Paul, Kans.

L. J. Heaton, Erie, Kansas

G. C. Peak, Erie, Kansas

Vernon C. Kimball, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY

W. J. Sanderson, Ransom, Kans.

Guay W. Jesse, Arnold, Kansas

NORTON COUNTY

George L. Brown, Norton, Kans.

H. N. Gishwiler, Altona, Kans.

L. F. Reichert, Edmond, Kansas

OSBORN COUNTY

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As I come to the close of this hour, I want to insist again that you farmers who agree with the Farmers' Union program and who are not members of our organization, write our National Secretary, E. E. Kennedy, Kanagee, Illinois for full information

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## F. U. LIVESTOCK MARKETING NOTES

### FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a list of representative sales of live stock handled during the week of Feb. 6 to Feb. 10, by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City.

W. P. Dial—Riley County, Kansas—27 Steers, 971	5.50
Gaughan Bros.—Lyon County, Kansas—13 Steers, 1044	5.50
F. E. Pierce—Ottawa County, Kansas—29 Steers, 954	5.50
A. W. Carlson—Geary County, Kansas—30 Steers and Heifers, 790	5.25
R. M. Hamilton—Marshall County, Kansas—11 Steers and Heifers, 725	5.15
G. W. Sandberg—Dickinson County, Kansas—10 Steers and Heifers, 725	5.15
Elmer Roepke—Marshall County, Kansas—8 Steers and Heifers, 725	5.15
S. E. Johnson—McPherson County, Kansas—12 Steers, 953	5.00
A. E. Barnes—Butler County, Kansas—10 Steers, 1225	5.00
J. W. Henry—Henry County, Mo.—7 Heifers, 751	5.00
Oberle Bros.—Osage County, Kansas—17 Steers, 1017	5.00
W. H. Medley—Marion County, Kansas—6 Heifers, 721	5.00
E. A. Henry—Henry County, Mo.—14 Steers and Heifers, 607	4.90
Schmidt Bros.—Geary County, Kansas—50 Steers, 1106	4.90
C. H. Latin—Osborne County, Kansas—11 Steers, 981	4.75
F. C. Butefish—Wabaunsee County, Kansas—11 Steers, 981	4.75
E. V. Nelson—Dickinson County, Kansas—40 Yearlings, 743	4.75
R. W. Dodge—Wabaunsee County, Kansas—45 Steers, 1170	4.75
Earl Dungan—Geary County, Kansas—44 Steers, 1100	4.60
S. A. Pierce—Johnson County, Mo.—14 Steers, 1022	4.60
T. C. Butefish—Wabaunsee County, Kansas—14 Heifers, 865	4.50
A. W. Carlson—Geary County, Kansas—22 Steers, 1063	4.50
S. E. Johnson—McPherson County, Kansas—11 Heifers, 553	4.50
Adam Richter—Marion County, Kansas—40 Steers, 1005	4.50
Roy Anderson—Osage County, Kansas—8 Steers and Heifers, 826	4.50
Everett Fine—Osage County, Kansas—8 Steers and Heifers, 776	4.40
Wm. Kramer—Riley County, Kansas—6 Steers, 1250	4.35
Frank Colwell—Nemaha County, Kansas—16 Steers, 929	4.35
J. W. Markley—Osage County, Kansas—32 Steers, 1118	4.30
A. E. Barnes—Butler County, Kansas—8 Heifers, 407	4.25
S. E. Johnson—McPherson County, Kansas—24 Heifers, 732	4.25
Elias Halverson—Osage County, Kansas—27 Steers, 915	4.25
F. Butefish—Wabaunsee County, Kansas—21 Steers, 1290	4.15
A. S. Perryman—Forsyth County, Kansas—24 Steers, 975	4.15
Chas. Margreiter—Mitchell County, Kansas—7 Steers, 1001	4.10
C. W. Ingle—Osage County, Kansas—35 Steers, 721	4.00
Roy Fishburn—Osage County, Kansas—21 Steers, 1192	4.00
Wm. Heitz—Norton County, Kansas—9 Steers, 914	4.00
Roy Fishburn—Osage County, Kansas—7 Heifers, 765	3.90
C. A. Lynn—Nemaha County, Kansas—10 Steers, 1062	3.90
Mrs. C. L. Relfsmeier—Wabaunsee County, Kansas—23 Steers, 724	3.75
Dale Allen—Coffey County, Kansas—14 Steers and Heifers, 724	3.75
Tom Bradbury—Ottawa County, Kansas—22 Steers, 1000	3.75
A. P. Adams—Franklin County, Kansas—7 Heifers, 690	3.75
Stafford County, S. A.—Stafford County, Kansas—30 Steers, 786	3.75
H. T. Shubert—Rooks County, Kansas—23 Steers, 903	3.75
Geo. W. Anderson—Osage County, Kansas—7 Cows, 1017	3.25
E. H. Latin—Osborne County, Kansas—6 Cows, 1050	3.25
Elias Halverson—Wabaunsee County, Kansas—10 Cows, 918	3.00
A. P. Adams—Franklin County, Kansas—10 Cows, 918	3.00
C. A. Lynn—Nemaha County, Kansas—211 Sheep, 86	5.70
Howard Ring—Johnson County, Mo.—32 Sheep, 68	5.10
J. M. McNutt—Grundy County, Mo.—32 Sheep, 68	4.75
Harvey Wray—Franklin County, Kansas—31 Sheep, 63	4.35
J. A. Hildebrand—Grundy County, Mo.—13 Sheep, 57	4.35
Nels H. Snyder—St. Clair County, Mo.—5 Hogs, 176	3.60
T. J. Snyder—St. Clair County, Mo.—17 Hogs, 172	3.55
R. W. Sturdy—Osage County, Kansas—14 Hogs, 217	3.55
Fred Lorenz—Lafayette County, Mo.—7 Hogs, 174	3.50
Mrs. W. A. Walters—Miami County, Kansas—39 Hogs, 209	3.50
Harry Rew—Franklin County, Kansas—14 Hogs, 234	3.50
George Williams—Woodson County, Kansas—10 Hogs, 191	3.50
Roy Henderson—Wabaunsee County, Kansas—5 Hogs, 240	3.50
Walter Fahrmeier—Lafayette County, Mo.—5 Hogs, 183	3.50
L. H. Carpenter—Franklin County, Kansas—6 Hogs, 205	3.50
Luther Parks—Riley County, Kansas—6 Hogs, 205	3.50
John Wehmer—Henry County, Mo.—4 Hogs, 195	3.50
Eugene Butterfield—Osage County, Kansas—12 Hogs, 184	3.50
H. J. Lange—Crawford County, Kansas—16 Hogs, 218	3.50
J. A. Hildebrand—Grundy County, Mo.—7 Hogs, 162	3.50
M. J. Curtis—Franklin County, Kansas—61 Hogs, 225	3.50
Albert Huber—Nemaha County, Kansas—8 Hogs, 212	3.50
Floyd Ward—Nemaha County, Kansas—21 Hogs, 221	3.50
Harold Hoover—Linn County, Kansas—8 Hogs, 216	3.50
Harold A. Ward—Franklin County, Kansas—30 Hogs, 244	3.45
H. M. Schoepflin—Osage County, Kansas—34 Hogs, 257	3.40
Olburg Farmers Union—Pottawatomie County, Kansas—34 Hogs, 257	3.40
J. L. Graves—Barton County, Mo.—5 Hogs, 252	3.40
W. J. Curtis—Riley County, Kansas—27 Hogs, 233	3.35
E. H. Sittes—Linn County, Kansas—18 Hogs, 217	3.35
L. L. Lutz—Anderson County, Kansas—20 Hogs, 204	3.35
F. D. Cox—Linn County, Kansas—25 Hogs, 210	3.35
Mary Trigg—Linn County, Kansas—8 Hogs, 172	3.35
E. B. Ingle—Osage County, Kansas—22 Hogs, 172	3.35
E. L. Millenbrun—Linn County, Kansas—5 Hogs, 190	3.35
George Barry—Linn County, Kansas—7 Hogs, 178	3.35
E. C. Pedding—Linn County, Kansas—8 Hogs, 210	3.30
H. T. Woodward—Osage County, Kansas—14 Hogs, 188	3.30
F. J. Magenley—Wabaunsee County, Kansas—20 Hogs, 183	3.30
W. S. Boehm—Johnson County, Kansas—25 Hogs, 222	3.30
L. E. Allen—Franklin County, Kansas—8 Hogs, 201	3.30
F. L. Epperson—Wabaunsee County, Kansas—6 Hogs, 186	3.25
Harry Rew—Franklin County, Kansas—15 Hogs, 188	3.25
K. A. McKay—Sullivan County, Mo.—15 Hogs, 188	3.25
F. C. Atwood—Linn County, Kansas—13 Hogs, 214	3.25
Edgar Pinley—Osage County, Kansas—13 Hogs, 187	3.25
Mart Hartman—Osage County, Kansas—9 Hogs, 230	3.25
Mrs. Hazel Newland—Clay County, Kansas—30 Hogs, 186	3.25
W. F. Knoche—Miami County, Mo.—9 Hogs, 215	3.25
V. T. Reynolds—Linn County, Kansas—14 Hogs, 220	3.25
V. F. Carrin—Johnson County, Kansas—17 Hogs, 185	3.25
C. S. Catlin—St. Clair County, Mo.—48 Hogs, 175	3.25
J. H. Downing, Mgr.—Henry County, Mo.—22 Hogs, 208	3.25
Theo Tempel—Lafayette County, Mo.—11 Hogs, 223	3.25
Fred Dohrman—Lafayette County, Mo.—5 Hogs, 320	3.25
Olburg Farmers Union—Pottawatomie County, Kansas—5 Hogs, 189	3.20
Wm. Heitz—Norton County, Kansas—19 Hogs, 174	3.20
Otto Roberts—Chase County, Kansas—23 Hogs, 224	3.20
E. W. Hubbard—Anderson County, Kansas—25 Hogs, 234	3.20
Harve H. Hooper—Henry County, Mo.—25 Hogs, 234	3.20
R. Clough—Lyon County, Kansas—10 Hogs, 223	3.20
Howard Ring—Johnson County, Mo.—10 Hogs, 223	3.20
Wheaton Syster—Miami County, Kansas—45 Hogs, 220	3.20
Far. U. Coop Assn.—Furnas County, Nebraska—45 Hogs, 220	3.15
S. P. Collins—Osage County, Kansas—20 Hogs, 256	3.15
Joe P. Collins—Osage County, Kansas—20 Hogs, 256	3.15
Howard Good—Jefferson County, Kansas—18 Hogs, 236	3.15
Leonard Carlson—Clay County, Kansas—10 Hogs, 259	3.15
L. C. Cleveland Mgr.—St. Clair County, Mo.—5 Hogs, 241	3.15
A. W. Chick—Marshall County, Kansas—22 Hogs, 253	3.15
Farmers Exchange—Grundy County, Kansas—5 Hogs, 134	3.15
E. W. Hubbard—Anderson County, Kansas—14 Hogs, 258	3.15
John H. Driskill—Linn County, Kansas—14 Hogs, 258	3.15
Wm. Heitz—Norton County, Kansas—6 Hogs, 254	3.10
Farmers U. Coop Assn.—Furnas County, Nebraska—5 Hogs, 255	3.10
Fred Van Dolah—Miami County, Kansas—5 Hogs, 252	3.10
Rube Carlson—Clay County, Kansas—9 Hogs, 274	3.10
J. H. Downing, Mgr.—Henry County, Mo.—11 Hogs, 258	3.10
W. R. Cooper—Douglas County, Kansas—20 Hogs, 295	3.05
John Heintz—Cloud County, Kansas—18 Hogs, 212	3.00
L. G. Czapski—Cloud County, Kansas—18 Hogs, 212	3.00
Fred Cox—Linn County, Kansas—16 Hogs, 235	3.00
Henry H. Tempel—Lafayette County, Mo.—6 Hogs, 316	2.85
Farmers U. Coop Assn.—Furnas County, Kansas—22 Hogs, 419	2.55
L. G. Czapski—Cloud County, Kansas—18 Hogs, 399	2.50
Mitchell County, Kansas—5 Hogs, 496	2.40
O. M. Row—Franklin County, Kansas—6 Hogs, 308	2.35
Harry Rew—Franklin County, Kansas—6 Hogs, 308	2.35
Dennis L. S. Ship. Assn.—Labette County, Kansas—5 Hogs, 100	2.25

In Alaska, airplanes are frequently employed to transport large quantities of gold found by prospectors flown to areas where strikes have been made.

Pullets from early hatched chicks begin laying early in the fall and reach maximum production during the season when eggs are likely to be the highest in price.

## Leading Kansas Shippers



Glen Leupold, Frankfort, Kansas

Emil Samuelson, Randolph, Kansas

Here are pictured two of the outstanding live stock shipping associations in Kansas. They manage associations which save their respective communities hundreds of dollars each year, by shipping cooperatively to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company in Kansas City.

Mr. Leupold led the entire field during 1932, and shipped eighty loads of live stock to the Farmers Union firm. These shipments consisted of 3,347 head of hogs and 606 head of cattle. The shipments consigned to this cooperative firm, under the care of Mr. Leupold as manager of the Frankfort Farmers Union Shipping Assn., were well cared for as proven by the fact that these hogs, when they went over the scales at Kansas City, weighed 2,195 pounds more than their home weights. This figures a gain of five-eighths of a pound per head. The cattle showed a very small shrink, or an average of about 13 pounds to the head. Average shipping cost for the live stock was 44 cents per hundredweight.

Mr. Samuelson, manager of the Randolph Farmers Union Shipping Association, Randolph, Kansas, shipped fifty carloads during 1932 to finish third. His consignments consisted of thirty-one loads of hogs, fifteen loads of cattle and four mixed loads. Mr. Samuelson has been a patron of the Farmers Union for a long period of years, and his association has contributed largely to the success of this firm. He has also been instrumental in securing individual consignments for the Farmers Union, because he feels that their service is equal to that of any firm on the Kansas City yards.

Second place for the year was held by the Farmers Union Cooperative Association of Holbrook, Nebraska. Mr. C. L. Frack is manager of this association. This Holbrook association shipped forty-five loads of hogs and eleven loads of cattle.

## + NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES +

### 25th ANNIVERSARY OF ODIN LOCAL NO. 233

This is the twenty-fifth anniversary of Odin Local No. 233, near Claffin, in Barton County, Kansas. According to the present secretary, Alois Birzer, the local was established January 6, 1908. Mr. Birzer sent in a remittance covering dues of some members, and along with it, some interesting history and comment.

In the issue of January 19, the Kansas Union Farmer spoke of the fact that Mr. Birzer is now secretary of the local, and that things would undoubtedly pick up. The paper was indebted to C. C. Cole for the information that Mr. Birzer was ready to pitch into the work. We find that Mr. Cole had the right information.

"In looking over my records," says Mr. Birzer, "I find that we established our local 25 years ago, on January 6, 1908, with 15 paid members. But to my sorrow, I find only three of the original 15 have remained in good standing all the way through. From 1908 to 1932, and all those have been holding office off and on through the 25 years. We are in office again now: N. A. Mans, president; myself (Alois Birzer), secretary, and John Bohe, conductor. Of course I reinstated quite a few of the charter members in this report, and I thank those very much who have come back into our Farmers Union family. Furthermore, I promise that I will try my very best to get every one back in our family who live and are within reach of our local."

"Listen, I want every one who joined our local in the 25 years, to be alive and within reach of our local to come back with back dues exemption lasts."

"The records show that we took in over a hundred members in our local during the 25 years past. And by the way we are the only live local in our county of Barton which used to be organized almost solid."

Then Mr. Birzer tells how other organizations of one kind or another came in and disrupted the Farmers Union for a time. Now it seems as though the jealousies have been eliminated. He says: "It looks like the different organizations gave up the fight they had amongst themselves. They used to fight like a bunch of roosters (I won't say dogs) and at last they work together. Union is what we need to keep and support a good sensible lobby in Topeka and Washington. If we cannot do that, all the rest is a fake. We are on a good road now, so let's be the good work, and pull on one rope, and let our good hired man in Topeka and in Washington know what we want and have to have."

Mr. Birzer concludes his letter by mentioning the sad fact that Mary Finger, wife of John Finger, Farmers Union member, died of cancer recently, at the age of 44 years. Everything possible was done to save her life, says Mr. Birzer, but to no avail. Mr. Birzer extends his own sincere sympathy, and that of the entire local membership, to those left behind. Burial was on January 26, in the Odin Holy Cemetery. Says Mr. Birzer, "The whole community and Parish participated in paying homage. Let her soul rest in peace, O Lord! Let perpetual light shine on her!"

### RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Stafford County

Whereas Our Heavenly Father in His infinite love and wisdom has taken from our midst our dear sister, Mrs. Emmitt Mackley;

Be it therefore Resolved: That we, the members of Livingston Local No. 1984, extend to Mr. Mackley and family our deepest sympathy and commend them to the love of our Heavenly Father in their great sorrow; and that these resolutions be sent the family, a copy be placed on the minutes of our local and a copy to be sent to Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Mrs. Fannie Neill,  
Mrs. W. R. Goodman,  
Mrs. Ed Sparks,

### LINN COUNTY MEETING

The Linn County Farmers Union meeting will be held in Goodrich, Kansas, Saturday February 18th. We urge everyone to come to this meeting whether you belong to the Farmers Union or not. We like to get acquainted. We know you will enjoy these meetings and will want to come again the next time.

Basket dinner at noon. We expect to have Senator Howard Cox with us at this meeting to tell us what the Legislature is doing at Topeka.

### PUBLISH THE VOTES

Blaine, Kans., Feb. 4th, 1933.

Dear Editor: As I've never noticed any discussion in Kansas Union Farmer about publishing how our National as well as State legislators work and vote for farm legislation, it seems to me that if we published in our Union Farmer how each legislator voted on farm legislation, we would know who is working and voting for us farmers, as well as those working against us we could do our duty at the next primary and election. And for our friends in the legislature we could do our utmost to keep them in office, regardless of their party affiliation.

It seems to me that the Farm Organizations should do as labor does. Tell their members who their friends are as well as enemies.

Will you please publish this in the Union Farmer and perhaps we might hear from other Union farmers expressing their sentiments.

Truly yours,  
W. H. Pierson.

Route No. 2.

(Editor's Note: Most of the votes on important farm bills in Washington are reported by national pressmen. John Simpson and are published in this paper. State President Ward is at Topeka, and will report the votes on important legislation there. Such a report was published last week.)

### LETTER FROM RANDOLPH

Kansas Union Farmer,  
Salina, Kansas.

Our government affairs have become so complicated that quite often one department does not know what the other is doing.

Our representatives in the Legislature should be mentioned, asking them to remove K. S. C. and its Extension Departments from the business of conducting increased production contests.

For example, the Park Production contests, financed (for a reason) by the Stock Yards Co. and Chambers of Commerce and managed exclusively by K. S. C. "Ex" Department.

When we see what a week of bad weather does temporarily for the hog market, we can also know how the Stock Yards Co. hopes to materialize when we note every clause in the rules of the P. P. contests call for increased production even though there be only one best champion among the hundreds who compete for honors and "lower prices."

Now the depression with its teachings which people are gradually learning to respect tells us in part, that a government crop loan, the secretary of agriculture has authority to require reductions (instead of increased productions) up to 30 per cent by borrowers.

And what is good for us in a depression is also good for considering when normal times prevail.

Victor E. Hawkins,  
Randolph, Kansas.

### ADJUSTMENT BY DEFLATION

By Frank A. Chapin, Winfield, Ks.

From a report in the K. C. Star of February 8, we note the farmer has been deflated to the tune of 16 billion dollars, and that this has been reduced by 7 billion dollars. Thus by tax sales and foreclosures, only 5 billion dollars of deflation is still in evidence.

The loan companies, the insurance companies, have not lost a cent in this time, except in a paper valuation shrinkage. In readjusting their affairs it seems no more than fair—no injustice—to the creditor class to charge off the interest and partial principal payments on mortgages; and thus make this wreck of a farm and industrial values.

The farmer has contributed these millions to the already rich and continues to take from his scanty income the very elements that are needed to keep him in condition to exist. The creditor has no fear of losing his investment, for his security in real estate is still intact; and while the farmer is scraping his flour barrel and selling his last pig and calf to meet current expenses of just living, the mortgage holder is not suffering the least inconvenience because of the lack of interest and principal payments. He sees no suffering, no lack of the comforts of life or pleasures, yet demands the debtor clean his premises of every available dollar that he may get his pound of flesh.

Can it be possible outside the realm of values, while the love of the dollar, or insistence on the last farthing being sacrificed is brought about in order that the ledger may be balanced? Why insist on the producer of wealth bear the effects of such as is presented in this irregular shrinking of values? The creditor should call off all payments of any sort, permanently, for such a period of time until the return of normal conditions, thus assuming a status just like that of the farmer, not piling interest on interest and interest on principal until good times return. This only adds to the burden already resting on the producer's shoulders.

It seems no more than right that all should sacrifice in such a slaughter of material values as all productive interests have had to bear. We can hardly see the fairness of such unequal conditions, when one element must suffer at the insistence of another, still it seems to be the law, after all, that the rich are to be the law, but our agricultural friends in Iowa

### VODA LOCAL ELECTS

At a meeting of the Voda Local on January 12, according to a report sent in by William Papes of Wakeeney, an election of officers was held, resulting in the election of F. C. Schmidt as president and Mr. Papes as secretary. Quite a number were present at the meeting, and almost half the number paid their dues. Mr. Papes is of the opinion that the membership will be built up to 40 or better this year.

### RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas Almighty God has seen fit to remove from our midst our Brother Member, Tom Burris, of Grainfield Local No. 919, Grainfield, Kansas, wish to express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family. Furthermore, we resolve that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Tom Burris and family, Gove, Kansas.

Wm. Katt, Jr. Secretary  
C. W. Cooper, President.

### CLASSIFIED

BABY CHICKS sired by pedigreed males, records to 33¢ eggs. Low prices. Quick shipment. Guaranteed to outlay other chicks or part of your money refunded. Big type White Leghorns that lay big white eggs. Hatchery eggs, 8 week old pullets. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. Write for FREE CATALOG and SPECIAL PRICE BULLETIN—George B. Ferris, 926 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan. 2-23c

TOBACCO—Postpaid. Aged in bulk. Good, sweet chewing, 10 pounds, \$1.35; smoking \$1.00.—MARVIN STOKER, Dresden, Tenn. ttc

RED CLOVER \$5.00, Alfalfa \$5.50, White Sweet Clover \$2.25, Alsike Clover \$5.00, Timothy \$1.50, Alsike and Timothy \$2.50. All per bushel. Bags free. Samples and Catalogs upon request. Standard Seed Co., 21 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo. 2-25p

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, 66¢; 300, 75¢; 500, \$1.10; 1,000 \$1.75. Express collect: 2500, \$2.50. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prize-taker, Sweet Spanish, postpaid: 500, 60¢; 1,000, \$1.00; 6,000, \$4.00. Express Collect: 6,000, \$3.00. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK. 3-30c

BEST QUALITY WHITE, BLACK GIANTS; BUFF MINORCAS, Chicks, eggs. Depression prices, Other breeds.—The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kansas.—(Member F. U.) ttc

### ALLOTMENT PLAN IS FAVORED BY JOBBING ASSOCIATION

(continued from page 1)

serve, on a prorata basis to be distributed to the different local elevators, contingent on the time when cash dividends are received from the Farmers National Grain Corporation; therefore he it resolved by the stockholders assembled in their annual meeting in Kansas City, Missouri, February 3, 1933: That we endorse their action in this matter.

(2) The board of directors having voted to change the date of our annual meeting to the second week in March, and the place of meeting to Salina, Kansas; therefore, be it resolved: That this annual meeting endorse the action of the board of directors in this matter.

(3) Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call the father of our friend and co-worker, T. C. Belden; be it resolved that we extend to him and his family this resolution of sympathy, and that the secretary be instructed to communicate this resolution to them.

(4) Resolved that this organization extend our thanks and appreciation to the management and employees of the Aladdin Hotel for the favors extended and the services rendered.

(5) Re it Resolved: That this organization is in entire accord with the legislative recommendations of the various cooperative organizations which have united on a legislative program, both state and national, and we especially endorse the Domestic Allotment Plan for Agriculture, believing it will help to bring prosperity back to this country.

The resolutions committee was composed of C. B. Thowe, George C. Peak and Antone Peterson. The report was adopted without discussion.

## 666

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

## Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas

Wakeeney, Kansas

## Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards.....	50 for \$4	per dozen.....	10c
Credentia blank.....	10 for \$4	Secretary's Minute Book.....	20c
Demit blank.....	15 for 10c	Business Manuals, new used	
Constitutions.....	5c	Instead of Ritual, each.....	1c
Local Sec'y Receipt Books.....	25c	Farmers' Union Watch Fob.....	10c
Farmers Union Buttons.....	25c	Ladies Auxiliary Pins.....	50c
Farmers Union Song Leaflets.....			

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