



The Kansas Farmers Union

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION



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COOPERATIVES ARE FACING A PROBLEM IN THE NON-MEMBER

Ernest R. Downie of Kansas Wheat Pool Tells Cooperative Conference of Ills and Suggested Remedies

WE MUST EDUCATE

First We Must Know about Cooperation and then Be Able to Explain It to Our Neighbors

The article printed below is an address delivered by Ernest R. Downie, assistant general manager of the Kansas Wheat Pool, before the Cooperative Conference held April 14, 1932, at Manhattan, Kansas. The conference was attended by farmers and leaders of virtually all the cooperative organizations in Kansas. Representatives of all organizations took part in the program. Mr. Downie gave his address under the title of "The Non-Member Problem." We are glad to print it here for the benefit of our readers who were not fortunate enough to attend the Cooperative Conference.

Dr. Macy Campbell once made the statement—"A cooperative has all the weakness and all the strength of a democracy." The truth of that statement is self-evident. And, we would not expect a democracy to be a success with only five to fifty per cent of its citizens supporting it and the remainder working against it.

The question of what to do with the farmer who will not join a cooperative constitutes the biggest problem that confronts the cooperative marketing movement. I do not refer to the refusal of a large per cent of the farmers in a community to help organize a cooperative. We always seem to have the necessary number of courageous, progressive men and women who are willing to shoulder the work and responsibility of setting up the marketing machine. I refer to the large per cent who refuse to join even after the cooperative is set up and operating to the benefit of the whole community and every fair-minded farmer realizes the absolute necessity for it.

We have the farmer who does not believe in cooperative marketing. He watches the operations of the cooperative with five per cent of the farmers patronizing it and 95 per cent working against it, and concludes the plan must be wrong. He says, "If it should succeed, we have the farmer who knows the cooperative benefits him and he wants to see it stay in business. He is friendly to it but he wants his neighbors to keep it going. He is afraid to join because he fears he may not get as good a price for his product as he can by staying on the outside. And last but not least, we have the "wise guy." He is the one who admits our cooperative makes money for him but boasts that we cannot make him join and that he proposes to stay on the outside and reap the benefit of what we do. He lets us know he thinks it is smart to stay on the outside and refuse to help, and get the benefits of our work free.

Cooperative marketing is a purely business-like system. It is one of which producers may market their products. Obviously, no matter how effective the system, it cannot get results if we do not use it. We can and do accomplish some good results marketing five per cent of the volume of certain commodities, but speaking of really successful marketing, such as the cooperative system is capable of and such as agriculture is so sorely in need of, we cannot approximate success with less than 50 per cent of the commodity. The cooperative with a small per cent is handicapped because of lack of volume, and the dealers having control of the large volume are in position to make it very difficult for it to get more.

Thus it may be readily seen that previous difficulties in physical operation grow out of the refusal of the great mass of our farmers to transfer their support from the dealers to the

cooperative. Also it is difficult to keep up the morale of the members. The non-member very often is loud in his condemnation of the cooperative. He boasts he can sell his products for as much of more than his neighbor, a member, and heap ridicule and abuse upon the members.

Various Remedies
If a cooperative has 75 to 90 per cent of the commodity in a given territory, it still is subject to the usual difficulties that beset any large business concern. But the united, loyal support of 75 to 90 per cent will make a success of any cooperative with average management. Notwithstanding the handicaps cooperatives have had so far, we have had a much smaller per cent of failures than any other line of business.

Various remedies for this non-member situation have been advanced. First, it is suggested that the cooperative must always pay a higher price than the dealers; second, that some way should be devised to force the non-member in; third, that the way to accomplish the desired end is to educate the farmer people so they will see that up-to-date marketing methods are absolutely necessary for farmers in these days, that on the average they will get as much if not more for their product than the outside, and that if they support the cooperative loyally the final results will be entirely satisfactory.

Considering the first proposition, I think it will be conceded that the experience of cooperatives over a period of years has proven that the card not be done. Whether it can be done even for a period of time or to a limited extent depends first upon what commodity is being marketed, the manner and time in which it must be marketed, and the large per cent of the commodity is in control of the marketing association.

In some commodities, if the association is fortunate enough to be able to start operations with 75 to 90 per cent under control, it is sometimes possible to bring about such a situation that persons outside the organization are almost unable to market their products at any price. For instance, some dairy organizations have started with such a large per cent under control that they were able to prevent distributing companies from buying from farmers who were not members of the association. Similar things have been done at various times by cooperative organizations handling certain kinds of fruits and nuts, particularly when the producing area is rather compact and not too large.

In most commodities it has been impossible for the farmers who started the cooperative to get a large enough per cent of their neighbors to join with them to get the start, with such control. Furthermore, in the case of wheat, even though a cooperative controls a large per cent of the volume, it is still possible for its competitors at times at least to pay as much or more for the wheat than the cooperative pays. It is necessary for the competition to pay more part of the time in order to remain in business and prevent too rapid growth of the cooperative.

The most convincing argument against this proposition can be gleaned from the actual experience of cooperatives. Many an association has carried so far this policy of trying to pay the member more for his product than the association could get for it, that it wrecked the organization. And yet none of them ever succeeded in getting all or nearly all the farmers in its territory to join or buy stock.

As to the second possible remedy, the cooperative cannot force the outsiders to become members except in a few cases, such as I have already cited, in marketing some commodity produced in a limited area and where it starts with a large per cent of the production under control. Then, too, the question arises, "Is it fair to force our neighbors to become members?" If it is not perfectly proper, I think the cooperative should force them in if it can.

You may say that the outsiders have a perfect right to refuse to become members even though they know the cooperative is in need of them. I think the farmers as a class, I think they can get more for their products by remaining outside, or if for any other reason they prefer to remain as

ANNOUNCE DATES FOR MANAGERIAL ASSN. MEETING

Secretary Belden Asks Membership for Suggestions as to Program and Subjects to be Discussed

MAY 25 AND 26

Grain and Oil Problems on First Day, and Fun and Merchandising on Second Day; Expect Large Attendance

Every person eligible to attend the Spring Meeting of the Farmers Union Managerial Association should draw the dates of May 25 and May 26, Wednesday and Thursday. Then he should begin making definite plans to attend this meeting, which will be in Salina, Kansas. Those in charge of the Association affairs have gone on record with a promise to have a program really worth while and really good and snappy.

Although the details of the program have not all been arranged, it has been announced that the first day will be devoted to problems relating to grain and oil, and that merchandising and fun will take up the time on the second day. The first meeting will convene at one o'clock on the 25th.

T. C. Belden, secretary of the Association, has made an appeal to the membership to furnish any original ideas they may have as to the proposed program. Anyone with special interest in any particular subject is asked to get in touch with Mr. Belden, 140 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Every effort will be made to put on a program that will appeal to the entire membership.

The program will be published, as soon as possible, in the Kansas Union Farmer. An appeal is made to all members to pay their current dues before the time of the annual spring meeting.

The officers of the Farmers Union Managerial Association are: C. B. Thowe, Alma, president; O. J. Servis, Winfield, vice president; and T. C. Belden, Kansas City, secretary.

MANAGER HOBBS REPORTS GOOD MEETING AT KINCAID

The Belvue Local of the Kansas Farmers Union held a regular meeting Thursday, April 8, at the Belvue school house near Kincaid, Kansas. Manager Hobbs attended the meeting and reported a very successful one. There was good attendance with the condition of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, and with some facts regarding the direct marketing of hogs and how this practice is affecting the price of hogs on the open market.

All of the people in this territory are very enthusiastic about the new Creamery at Colony and appreciate the service it is rendering them. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company has many loyal supporters in the Kincaid territory and Mr. Hobbs wishes to thank the officers of Belvue Local for the opportunity of meeting with them. Buttermilk and pop corn were served at the Belvue meeting. The butter milk came from the Farmers Union Creamery at Colony. The corn was furnished by S. S. Irwin—Co-Operator.

non-members, regardless of the fact that they may be preventing their cooperative neighbors from achieving success that would greatly benefit agriculture. If that is true, then I think we must admit that the members of the cooperative also have a right, if they see that they can improve their condition by joining with their neighbors, to take advantage of any situation that enables them to force their neighbors to become members.

Build Up Education
While forcing the non-members to join is entirely impractical and impossible in most cases, it is not a waste of time to discuss it as it gives us a better understanding of the non-member question in general.

And finally we come to the third proposed remedy—that of attempting to educate our farmer people to a better understanding of cooperative marketing so they will realize its advantages and possibilities. This is not a spectacular remedy and will therefore not be popular with a great many people, but, after all, what else can we do? Cooperative marketing is not something that can be set down in our midst like the corn sheller or threshing machine and which will do a certain piece of work in spite of us. It is merely a means by which farm people may join together in marketing their products and transacting other business related thereto. Therefore, if we are to make a success of it we must understand it and must use it.

An Eloquent Sermon
A prominent grain dealer in Canada made the remark a few years ago that the dealers could break the "damn Wheat Pool" if it wasn't for the fact that the Canadian farmers made a religion of it. In other words, they could overcome the commercial difficulties if it were not for that loyal, unquenchable, cooperative spirit. Power, money, deceit and trickery are unavailing against that. What an eloquent sermon on cooperative marketing!

There is another item of great importance in discussing this phase of the subject and that is the duties and responsibilities of the members of the (continued on page 4)

REQUESTS FOR COPIES

The Kansas Union Farmer has received many requests for extra copies of last week's special edition, containing the speech of Senator Tom Schall of Minnesota, relative to the Marketing Act. Many complimentary letters have been received commenting on the issue. The office has had enough extra copies printed to take care of any requests that may come in.

FARMERS UNION CREAMERY CO. FURNISHED LARGEST VOLUME

Kansas Outfit in Lead Furnishing Largest Number of Loads and Pounds to Sales Agency

Further progress is reported by the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc. According to the first quarterly report of the year, this regional sales agency is continuing its advance development in a most satisfactory manner. The report shows that a new creamery has been added to its list. This new addition is located in a good producing territory and will add materially to the volume of business handled by the cooperative agency.

Of particular interest to Kansas farmers is the fact that quarterly report shows the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association of Kansas leading in the matter of supplying the largest number of units to the agency. This means that the Colony plant and the Wakeeney plant furnished the largest number of pounds of butter and dozens of eggs. A number of cooperative associations in this part of the United States are affiliated with the agency.

The Kansas Farmers Union cooperative association will receive substantial returns on the first of the month in the way of sales commissions, from the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.—The Co-Operator.

SCATTER BUYING POWER OF CENTRAL HOG MARKETS

Wm. Bernhardt, writing in The Co-Operator, which he now edits, said in the current issue:

With concentration points and small stock yards springing up all through the Kansas City territory, the farmer and producer of hogs has the choice of a good many outlets for his finished product. It is true that in a good many instances these local yards and concentration points offer the farmer a regular outlet for marketing, but by patronizing them and keeping them in business, hog raisers are defeating the chance of strengthening the price of their product; for these small yards and concentration points must have a regular outlet for their supplies, and their only outlet is the packer, both large and small.

Consequently the buying power is spread over a wide area and competitive trading at the Central markets is far below the normal standard. The fact that the farmer is receiving a big part of their supplies direct is not the only detriment connected with this practice. One equally important is the fact that the small Eastern packers, whose orders have always been a big factor and a stimulant on the large central markets, are going around the large markets for a big part of their supplies. It is only logical to contend that these packers in the East are able to purchase their hogs cheaper at points outside the central markets, for they are buying direct and if this method were not to their advantage they most certainly would not use it. In addition to this, we find a good many of the hogs which are concentrated in the hog belt, moving to the Eastern markets, and the large price Eastern orders off the large price setting markets.

In this time of low prices, we urge every hog raiser to give this matter serious consideration and to market his hogs through a channel that will centralize buying power and create proper competition; which is, after all, the very life of the existence of the live stock business.

MONEY IN FED LAMBS

Fred G. Grantham, sheep salesman for the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., at Kansas City, gives some timely advice in the current issue of The Co-Operator. He says: Lamb feeding during the past winter months has proven profitable to our customers who purchased their feeding lambs through the Farmers Union during the low time, when the price of feeders was around \$3.50 to \$4. Some of these lambs are showing a profit of \$2 to \$2.50 per head, clear of all expense.

The Farmers Union sold Easter lambs this year at \$3.25. This was the highest price paid by the packers for native spring lambs on this market this season. These lambs averaged from 65 to 75 pounds and brought \$6 to \$7 per head, and the ewes on which these lambs were raised could have been bought last summer for \$2.50 to \$3.50 per head.

These figures should be of service to our customers who are trying to solve the puzzle as to what to do to make money. Sheep are a good investment and each farm should have from 50 to 100 good ewes according to its size.

Our sheep department is in a position to give you the benefit of many years' experience in the handling and feeding of sheep and we will be pleased to advise you at all times. Be sure and castrate your lambs, creep feed them, make them ready for market early, and ship them to the Farmers Union.

LINN COUNTY UNION PASSES RESOLUTION AND ASK QUESTIONS

Endorsed Frazier and Wheeler Bills; Legislative Committee Prepared Extensive Resolutions

ASK PRODUCTION COST

Candidates for Office to Have Opportunity to Answer Long List of Pointed Questions

Following is a report from the Linn County Farmers Union: That the leading county organizations:

The second quarterly meeting for the year 1932 was held Saturday, April 16 at the Pleasant Home school house. Even though it did not quit raining until about 9 o'clock we had a very interesting meeting and much discussion for the good of farmers and farm organizations. The legislative committee prepared resolutions and questionnaire which were adopted as follows:

"Whereas, since the farmers owe so much that they cannot pay the present high rates of interest and taxes, and since farmers are not getting cost of production for their products, and even though they were getting cost of production, they could not pay their debts at the present high rates of interest. Since the Mid-West States are fast becoming the largest land holders in America through tax sales, and

"Whereas, the Frazier Bill provides for refinancing farmers on a basis of 1 1/2 per cent interest and 1 1/2 per cent on payment on principal each year, a total of 3 per cent each year, and

"Whereas, the Constitution of the United States says Congress shall have the power to coin and regulate the value of money, and since the Wheeler Bill provides for the remonetizing of silver, increasing the volume of money,

"Therefore, Be it resolved by the Linn County Farmers Union: That the Congress of the United States be and the same hereby urged requested to enact the Frazier Bill and Wheeler Bill into law and that we urge upon our Congressmen in each house that they use their best efforts to secure the passage of the Frazier Bill and the Wheeler Bill; that copies of this resolution be sent to our Congressman, U. S. Guyer and to our Senators, Senator Capper and Senator McGill.

In as much as it takes much time and study to make a check on the vote record of all office holders, be it resolved that each local appoint a member to gather information on the attitude of office holders in regard to farm legislation and the manner in which they voted. Be it further resolved that such information be published in the local papers just prior to election.

"Resolved, that it be made a matter of first consideration for all Farmers Union organizations to make an impartial check on all candidates for office regardless of party affiliation, in regard to their record on the matter of expenditure of public moneys and their attitude on the matter of equitable taxation and other issues, and that such information be accessible, not only to Farmers Union members but all farm organizations and farmers throughout the state.

Be it further resolved that a questionnaire be prepared and presented to local officials on local affairs."

The questionnaire is as follows: "In accordance with a resolution passed by the Linn County Farmers Union in convention duly assembled April 16, 1932, you are hereby requested to answer the following questions:

"Do you favor the Kansas state graduated income tax law?"

"Do you favor the limitation of the tax rate to 1 1/2 per cent on farm property and 2 per cent on city property?"

"In regard to the election of members of Rural High School boards: Do you favor legislation to the effect that at least one member shall be elected to the city limits of the city in which the school is located?"

"Do you favor the reduction of High School tuition?"

"Do you favor the maintenance of the present road system already established?"

"Do you favor stopping road building of new roads until taxes are lower?"

"Do you favor the building of the Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, which is parallel to the two all-weather roads across the county?"

"Do you favor the reduction of county officials' salaries and other county expenses (such as court expenses, etc.) in proportion to economic conditions and the ability of taxpayers to pay?"

A motion carried to send copies of questionnaire to each candidate for public office, and they will be expected to make their answer public before primary election.

Motion carried to send copies of Resolution on Frazier-Wheeler Bill to our State Senators and Representatives in Washington.

A short musical program was presented as follows: Cornet solo by Oscar Barnett; vocal duet by James Barnett and Paul Gettings with Miss Helen Howerly at the piano. Song by Paul Gettings and H. C. and Roy Conrad. The congregation sang "Kansas."

Since our next regular meeting date would be in harvest time it was decided to hold the next meeting on Saturday, July 16 in Mr. Lawhead's Grove in the form of a picnic.

RANDOLPH AND HOLBROOK FINISH WITH SEVEN EACH

Four Other Associations Close With Six Car Loads Each During Month of March

Two shipping associations shipped seven loads each during the month of March, to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., at Kansas City, and thus tied for the lead for the month. These associations were those at Holbrook, Nebraska, and Randolph, Kansas, managed respectively by C. L. Frack and Emil Samuelson.

Four other shipping associations flocked in just a notch behind the two winners. Each of the four had six loads for the month. They were the Ames Shipping Association, at Ames and Clyde, Kansas; Farmers Co-op. Union, Cambridge, Nebraska; Frankfort, Kansas, Farmers Union Shipping Association (Glen Leopold), and L. C. Cleveland, manager, Lowry City, Mo. The Farmers Cooperative Grain Co. at Blue Rapids shipped four loads in during the month.

Other shipping associations who shipped in car load shipments of live stock to the Farmers Union firm during March:

Alma Farmers Union Elevator, Alma, Kans.; Angus Shipping Assn., Angus, Nebr.

Barnes Farmers Union, Barnes, Kans.; Chase Co. Coop. Assn. Cottonwood Falls, Kans.; Cozad Shipping Assn., Cozad, Nebr.

J. H. Downing, Manager, Deepwater, Mo.; Ford Co. Shipping Assn., Dodge City, Kans.; Downs-Cawker Shipping Assn., Downs, Kans.

Geo. Lockwood, Mgr. Erie, Kans.; Jake Shingys, Mgr. Green, Kans.; Mitchell Co. Farmers Union, Glen Elder, Kans.

J. R. Sample, Mgr. Kimball, Kansas; Lamar Shipping Assn., Lamar, Mo.; Don E. Page, Mgr. Laredo, Mo.

Marietta Stock and Grain, Marietta, Kans.; A. R. Jones, Mgr. McCune, Kans.; Schroyer Grain & Supply Co., Marysville, Kas.; Mendon Shipping Assn., Mendon, Mo.

Ed. Mauch, Mgr. Ness City, Kans.; Newton Shipping Assn., Newton, Mo.; Olsburg Shipping Assn., Olsburg, Kans.; Osage County Farm Assn., Osage, Mo.; Hook & Dawson, Osborne, Kans.

Page City Farmers Coop., Page City, Kans.; George Hammarlund, Mgr. St. Marys, Kans.

Wakefield Shipping Assn., Wakefield, Kans.; Waterville Farmers Grain & L. S., Waterville, Kans.; C. Crawford, Mgr. Weaubleau, Mo.; Vassar Shipping Assn., Vassar, Kans.—The Co-Operator.

LOWER COMMISSION RATES

Lower live stock commission rates on the Kansas City market may go into effect in the course of a few weeks, according to an announcement made recently by Manager G. W. Hobbs of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission company.

"The Farmers Union firm exists for the convenience and service of all farmers and live stock men," said Mr. Hobbs. "Therefore, since the trend is for lower prices of all commodities, we think commission rates could well be lowered. Of course, since this firm pays back all net profits, in the form of patronage dividends to stockholder customers, those who market cooperatively through this firm really have been paying less commission than their neighbors who have not marketed cooperatively. The lowering of commission charges would be right in line with our policy of doing everything possible for the farmers and live stock men. It would mean less dividends, of course, at the end of the year, but would still be a saving."

Nothing definite can be announced relative to changed commission rates at this time, but interesting announcements will be made later.—The Co-Operator.

Approximately 5,000,000 cubic yards of concrete will be required in the construction of the Hoover dam.

A STEADY VOLUME INCREASE IS SHOWN AT NEW CREAMERY

Removal of Original Farmers Union Plant from Kansas City to Colony Any Appears to Have Been Good Business

INCREASE IS SEASONAL

Manager A. W. Seamans Declares We May Look for Decline Later on, as Production Shows Gains

A steady increase in the volume of business handled at the new established Farmers Union creamery plant at Colony has marked the first two months of operations at that point, according to a news story published recently in The Co-Operator.

Operations were started at Colony near the first of March, following the removal of the equipment from the original location of the plant in Kansas City. There was a demand for the plant to be moved closer to the source of supply. It was argued that this plan would tend to cut down transportation costs between the farm and the processing plant, and that it would get the raw product to its destination in less time, thereby eliminating some of the hazard of deterioration. The wisdom of the plan is already proven, and farmers who are patronizing the Farmers Union creamery are reaping the benefits.

The increase in volume of business has been greater than had been hoped for. A tendency toward increased volume has been in evidence from the start. The people in the Colony community have welcomed the project with open arms. They have displayed a spirit of cooperation which has been a great deal to do with the success of the business. In fact, this attitude extends over the entire southeast section of the state, with reference to the Colony plant of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association.

Another contributing factor which accounts, in part, for the splendid volume increase, is the fact that this is the time of year when production of wheat is short in the late fall months held production down at that time, and the availability of plenty of good pasture now tends to show a further contrast or increase.

The general increase in production is reflected in the market. In fact, markets have reached a new low during the month of April. Right at present, prices show a slight gain. Mr. A. W. Seamans, general manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery, in speaking of the situation, recently said, "Although the statistical position is good, it is not unreasonable to expect further declines later on."

REX LEAR TO TALK

Rex Lear, manager for the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., will speak on Friday evening at the Farmers Union period this week, which begins at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Lear will have an interesting message which every reader of this paper should hear.

H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union John Deere Association, has turned the affairs of the business over to his efficient assistants for a few days, while he is enjoying a well-earned vacation. No doubt he will have some good yarns to spin when he gets back on the job.—The Co-Operator.

The advent of cooperative marketing is the only really new development in live stock marketing in the last fifty years. The success of the plan, from the farmer's viewpoint, is reflected in the growth of such firms as the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.—The Co-Operator.

New Low Twine Prices

Again the Farmers Union comes to the relief of Kansas farmers. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association now announces a new low price on Standard binder twine. The new price is \$5.80 per cwt., f.o.b. Lansing, Kansas, less 5 per cent cash. This is good news for the farmers of Kansas. They are getting quite accustomed to new low prices for their products, but new low prices for things they have to buy are something of a novelty.

The large twine companies recently announced a price on Standard Binder Twine, of \$6.50 per cwt., f.o.b. Chicago, for the 1932 season. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association, having a contract to handle the entire output of the Kansas state twine plant at Lansing, and in keeping with its policy of giving its cooperator customers every advantage possible, went to the Kansas State Board of Administration and obtained a readjustment of twine prices.

Many Farmers Union stores, elevators and business associations over the state already have orders booked with the Jobbing Association on which no price was named, and others have orders booked at the price which was made in January. These prices are now withdrawn, so that all may have the advantage of the new low prices.

The State Business Manager, Mr. F. C. Jorgensen, as well as the other members of the State Board of Ad-

ministration, realize fully the plight of the average Kansas farmer. They know that the business associations and other cooperative concerns are facing a tough fight, which is right in line with the economic condition of the whole country. With this in mind, they were glad to comply with the Jobbing Association's request, and to help in this situation. Therefore, they sacrificed the profit that ordinarily accrues to the manufacture of binder twine, and are passing that saving on to the farmer through his own institution, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

This price of \$5.80 per cwt. is the lowest in many years. Quality is not being sacrificed in any degree, but will be equal to that of last year. Transfer stocks are to be carried at Kansas City and other convenient points.

Stores and associations which have not yet booked orders for binder twine will do well to send in their orders at once, at this, the very lowest price on the market, for guaranteed Standard Binder Twine. With the large volume of orders ready on the books, and with the volume of orders yet to come, it is quite reasonable to expect that the Jobbing Association will not have sufficient tonnage to meet the demand. In that event, those who order too late will have trouble in getting their orders filled.

To Abandon Our Farms?

Our good friend, J. D. Stolz of Beattie, Kansas, sends us a clipping from a St. Joseph newspaper, which throws some light on a situation which is confronting us as a nation of farmers and business men. "This article hits the nail on the head," writes Mr. Stolz. "Just as Brother John Frost stated in last week's Tax Relief Department article, at the present time the farmer pays taxes on his capital whether he receives an income or not."

The clipping, which is dated at Urbana, Ill., and sent out by the United Press, follows:

A nation of abandoned farms with farm owners driven into tenantry unless the United States develops a healthier attitude towards agriculture was predicted today by Eugene Davenport, international farm authority, in an interview with the United Press. Davenport, for twenty-seven years dean of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, and former president of the college of agriculture at Sao Paulo, Brazil, declared no class of business is as sorely affected as farming. Furthermore, he said, agriculture is less able to take care of itself during boom times than any other business.

"Farming is a private business but agriculture is a national enterprise," Davenport said, "because the farmer produces the food of all people and because he is in possession of the national estate."

"It is bad for society when any class is crowded to the wall, but it is doubly so when that happens to the farmer."

the farming class. The first thing a farmer does is deny it. He says he has family everything except the bare necessities. That virtually removes some 6,000,000 families from the market and that is about where they are now.

"If the farmer permits his buildings and land to deteriorate he is depleting the national wealth as well as his own."

There are several reasons, Davenport said, why the farmer cannot care for his interests efficiently in boom times "unless it be in the early days of a great war when food prices are abnormally high."

"First of all," he said, "is the fact that food consumption is limited not only by the family income but by the capacity of the human stomach. This latter stubborn fact fixes an unpassable maximum to the price level of farm commodities outside of textiles."

"But the minimum may go much lower, for every food fad and every fashion that demands the slender figure reduces the farmer's market. More persons, however, realize are not living on half rations or even less. Hence the so-called surplus."

"The farmer's great handicaps now are increased by the fact that he pays taxes on his capital whether he enjoys an income or not. The state is finding a surprising amount of land on its hands through delinquent taxes. Once off the land, how will society get the farmer back onto the public domain? And what will the state do with the land if it doesn't get him back?"

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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 our official organ a success.

Change of Address: When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and if including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up to 11 noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—1149 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., 915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kans.; 1004 Corby Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.—W. E. Witham, Mgr.

FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colonay and Wakeeney, Kans.; A. W. Seannans, Mgr., Colony.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION—G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. Live Stock Exch. Bldg., K. C. Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kans.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kans.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 208 Farmers Union Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kans.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas, W. J. Spencer, President.

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERS ASSOCIATION: C. B. Thowe, President; T. C. Belden, Secretary.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1932

AGRICULTURE NEEDS YOUR HELP

There are not many Kansas farmers who, deep down in their hearts, would like to see the whole structure of cooperative marketing wiped out. Even those who hold out against the requests of their neighbors that they join the Farmers Union or some other similar organization, and who refuse to identify themselves with the organization, would hate to see the Farmers Union disband its forces. They know the organization has been of untold benefit to agriculture as a class. They know that farm marketing has been placed on a new plane because of cooperative efforts. They know that, indirectly, they have been benefited. These benefits have come to them without effort on their part, and they have come to accept it as a matter of course.

What such farmers need is the realization that cooperation, with only partial support from the farmers, cannot be of as complete service as it would be if every farmer would get squarely behind it, identify himself with a good farm organization, market his products cooperatively, and thus throw his influence entirely with cooperation. They need to realize that they are asking their neighbors to bear the burden of support of an organization, from which they are accepting benefits. They need to realize that they are stealing a ride.

It isn't much of a burden for any one farmer to join the Farmers Union. In fact, it is no burden at all—it is an investment. But it is a burden to the farmers who do join to have to carry on with an organization which is only half supported. They carry not only their own cooperative burden, but the burden of their non-cooperative neighbors as well.

No doubt this is a perfectly natural state of affairs. For some people naturally see further than others. Some catch the significance of the situation more quickly and more accurately than others. Perhaps some who have not been imbued with the true spirit of cooperation have not had the same opportunity as their neighbors. Maybe membership in the Farmers Union has not been truly explained to them. Perhaps some little instance which has reacted unfavorably to cooperative marketing has stuck in their minds to such an extent that they cannot see cooperation in its true light or form. It may be that some action of a Farmers Union member has not pleased them, and they hold that action and that feeling against the whole organization.

The time has arrived, however, when petty differences must be buried and wiped out. The time has come when we must all get together for our common good. In these stringent times, brought on by too much spending, too much speculation and losing, uncontrolled production—in fact, brought on by the natural aftermath of the turmoil and unbalancing effect of a great war—things are beginning to stand out in their true colors and in their true relationship to other things. It is easy to look around us and see that the classes which are faring best are the classes that are best organized. Big interests have been solidly organized, and are still organized. They have sucked the life blood out of the unorganized classes—and the only ill effects they feel lies in the failure to be able to suck any more blood out of the unorganized classes. They have just about sucked them dry.

Agriculture is the biggest interest of all American interests, and should be able to withstand the onslaughts of any other class. Agriculture should be the overlord instead of the under dog. There is but one reason why it is not. It is not sufficiently organized.

Organization can improve from one source only—and that is with the farmers themselves. Each individual must consider that he holds the key to

the situation. He must realize that cooperation cannot be complete without his support—his membership. Putting it directly, it is up to YOU.

You have not done your duty until you have paid your dues and are in good standing with the organization—that is, if you are able to do so, and are eligible to membership. You have not done your duty to yourself or to your organization or class. In fact, it is more than a duty; it is a privilege.

It's time for YOU to volunteer. See your local secretary now and pay your dues. They are small, compared with the dues paid by other classes of people in the respective organizations. They are small, but they are needed to carry on the fight. Your membership and your active support are needed more than your dues. Your membership is needed to make our class organization complete.

WE MISS OUR LEADER

The thousands of friends of Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will be sorry to learn that he is still confined to his home because of illness. He is under the care of his physician, and it is sincerely hoped that he will soon be able to get back to his duties, and to take his accustomed place as leader of the organization.

COMMODITY PRICES MUST COME UP

Prices of farm products must come up before we can again have prosperity. These prices have been driven to extreme low levels. They have had a paralytic effect on business. The farmer has been treated to a more drastic deflation than anybody else.

The situation has recently been most effectively summarized by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson of Cornell University. Here is what they say:

"Average prices paid to farmers for all farm products in December, 1931, were 69 per cent of pre-war. To pay farm debts requires about four times as much farm produce as was the case before the war. To pay taxes, it requires about three times the pre-war quantity of produce. If any farm produce is left over, it requires about twice as many bushels or pounds to buy a given quantity of things that farmers buy as was the case before the war, because the things he buys are much above pre-war prices. The average price paid by consumers for American grown food products was 119. The cost of distribution was 168, so that farmers received only 74 per cent of pre-war prices for food products.

The approximate relationships before the war were \$2 at retail, \$1 for distribution and \$1 to the farmer. The retail prices would now be \$2.38, distribution \$1.68, leaving \$0.70 for the farmer. This is approximately the same as the index of farm food prices, 74. That is one of the innumerable and inevitable results of declining prices.

"Of a large group of farm products butter and chickens are the only ones that in December were as high as pre-war. The following commodities were less than two-thirds of pre-war: all the grains, cotton, hogs, sheep, horses and beans."

There has been a decline of about 64 per cent in the prices of basic commodities in the United States since 1920 and a 40 per cent drop since 1929. These prices represent the average at which farmers and other basic producers sell.

Everybody suffers when there is a serious decline in prices. Business goes to pot. People are afraid. Buying slackens and production is forced to slow down or cease. All property deteriorates in value.

The disastrous effect of declining prices is further illustrated by Mr. Warren and Mr. Pearson: "Farmers sell at wholesale and buy at retail. In a period of declining prices there is a wide discrepancy between the prices at which they buy and the prices at which they sell. This discrepancy has lasted for 11 years and will continue so long as prices decline. If prices rise above the cost of distribution, the situation would be reversed."

Most credit, or debt, is based on commodities and is secured, in one way or another, by commodities. The value of the commodity at the time the debt was contracted, determines the size of the credit granted. As that value declines the security behind the debt shrinks. Likewise the ability to pay off those debts, which is accomplished through the sale of commodities and labor, by farmers and others, is impaired. In other words as prices and wages go down, the debt is increased automatically. On the other hand when prices rise, the difficulty in paying the debt is lessened.

It is almost axiomatic that when drastic declines in prices occur it becomes next to impossible for many borrowers to liquidate all of their debt. Mortgages are foreclosed. Lenders who do not want the property get it. They may have difficulty in selling it. They are likely, in the transaction, to lose a part of their capital. The borrower also is a heavy loser because he is deprived of his property. Nobody gains from falling prices.

The seriousness of this situation is made clear when it is realized that debt in the United States both public and private, as estimated under the most important classifications, is about four times the pre-war amount. It represents approximately one half the national wealth in 1929.

Warren and Pearson point out that "Unliquidated public and private debts are the most serious problem in the United States at the present time. These debts could be paid at the price level at which they were incurred. Many of them cannot be paid at a pre-war price level."

Two effects of this situation are: Suspension of 3,635 banks with deposits of \$2,624,000,000 in the last two years and failure of 64,640 businesses with liabilities of \$1,405,000,000.

Declining prices make it difficult to pay taxes, which, instead of being lowered, are in many cases being increased. Reduction in taxes is made difficult by public debt and fixed charges which must be met to preserve solvency. Government is notably slow to curtail its activity. Unemployment is adding to governmental burdens because of the demand for public works to relieve it and the necessity of making expenditures for charity. Values of property and commodities have shrunk, yet the sums to be raised by taxation have declined little.

If assessments are lowered, levies are likely to be

boosted. Taxes have increased heavily since the pre-war period, but commodity prices have steadily declined. To pay taxes today it requires about three times the pre-war quantity of produce. Rising commodity prices would alleviate, and if extensive, could satisfactorily adjust, this situation. Farmers are carrying a staggering tax burden. There will be no prosperity for anybody in this country until the farmer gets a fair price for his products and his taxes are reduced.

Falling prices of themselves cause a curtailment in buying, because purchasers hope for lower levels and defer as long as they can. Rising prices, conversely, often cause an abnormal demand for merchandise, to meet both current needs and the shortage that has accumulated.

Declining commodity prices bring unemployment. Wages are lowered, but the cost of living which includes many fixed charges in addition to food does not come down in like proportion. The employer suffers loss, both in curtailed business volume and shrinkage in value of his investment. Wages are cut and buying power everywhere declines. A vicious circle is created.

It is evident from these facts that any action which would halt the persistent decline in commodity prices and which would turn the tide in the opposite direction would be potent in curing our present economic ills. The Federal government, through formation of the Reconstruction Corporation, by making changes in the Federal Reserve bank law to liberalize conditions under which credit may be granted, and in its campaign against hoarding, is seriously and earnestly attempting to accomplish this very thing. How it will succeed is problematical. Its actions are to meet an emergency. I am hopeful of its success. But there remains the necessity of working out and developing a long range program, a constructive national agricultural policy, that will put the farmer on his feet. The inequalities that have existed must be ironed out. A technique that will present violent fluctuations in the purchasing power of commodities and labor must be perfected. Speculative activities must be brought under control.

Prosperity can be regained. An increase in prices of commodities to a reasonable and fair level will do it. Their stabilization can preserve it.

—Arthur Capper in Capper's Farmer.

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By JOHN FROST, Blue Rapids, Kansas

Number 33

PAT AND MIKE TALK TAXES

Pat was moping along the street pretty badly discouraged. His farm was outside the city limits, but inside the city school district limits, and the school tax levy was 23 mills. Pat had been unable to pay his taxes, and he was thinking of that day next September when his home would be sold on the steps of the Court House by the Sheriff. The Taxpayers League had given Pat a petition to circulate, but Pat was a little dubious about presenting it for signatures. He finally decided he would try his petition out on his old friend Mike, who ran a garage. Assuming a bold and optimistic front he walked in on Mike, and found him unemployed.

"Say, Mike," said Pat, "we've gotta get these taxes down or we'll go to the Poor House. The Taxpayers League is getting signers to ask for a 10 per cent cut in teachers' wages. They are getting war time salaries, and we just can't pay it. Here, Mike, for the love of home, sign this."

"Sorry, Pat," returned Mike, "but last night I heard a big patriotic speaker, the Hon. B. I. G. Taxbooster, say it would ruin our schools and wreck our happy land to cut teachers' salaries. And, Pat, I gotta boy and girl going to school, and I'm afraid cutting teachers' salaries 10 per cent would ruin the efficiency of our schools. No, Pat, I can't sign it."

For a moment Pat looked appealingly at Mike, but he folded his petition and walked out. Then his thinking machine clicked back into gear, and he turned around and faced Mike again. "Say, Mike," ventured Pat, "my tractor needs fixing."

"Sure," replied Mike, "bring it in, and I will fix it so it will work like new." "But," argued Pat, "these are awful hard times, and prices are way down." "Well," answered Mike, "my prices are way down, too. I used to charge a dollar an hour, but I've cut my price down to 50c an hour." Pat shook his head and turned around and started off. "Come now," pleaded Mike, "I'll do you the best job in the world, and at half price." "No," said Pat, shaking his head sorrowfully, "I couldn't trust you to fix my tractor. You've cut your salary 50 per cent, and clear ruined your efficiency." Mike scratched his head to help the truth soak in. Then reaching for his pencil, he said, "Aw, Pat, let me see that petition again."

"HOW DID YOU GET THAT WAY"

"The voluntary advisers of agriculture are legion, and the rate of their increase exceeds the one-minute that P. T. Barnum used to talk about," says Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, writing in The Country Home Magazine for February. He continues:

"The type I have in mind is the scion of some farm family. He has followed the beckoning finger of fate away from the farm and into the highways of commerce. Here he has acquired a competence and lost, at the same time, his memory of farm tribulations. Clad now in fine linen and snugly ensconced in an expensive apartment, his sterling farm expatriate blithely advises continuous work and pioneer standards as a cure for farm ills. 'You are on the wrong track. You can never organize agriculture. All the farmer has to do' this man will tell you, 'is to sell his automobile, quit running around, stay at home and work and pinch pennies as my father did, and as his father did before him.'"

"I demand of such advisers: 'Did you stay on the farm and work as your daddy did before you? Do you live as he did? Have you sold your automobile? Does your wife still carry wood to the cook-stove and lug water from the well? Or, are you of such superior clay that you and yours are entitled to a higher standard of living than the farmer? If so, how did you get that way?'"

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

FRANKLIN COUNTY

We started the week right and held our county Union meeting Monday evening, April 18, with the Salem Hall Local, and everything considered, we had a good crowd and a very nice meeting.

Mr. J. F. Staadt, Mr. T. G. Ramsey, and Mr. John Cartmill were appointed as a permanent resolution committee for the year.

Mr. Staadt gave a good talk comparing our rapid advancement in civilization the last fifty years with that of the hundreds of years before and as he said a part of our present trouble is the result of too much speed in many ways before we were able to carry the load.

It seems almost a wonder when we stop to think of our own United States and only trust that in some way the selfishness and greed for gain will be replaced by love and justice. If it's true, it's always darkest just before dawn, we are hoping that it is around four o'clock in the morning.

We had a question box and some very interesting questions were asked and answered. Some one wanted to know how many dogs Pres. Carpenter had, and if Albert didn't count any of them twice. I don't believe it would be very safe to visit his chicken-coop.

Other program numbers were: Piano Solo, Military March, Miss Mary Hider; vocal solos, "In the Garden of Tomorrow," "Where the Blue of the Night Meets the Gold of the Day," Mrs. Don Beck; vocal solo, "Blue Yodel No. 1," Mr. Clarence Carpenter; vocal quartet, "In the Little Old Church in the Valley," "Carolina's Calling Me," Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Breithaupt; vocal duet, "Utah Trail," "I'm Alone Because I Love You," Mr. Clarence Carpenter, Mr. Charles Stephens. A one-act play, "Suspended Animation," Rock Creek Local. Zerbe's orchestra furnished their usual good music.

The numbers were all good and we find real talent out in the wide open spaces. It was quite a relief to the would-be doctor when he found it was only peppermints he had given to the patient from the bottle labeled poison. Perhaps some of the politicians see some poison labels among the farm organizations as election time draws near and let us see to it they are not just peppermint drops. A sack lunch was served with coffee. Our next meeting will be with the Hawkins Local Tuesday evening, May 17th, refreshments to be a sack lunch. There are a whole lot of Union folks that owe Hawkins a visit and we will be looking for you. Mrs. Harry Morgan, Sec.

SOUTH MOUND LOCAL

VERY MUCH ALIVE
South Mound, Kans., April 23, 1932
Mr. Floyd H. Lynn,

Dear Brother Secretary:
I suppose you can't hear much about South Mound Local No. 619, but we are still here and are really getting some pep. All the boys down this way are hard hit, but they have the right spirit and don't do much groaning—just making the best of things.

Last Tuesday evening we had our regular social meeting which we have every third Tuesday of the month. Four of Brogan Local brothers came over to help make things merry, which they did in A-1 style. They brought their music, and how they did play! Well, Bros, we enjoyed it and want you to come again. The Brogan boys present were: Ray Brown, Henry Sevart, Wid Orence, and Jimmie Harshorn. The instruments they played were the accordion, violin, guitar and banjo, and they changed to the piano at times. Old and young felt like shaking a wicked ankle—and did. Then we had our regular feed, and there was some left for once.

S. P. Nunnuck, Sec.

WOODSON COUNTY MEETING

The Woodson County Farmers Union has scheduled a meeting to be held Thursday evening, May 5, at Toronto, Kansas. This will be an interesting meeting which should be attended by every member in the county. Matters of interest will be discussed, and the program will include a talk by State Farmers Union secretary, Floyd H. Lynn.

ANDERSON COUNTY FARMERS UNION MEETING

A called meeting of the Anderson County Farmers Union will be held at Colony, May 7, 1932, at eleven o'clock, according to Mr. C. A. Watkinson, County president. The meeting will be held in the Old Fellows Hall. A special business meeting will be held and a basket dinner will be served at twelve.

A program and speaking will be held after dinner. Every one is invited to come, eat, hear the speaking, and visit the Farmers Union Creamery located here. All surrounding counties are invited. Opening date for the Creamery will be announced at this meeting. State Secretary Floyd H. Lynn will be one of the speakers.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, our Heavenly Father has entered our community and taken from us the mother of Brother Adolph Svoboda and in so doing has taken from the family home a loving and tender mother.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of Advance Local No. 1889 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the official paper for publication, and a copy spread upon the records of our local.

Arthur J. Armbrust, Sec.

Advance Local, No. 1889.

THEY MEET AND EAT

Salina, Kans.
Dear Sir: Just a few lines from Big Springs Local #166.

Owing to bad roads and weather we had missed a couple of meetings, (continued on page 4)

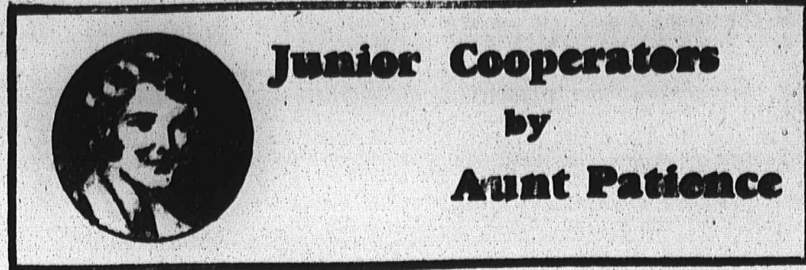
FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a list of representative sales of live stock handled during the week of April 25 to 29 by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City:

	Weight	Price
Mrs. Emma Roepke, Marshall Co., Kans., 5 yearlings	984	7.00
Leslie D. Anderson, Riley Co., Kans., 11 steers	971	6.50
J. E. Stout, Chase Co., Kans., 22 steers and heifers	743	6.25
C. H. Jones, Geary Co., Kans., 22 steers	934	6.00
Nick Heitschmidt, Osborne Co., Kans., 13 steers	926	5.85
C. W. Whitehair, Dickinson Co., Kans., 21 steers	1211	5.75
G. M. Ketz, Grant Co., Okla., 29 steers	1131	5.75
Leslie D. Anderson, Riley Co., Kans., 17 heifers	810	5.65
Max Wilson, Sedgwick Co., Kans., 26 steers	1122	5.60
W. G. Webster, Geary Co., Kans., 36 steers	572	5.60
C. H. Jones, Geary Co., Kans., 27 steers	720	5.60
Mrs. Emma Roepke, Marshall Co., Kans., 10 heifers	728	5.60
L. E. Meenen, Cloud Co., Kans., 14 steers and heifers	745	5.50
L. D. Peak, Morton Co., Kans., 15 steers and heifers	774	5.50
C. J. Chambers, Geary Co., Kans., 15 heifers	548	5.50
Lyman Fleming, Rooks Co., Kans., 14 steers	944	5.50
J. C. Wonderlich, Osborne Co., Kans., 25 steers	964	5.50
Weber Bros., Cloud Co., Kans., 10 steers and heifers	674	5.25
Geo. Brown, Morton Co., Kans., 22 yearlings	783	5.25
Max Wilson, Sedgwick Co., Kans., 21 steers	1051	5.25
C. B. Bowman, Livingston Co., Mo., 11 steers and heifers	658	5.25
H. C. Newquist, Mitchell Co., Kans., 17 steers and heifers	750	5.25
A. J. Holmberg, McPherson Co., Kans., 38 steers	1177	5.10
L. D. Peak, Norton Co., Kans., 15 steers	918	5.00
E. H. Gladson, Crawford Co., Kans., 10 steers and heifers	791	5.00
Ed. Litchman, Geary Co., Kans., 21 steers	1012	5.00
Nick Heitschmidt, Osborne Co., Kans., 8 heifers	745	5.00
W. A. Gensing, Wabaunsee Co., Kans., 53 steers	873	5.00
H. R. Falk, Wabaunsee Co., Kans., 23 steers	930	4.75
Gatz & Son, McPherson Co., Kans., 25 stock steers	458	4.60
D. E. Ramsey, Morris Co., Kans., 18 steers and heifers	500	4.50

Art Gregory, Henry Co., Mo., 20 hogs	217	\$3.55
C. E. Barrow, Allen Co., Kans., 25 hogs	185	3.55
Farmers Union S. A., Nuckolls Co., Neb., 113 hogs	207	3.55
W. D. Nell, Anderson Co., Kans., 22 hogs	234	3.55
H. Schoepflin, Osage Co., Kans., 24 hogs	239	3.55
M. A. Heath, Franklin Co., Kans., 24 hogs	205	3.55
Henry Meyer, Lafayette Co., Mo., 26 hogs	169	3.55
Tone Durnell, Lafayette Co., Mo., 35 hogs	210	3.55
E. C. Wehrman, Lafayette Co., Mo., 21 hogs	194	3.55
Don E. Page, Grundy Co., Mo., 51 hogs	213	3.55
Thorn Compton, Stafford Co., Kans., 26 hogs	181	3.55
E. C. Hasting, Anderson Co., Kans., 24 hogs	273	3.50
Farmers Union Co-op., Furnas Co., Neb., 53 hogs	201	3.50
J. B. Joerg, Jewell Co., Kans., 62 hogs	253	3.50
S. V. Webster, Grundy Co., Mo., 32 hogs	172	3.50
M. L. Duston, Washington Co., Kans., 22 hogs	185	3.50
Bert Jennings, Lafayette Co., Mo., 31 hogs	218	3.50
J. W. Markley, Osage Co., Kans., 73 hogs	258	3.45
B. S. Hoffman, Osage Co., Kans., 15 hogs	282	3.45
M. D. Babb, Geary Co., Kans., 59 hogs	221	3.45
Ames S. A., Cloud Co., Kans., 58 hogs	214	3.45
Geo. A. Fishburn, Osage Co., Kans., 17 hogs	211	3.45
Farmers Elevator, Graham Co., Kans., 50 hogs	217	3.45
A. L. Hadin, Riley Co., Kans., 21 hogs	248	3.40
F. E. Wells, Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 71 hogs	208	3.45
J. H. Houghton, Mitchell Co., Kans., 60 hogs	216	3.45
Mitchell Co. F. U., Mitchell Co., Kans., 75 hogs	225	3.45
Centralia F. U., Nemaha Co., Kans., 32 hogs	246	3.40
Page City Farmers Co-op., Logan Co., Kans., 46 hogs	215	3.40
Osgood S. A., Sullivan Co., Mo., 96 hogs	203	3.40
Homer Browning, Grundy Co., Mo., 20 hogs	205	3.40
J. R. Sample, Crawford Co., Kans., 44 hogs	208	3.40
Alberg Gugler, Dickinson Co., Kans., 42 hogs	205	3.40
J. R. Sample, Crawford Co., Kans., 92 hogs	195	3.35
Earnest Thomas, Linn Co., Kans., 22 hogs	240	3.30
M. L. Beckman, Clay Co., Kans., 74 hogs	233	3.30
John H. Myers, Nemaha Co., Kans., 67 hogs	312	3.10
Farmers Union Co-op., Marshall Co., Kans., 53 hogs	230	3.30

Proper Feeding Guards against disease among your Baby Chicks



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. In order to receive a book, he must signify his intentions to study the lessons and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send their lessons. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Junior Cooperators:
We had to leave the Junior page entirely out last week, because of lack of space. So this week I tried to get as many letters as possible answered, so that I could catch up with my mail a little.

And while I'm on the subject of mail—I wish more of our "old" members would write more often. While I'm always glad to get the letter of a new member, yet I'm often anxious to hear from those who have been members. When I don't hear from you, I wonder if you've lost interest, or if you don't like being a Junior Cooperator any more, or—oh, dozens of things. I always give the new letters preference, so that we can know who our new members are. But I'm always eager to hear from those whose names are already on our Membership Roll.

School is out, now, so let's all make a resolution to write before summer really begins.

Aunt Patience.

Hill City, Kans., March 3, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. Would you please send me a book and pin so that I may send in the lesson.

My birthday is March 12th. I will be nine years old. I have a twin sister. Her name is Lavern. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Mary. I like school very much. My big sis is writing you a letter.

Your niece,
Lavone Dunning.

Dear Lavone: We are glad that you are joining our club and I'll send your book and pin soon. I'm sorry to be so late in answering your letter. Please write to us again.—Aunt Patience.

Hill City, Kans., Mar. 5, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. Please send me a book and pin so I may send in the lessons. I am 12 years old. I have five sisters and three brothers. I go to Boggs grade school. I am in the sixth grade. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. My sister is writing you a letter. For pets I have a dog named Jack, a calf named Betty and a horse named Babe. We get the Farmers Union paper. We just got one yesterday, that is why I am writing you a letter. Well, I will have to close.

Your loving friend,
Merna Dunning.

Dear Merna: I'm glad that you have decided to join our club—but you forgot to tell me the date of your birthday. Please let me know when it is so I can help you find your twin.—Aunt Patience.

Robinson, Kans.
I have been wanting to join your club for a long time. I am ten years old. My birthday is October 25. I have a twin? I am in the fifth grade. My brother Ward and I have the chicken pox. I have two brothers. Their names are Ward and Kenneth. Kenneth is in the eighth grade. Ward is in the sixth. Please send me a blue book and pin. I will always study my lessons.

Your friend,
Marjorie Henry.

P. S. My father is a member of Prairie College Union. He was president two years. We have meetings every month. Last month there were 155 people present. We always have a good program and good eats.

Dear Marjorie: You're almost my twin—my birthday is just two days before yours. I hope you've entirely recovered from the chicken pox by this time—were you very sick? You have a splendid letter. I'll send your book and pin this week.—Aunt Patience.

Jewell, Kans., March 12, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club and be a Junior Cooperator. I will try to send in the lessons. My father is the president of the Farmers Union. I was thirteen years old on my birthday, January 16. I am in the seventh grade. I go to Prairie Gem school and my teacher is Miss Fern Marietta. As you know when my birthday is, perhaps you can help me find my twin. Will you please send me a book and pin?

Truly yours,
Gwendine Birdsall.

Dear Gwendine: I know you will send in the lessons and I'll send your book and pin right away. I'll be glad to help you find your twin. Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 23, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am in the third grade and like to go to school. I am 9 years old. My birthday is on August 21. I have two brothers and one sister. Her name is Genevieve. She is going to school. My youngest brother is not going to school.

For pets I have a pony. His name is Topsy. I like to ride him.

Yours truly,
Benedict Rohleder.

Dear Benedict: I was glad to hear from you—have you found your twin yet? I think "Topsy" is a nice name for your pony. Perhaps Genevieve would like to join our club, too?—Aunt Patience.

month of school. Well, I must close. Your friend,
Irene Dreher.

Dear Irene: I'm fine, too, thank you and I hope that your examinations weren't too hard. Your school is over by this time, isn't it? We're going to have another lesson soon—so be watching for it.—Aunt Patience

Grainfield, Kans., Mar. 2, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I will write to you and tell you that I am fine as ever and hope you are the same. How is the weather out your way? It is so beautiful out here and I hope it will stay that way for a while. My teacher's name is Miss Lola Wolf. I sure like her. I am 10 years old. My birthday is June 16 and if anybody has the same birthday I have, I wish you would write to me. I have light hair, blue eyes, and am 4 feet and 6 inches tall and weigh 70 pounds. I have four brothers and three sisters and I also have a cousin staying with us. My dad and mother and sister Helen and two of my brothers, George and Melvin, will go to Salina and Concordia in three weeks. On what street do you live?

Will close with love,
Sincerely yours,
Robert Dreher.

P. S. Please send me a book and pin.

Dear Robert: We've been having a great deal of rain here lately—but it's been fine for our gardens. I'm sorry your family didn't look me up when they were in Salina—you can always get in touch with me through our Farmers Union headquarters, at Salina. I hope you will receive a lot of mail from our Juniors—for you wouldn't mind if those writing you didn't have exactly the same birthday date, would you? Your book and pin has been sent some time ago—I hope you liked them.—Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kan., Mar. 2, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine. I am 3 feet and 11 inches tall. I am in the third grade.

We have only got one and a half months of school left. I like to go to school.

My teacher's name is Miss Lola Wolf. I have got a dog for a pet and his name is Rover. I like to play with my pet dog.

We are practicing jumping in our school now. We are sure having a good time in school.

Yours truly,
Leonard Dreher.

P. S. My birthday is Oct. 8. I will be nine years old.

Dear Leonard: Your school is over by this time, isn't it? What are you going to do this summer? We're going to have a lesson soon—so don't miss it.—Aunt Patience.

Wakeney, Kan., Mar. 3, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am O. K. I would like to be a member of your club. I am 12 years old and in the 8th grade. My birthday is October 3. I go to Union Dist. No. 1 school. My teacher is Harry Struss. Have I a twin? My father is a member of the Farmers Union. For a pet I have a dog named Pat. Have you a pet? If you have, what is it? Please send me a book and pin very soon.

Your niece,
Agnes Mussemann.

Dear Agnes: I am very glad that you've decided that you wish to be a member of our club. I'll help you to watch for your twin. Besides the pet which I told you about before, I have a new little black puppy—and I've not named him yet. What do you think would be a good name? Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

Robinson, Kan., Mar. 3, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to become a member of your club. Would you please send me a book and pin so that I can send in the lessons? I am 10 years old. My birthday is July 13. I have blue eyes and I am fair complexioned. I am 4 feet 9 inches tall. I am in the fifth grade. My teacher is Mrs. Hon.

Yours truly,
Marvin Albin.

Dear Marvin: We've been having an epidemic of measles here, too. I hope you didn't get it. You might write to Caroline Schulte, Victoria, Kansas—her birthday is March 1st and she is eleven years old. She is almost your "twin." Your book and pin will be sent soon.—Aunt Patience.

Penokee, Kans., Feb. 2, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I am glad to join your club and my father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am six years old and I am going to school. So please send me a book and pin.

Yours truly,
Joseph Riedel.

Penokee, Kans., Feb. 2, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I am glad to join your club and I am going to school and in the seventh grade. I am 14 years old. My teacher is Sister McAllister. So please send me a book and pin.

Yours truly,
Hedwig Riedel.

Penokee, Kans.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I am glad to join your club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am 15 years old and am in the eighth grade. Please send me a book and pin.

Yours truly,
Raymond Riedel.

Dear Joseph, Hedwig and Raymond: We are so glad that you are all becoming new members of our Club. Please tell me when your birthdays are, so that I can help you find your "twins." I'll send your books and pins very soon. Write again all of you.—Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kans., Mar. 3, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? At this time I am fine. I hope you are the same. It was nice last week. I go to East Big Creek school. My teacher's name is Miss Jennie Sewash. I like her very much. She is good to us. We are going to have examination tomorrow. We only have one more

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS, SUMMER 1932.

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

7510. Ladies' Dress
Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c.

7192. Girls' Dress
Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. A 14 year size requires 4 yards of material 29 inches wide. To finish with bias piping or binding as shown in the large view will require 6 1/2 yards 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.

Will you help me find a twin? We take the Kansas Union paper.

Yours truly,
Raymen Winter.

Route 1.

Dear Raymen: Yes, I'll be glad to help you to find a twin and I'll send your book and pin right away. Please write soon again.—Aunt Patience.

Burdick, Kans., Mar. 4, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. My little brother is just fine. I am sending in my February lesson now. I thank you for the book and pin. The lesson was not hard but we are taking exams and they are quite hard. I have a new calf since I wrote to you last. His name is Brownie. My little brother's name is Marvin Leroy Neustrom. He is 17 months old. My school's name is East Slope. We make playhouses and play ball. I like to play ball best. Well, I must close.

Your friend,
Madeline Neustrom.

P. S. I will send my name in for the pledge that Dorothy Jean Howard wrote. My name is Madeline Neustrom.

Dear Madeline: I'm glad that Marvin Leroy is well—and that you liked the book and pin. I think it's fun to play ball, too, and I'll add your name to those who have already signed the pledge.—Aunt Patience.

Park, Kans., Mar. 2, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
This is the first year I have gone to school and I am in the primer. I am 5 years old. My birthday is August 20th. I would like to be a member of your club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. Please send me a book and pin. I will try to get my lessons in.

Yours truly,
Wendelin Waldmann.

Dear Wendelin: Our club members are supposed to be from six to sixteen years of age—but since you're almost six, I'll add your name to our members. I'll send you a book and pin. Please let us hear from you again.—Aunt Patience.

Clifton, Kans., Mar. 4, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine. I would like to join your club. I have a little sister. Her name is Ruth. She would like to join the club too. For pets I have a pony named Babe, and a dog named Trixie. I go to the Rye school. My teacher's name is Miss Grace Kisby. My birthday is December 29. I am 11 years old. Have I a twin? Please send the books and pins. I would like a red book and my sister would like a green book. Will I get a star?

My letter is getting long so will close.

Your friend,
Claude Peterson.

Route 1

Dear Claude: I am glad that you are joining our club and I hope that Ruth will, too—but she must write a letter to me, personally, before I can accept her for membership, you know. I'll send your book and pin very soon and I'll try to help you find your twin. Tell Ruth to write soon.—Aunt Patience.

Ellsworth, Kans., Feb. 19, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you now? I am O.K. I am sending in my February lesson. I hope I get a good grade. I have received a letter from Emma Wilderman. She sent me a birthday present and a valentine. It sure is pretty. I am sending you a little valentine. When are you going to have that George Washington Essay? I hope it will be our next lesson. I have nothing else to say, so goodbye.—Yours truly, Bernadine Svoboda.

P. S.—I'll be watching for my letter to be published in the paper.

Dear Bernadine: I received your Valentine and enjoyed it so much—thank you. I hope you'll get a good grade on your lesson, too—I've sent it to our Junior Instructor. I'm so sorry to be so late answering your letter but it became misplaced. Please don't get discouraged and decide not to write me again.—Aunt Patience.

Liebhenthal, Kans., Feb. 29, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. My classmate talked about it. I was interested in it, so I made up my mind to join your club too. I am 11 years old and my birthday is October 15. I am in the fifth grade. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. Please send me a book and pin. Can we find the lessons in the Kansas Union Farmer? Well I have to bring my letter to a post. From your friend—Anna Schmidt.

Dear Anna: What is the name of the classmate who told you about our Club? He—or she—should have a star for your membership, you know. Yes, the lessons are published in the Kansas Union Farmer—and we're going to have another one very soon. The Essay contest, which was our March and April lesson, closed on April 20th. I'll send your book and pin very soon.—Aunt Patience.

Blue Mound, Kans., Feb. 8, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I'll like to go to school. I am in the fifth and sixth grades. I go to Washington school. My teacher's name is Miss Cleo Cox. I think I will enjoy my pin and note book when it comes. I will be ten years old the 11th of March. Have I a twin. Your friend—Nada Thayer.

Dear Nada: I'll try to help you find your twin and I'm glad that you are joining our club. Please write to us again.—Aunt Patience.

Frankfort, Kans., Feb. 22, 1932.

Junior Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I heard Mr. Hobbs talking over the radio at Topeka about the Junior Farmers Union. I would like to hear more about it.—Yours truly—Betty Welsh.

Dear Betty: Your letter has been mislaid, too. I'm sorry you've not had an answer sooner. Members of

our club must be from six to sixteen years of age, and each member must write, personally, a letter to me in studying the club lessons. He is sent a notebook and pin and becomes a member of our club, which is called the Junior Cooperators' Club. If you would like to become a member, and wish to do the club work, please write me and I will send your notebook and pin at once. We will have another Club lesson soon.—Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kans., Feb. 25, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:
My sister asked me to join, so I did. Will she get a star? I am 11 years old. My birthday is July 11. Have I a twin? I am in the sixth grade. I will try to get my lessons. Please send me a book and pin. Yours truly—George Ziegler.

P. S. I am sending in the January lesson.

Dear George: Yes, your sister will receive a star for asking you to join and we're glad you've decided to do so. Your book and pin will be sent this week. I was glad to get the lesson—please write again.—Aunt Patience.

Healy, Kans., Feb. 24, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine now. I had a sore throat and hand. It has been a long time since I wrote. I have been very busy with my school work.

I am in the 7th grade and am 14 years old. My birthday being the 27th of December. My teacher is Mr. W. T. Smith. I wrote to Dorothy Embers and she wrote to me. It is my turn now to hear from her. The 22nd was Washington's birthday and our school celebrated it. I have a sore hand on the right, and it is hard for me to write. Joyce, Charles, Richard and Rosa are my cousins. I know Della Appel. We ride in the bus together 7 miles to school every school day. Nearly everybody has been having the flu. I haven't had it very bad yet. I got my book and pin. I sure do like them. I wore the pin and a Brinkley cow girl pin on my coat. I am sending in my lesson. Hope I make a good grade. I will close now. From your Junior friend—Irene Roser.

Dear Irene: I was sorry to hear about your throat and hand but I hope that it is all right now. I know you must have heard from Dorothy by this time—and written to her yourself. Many people here had the flu, too—I hope you didn't. Your lessons looked fine, I thought.—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kans., March 10, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
While I am in school I will write you a letter. I should like to have a green book and pin. I am in the sixth grade and am 11 years old. My teacher's name is Mary Knoll. I like to go to school. My pet's name is Betty Jeanne. I have to close my letter for this time. Yours truly—Alice M. Boll.

Dear Alice: I am glad you are becoming a member of our club and

Tampa, Kans., Feb. 8, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I received my book and pin Friday. It came to Hajek's, but Irene brought it to school. I am writing to one friend I found in the Kansas Union Farmer. Her name is Virginia Gahleman. We are not at school today on account of the snow and besides it is windy. Last night a school house from our place. It sure was a big fire. I don't have very much to write. I don't have very much to write. I am thanking you for the book and pin. I thought it was very fine. Your Junior—Vlasta Havlik.

Dear Vlasta: I think it's fine that you and Virginia write to each other. I imagine that was a big fire and I'm so glad that you liked the book and pin. Write again.—Aunt Patience.

Tampa, Kans., March 10, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I decided to join the Junior club. I am 13 years old and go to high school. I am a freshman. My birthday is January 29. Have I a twin? How are you? I am just fine. Please send me a book and pin. Vlasta Havlik asked me to join, so give her a nice big star. Well, my letter is getting long, so I will close. Yours truly—Laddie Havlik.

Dear Laddie: Welcome to our Club. I'll be glad to give Vlasta a star. Your book and pin will be sent very soon.—Aunt Patience.

Park, Kans., Feb. 26, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? Hope fine, like me. As I am sending in my lesson, I thought I would write you a few words. My haven't we a nice lesson and about birds. There are certainly a lot of summer birds here in our country already. We are sure having nice weather. The wheat fields are getting green, and sure remind one of spring. So this will be all. Hope to hear from you.—Walburga Kuntz.

Dear Walburga: Yes, I thought that lesson was interesting, too. And I was glad to get your letter along with your lesson—write again.—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kans., March 10, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
While I am in school I will write you a letter. I should like to have a green book and pin. I am in the sixth grade and am 11 years old. My teacher's name is Mary Knoll. I like to go to school. My pet's name is Betty Jeanne. I have to close my letter for this time. Yours truly—Alice M. Boll.

Dear Alice: I am glad you are becoming a member of our club and

I'll try to send you a green book. When is your birthday? If you'll tell me, I'll try to help you find your twin.—Aunt Patience.

Park, Kansas, March 8, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I should like to join your club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. Please send me a book and pin. My birthday is November 3. It is getting late so I will have to close. Your Junior—Peter Kaiser.

Park, Kans., March 8, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. My birthday is July 21. Please send me a book and pin. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I will try to send my lesson in. Your Junior—John Kaiser.

Dear Peter and Johanna: We're so glad that you're both becoming members of our Club and I'll send your books and pins very soon. Watch for your twins, and I shall, too. Please write again, both of you.—Aunt Patience.

Webber, Kans., March 5, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sending in my lesson for February now. We had a fine lesson, didn't we? I have found my twin now. His name is Warren Reed of Montrose, Kansas. His birthday is on December 20—mine is December 14. He is one year older than I. We could be twins couldn't we? I received my book and pin so early it sure is pretty. Thanks for them. Are we going to have a new lesson soon? I am waiting for it.

Warren Reed, Mary Jane Reed, Doris Rothchild and Gwendolyn Rothchild, who joined go to the same school I do. Warren and Gwendolyn are in my grade.—Wauneta Dahl.

Dear Wauneta: I thought our February lesson was fine, too. Yes, you and Warren could be "twins" very nicely, I think, and we will have our May lesson soon. I'm glad you liked the pin and book.—Aunt Patience.

GARAGE

FOR RENT

At Bur Oak, Kansas, 7 modern living rooms and dance hall second floor, shop, display and storage room first floor, all furnace heated. Would make fine business for mechanic. Would sell. Dr. J. M. Gaume, 134 North 8th, Salina, Kansas.

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Think of it—the quickest and slickest, closest and smoothest "shave" you ever had—without using a razor! A face so smooth you never knew you had such soft skin! And instead of shaving every day you need apply this delightful new discovery only every other day. Some use it less often! It "breaks" the whiskers off slightly below the skin while a razor cuts them off above the surface. You just cannot believe it till you try it for yourself.

Not a harsh chemical that eats off the hair. But a gentle compound that makes the beard so brittle it "breaks" off. Men with very tender skins now actually enjoy their morning glorification (which, by the way, may now be performed at night, because the beard barely grows overnight). In contrast with razor-shaving, SHAVIX greatly slows up the growth of the beard and makes it much lighter, thinner and softer.

Approved in daily shaving tests over long periods under supervision of a physician. It is the only genuine product approved by Ph. D. H. S. of a leading U. S. University and endorsed by well known Laboratories and authorities of U. S. and abroad. Perfectly harmless. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Silver medal award.

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"Shavix" leaves your skin and complexion soft and smooth like a baby's. It performs the swiftest removal you have ever known. Just think of it, men use it without a razor to take off their tough, stiff whiskers. The latest fashion demands your legs, arms and armpits smooth and white. Hair on these parts of your body are considered ugly and superfluous. A \$1 package is 4 times larger than most others.



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PAGE FOUR

"WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING"

By Representative James G. Strong

Before these notes are published it is expected that the Goldsborough Bill, containing the plan 1 proposed in 1928 directing that the powers of the Federal Reserve System be used for the Stabilization of the Purchasing Power of our Dollar, will have been considered and acted upon by the House. The bill now contains the direction to restore the purchasing power of the dollar as it was between 1921 and 1929, which was the average commodity price level at the time it first introduced the bill, 1926.

It is being opposed by the New York banking interests who with their clients profit by the fluctuating purchasing power of the dollar that brings such loss and hardship to the great majority of the people of the nation.

The bill increasing taxes to make possible the balancing of Government receipts against expenditures is still pending in the Senate as these notes are written. The tariff on oil, coal and copper are the basis of attack. Those upholding the protection of American interests are continuing the fight for the same.

The proposition of attempting to pay the Soldiers' Compensation Certificate, due in 1945, by issuing fiat money is still pending before the Ways and Means Committee.

The Home Loan Bank has been favorably reported by the subcommittee on Banking and Currency and is waiting the action of the Chairman in bringing the same up before our full committee.

The bill for the Guarantee of Bank Deposits, through a fund of five hundred million dollars to be furnished from the profits of the Federal Reserve System and the Government, which was favorably reported by the Banking and Currency Committee has promise of being soon considered in the House.

Governor Woodring of Kansas was in Washington this week and attended the Governor's Dinner at the White House, and was also honored guest on the floor of the House of Representatives.

April 23, 1932
On January 18, 1932, I introduced H. R. 7895, the first bill for the stabilization of the dollar ever introduced in Congress. At that time the dollar was on speaking terms with all of us and it was hard to get Members of Congress or the country interested in the deflation which I sought to prevent. So the big city bankers, who alone made money out of inflation and deflation, were able to prevent its passage.

Now that it takes three bushels of wheat, three bushels of corn, six pounds of butter-fat, or sixteen dozen eggs, and other things to purchase a dollar, everyone (but the big city bankers) desires Stabilization at the price level of the year I first introduced the bill, 1926, and all farm and labor organizations, bankers and business men's associations are favoring such legislation.

A bill for the Guaranty of Bank Deposits was approved and reported by the Banking and Currency Committee, of which I am a member. The plan being for the establishment of a Guaranty Fund to total Five Hundred Million Dollars, to be created by profits of the Federal Reserve system—One Hundred Million Dollars assessment to be levied against the member banks, and One Hundred and

Fifty Million to be subscribed by the Treasury. The state banks may participate in the guaranty provisions upon the payment of double assessment. The bill eliminates double liability of national bank stockholders.

The Stabilization of the Purchasing Power of Money at the price level of 1926, and safety of the savings of people who deposit money in banks, are the most important pieces of legislation pending before Congress.

The \$125,000,000 which this Congress has allocated to the Federal Land banks has resulted in 1400 new loans to farmers and 7500 extension of payments due from farmers this year.

Over 1000 Kansas farmers have received crop production loans from the Secretary of Agriculture and it is estimated that by the 30th of April, which it should be noted is the close of the loaning season, that \$500,000 will have been loaned to 2,500 farmers in Kansas.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has loaned the receiver of the Sabetha bank \$64,000 which with the amount on hand will at once make possible the distribution of \$108,995 in dividends to depositors; and a like loan has been made to the receiver of the bank of Hiawatha of \$35,000, which with the amount on hand will make possible the distribution of \$81,146.61 in dividends to depositors.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has loaned to April 12th \$250,000,000 to over 1500 banks, 8 per cent of which went to cities under 25,000 population, and 69 per cent to cities under 5,000 population.

For nine weeks prior to the enactment of the law 708 banks had closed, of which only 53 had reopened, leaving 655 closed, and tying up \$478,000,000 of people's deposits.

For nine weeks following the enactment of the law only 144 banks closed of which 67 were reopened, leaving 77 banks with \$23,000,000 of the people's money involved. A like result has been made possible with regard to building and loan associations, insurance companies, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, and farmers grain and livestock marketing associations. To the latter over \$2,000,000 has been loaned.

Under the influence of the President's financial program the Federal Reserve Board has been purchasing \$25,000,000 worth of Government bonds for several weeks, and increased such purchases to \$100,000,000 during the last two weeks. This means the volume of money has been increased over \$400,000,000 upon which bank credits can be increased at the ratio of 10 to 1.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

Congressman W. P. Lambertson

April 30, 1932
The optimist says, "If times don't improve by a year from now, we will all be borrowing." The pessimist says, "From whom?"

Twenty-six governors had dinner (supper) at the White House. With some future March moving in mind, each looked the place over.

Governor Rolph of California, ate breakfast here this morning at 4:30, left in an airplane and will eat his evening meal tonight in Los Angeles, at 7:30 Pacific time. What would the forty-niners have thought of this!

Tom Heflin talked in the Senate for five hours and twelve minutes. The Senators listened fairly well and the galleries overflowed, but it didn't gain him an extra vote.

While I was walking through the subway with floor-leader Rainey, he said that there were more trying days in Congress than those during the war.

Senator Huey Long no doubt will hold a prominent place in the headlines for the next six years. I heard him for the first time as he raked the leadership of Joe Robinson. He is fluent, puts a lot of action in his speech, and doesn't hate himself a bit.

A frugal native son writes, "One of our loans is due and the mortgage company wants to increase the interest rate. We cannot, with the prices we are receiving for our products, pay the present rate and, of course, none of the principal. So the only thing we can do is to let them foreclose. It will mean the loss of our home and about all that my parents and I have worked for all our lives."

"I had four pounds of butter and sold it in — for nine cents a pound, and the buttermilk brought me five cents a quart. With this and ten dozen eggs I couldn't buy Sonny's shoes so he has to go barefoot."

A young farm woman wrote me the above, but with the true spirit of the pioneer mother she added the following: "I have enlarged my garden, will plant some sweet potatoes where the wheat killed out, and put on my cabbage. Our sweet corn is peeking through the ground and I'll put Kentucky wonders down those rows. In a sandy spot by the creek I think I'll plant potatoes for seed next spring."

Five depressing headlines this morning, business conditions have dimmed my ray of sunshine expressed last week.

Three banks in the First district have closed since we had the Finance Corporation. Only two had closed in an equal time before.

The Japanese cherry blossoms, now at their best, draw thousands to Washington. Like farming today, they are nice to look at, but they carry no fragrance and bear no fruit. The funeral of Senator Harris in the Senate chamber was attended by the President, members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court and the diplomats. The families of southern deceased senators seem especially to desire these rites. Georgia has lost three members of Congress by death the last year.

Senator Capper said this week, "Some powerful agency must be thrown into the breach to restore the value of goods and services as against the exaggerated value of money. I feel there is urgent need for a broadened currency basis."

The big omnibus bill for consolidation and reductions has been delayed another week. The jockeying at the post between friends of the President who is seeking reelection, and the House committee majority, interested in his retirement, is the chief cause for the delay. In spite of all the camouflage to the contrary, as usual, partisanship ridiculously comes first.

The grass roots, through the proposed elimination of the vocational education fund, is being made to feel the arm of economy. It is to be hoped we can save this for our high schools by failing to revamp one obsolete battleship.

Our Statue of Liberty is now floodlighted by 118 lamps of 1,000 watts each. It is visible from a distance of 15 miles.

APPOINTS CAMPAIGN MANAGER

Alf M. Landon, candidate for public nomination for governor, today announced the appointment of Frank Carlson of Concordia as his campaign manager. Headquarters will be at 935 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Mr. Carlson was born and has lived on a Kansas farm. At his age except while attending K. S. A. C. at Manhattan and during the World War when he served in the army. After the war he bought his present farm of 400 acres situated three miles west of Concordia. As soon as he markets the cattle and hogs now in his feed lots, all his time will be devoted to the campaign.

Mr. Carlson and his wife, also a native Kansan, both of whom are of Swedish parentage, are active members of the Baptist church. Mr. Carlson has been a member of the church since the past ten years has been superintendent of the Sunday School, where his two children are enrolled. He is an active member of four major farm organizations and has always been a loyal and consistent Republican, retaining the endorsement and support of his constituents.

Mr. Carlson has served two terms in the legislature from Cloud County. He was chairman of the committee on assessment and taxation in the 1931 session where he worked with farm organization leaders in promoting a more equitable taxation system for the state. He has always been a strong advocate of rigid economy and tax reform in both local and state government, which are major planks in Alf Landon's platform.

Mr. Landon and his friends are greatly pleased in being able to secure the services of a manager so widely and favorably known throughout the state.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2)

but last Thursday night they came out nearly 100 per cent; and when President Roy Cree called the Local to order, he found five new candidates waiting for the go.

After the regular meeting and after taking in new members, and some sick reported, orders were taken for motor oil, tractor oil, dope, fly spray and black salt.

A committee of five was appointed to have charge of the 4th of July picnic. The program will be announced later.

One speaker, A. W. Seamans, of Colony, Kansas, was not present. The colony closed and affairs were turned over to Mrs. Dave Rosley, chairman of the committee on eats. This time they had ice cream and cookies, and the members not present sent a good treat. The committee sent ice cream home to the sick. After a late hour every one left for home with a cold expression on their faces.

Yours,
G. W. Cashman.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

(Neosho County)

Whereas, Brother Leonard Crager, a faithful member of this local, has suffered a severe loss in the death of his wife, Ollie Fager Crager;

Therefore, be it resolved that the members of Brogan Local No. 226, Farmers Union, unite in extending their sincere sympathy to Brother Leonard Crager, and commend him for consolation to the Great Ruler who, in mysterious ways, does all things for the best.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be placed on the records, a copy sent to Brother Leonard Crager and that they be published in the St. Paul Journal and the Kansas Union Farmer.

John Roycroft,
Charles Brogan,
Henry Sevart.

HAVING GOOD MEETINGS

Mr. Floyd H. Lynn,

Salina, Kansas.

Dear Editor:

The Livingstone Farmers Union Local No. 1984 has held three meetings since the last report. Due to the weather and roads we missed the first meeting in March. Since then we have had programs given from the schools in the community. We have taken up the tax study lesson in our Union and we shall meet every Friday night for those lessons instead of having them just at our regular meetings, because when we have a program it makes the meetings so long.

Plans have been started for the booth at the County Fair held at Stafford this fall so during planting season our members will consider planting extra varieties of field and garden crops.

Our next regular meeting will be May 6 when the W. C. T. U. will have charge of the program. There will be a three act play which has been given by a group of young people from the Macksville community.

Miss Shirley Carter, Cor. Sec.

HAS GOOD ATTENDANCE

Minneapolis, Kansas, May 2, 1932

Editor:

Spring Hill Local 1570 of Ottawa county, met April 22 with a fairly good attendance. After regular business meeting there was a program given by the young people of the Local.

COOPERATORS ARE FACING A PROBLEM IN THE NON-MEMBER

(continued from page 1)

cooperative. It seems that too many of us join a cooperative with entirely the wrong idea. We do not understand that it is a service organization by means of which we can work with our neighbors to market our products. We have the idea it is something that is going to make us a lot of money immediately with no effort on our part.

Starting with this idea, the first time our neighbor, who is not a member of a cooperative, claims he is getting better service or better prices than we do, we go on the warpath. Without even attempting an intelligent start in to publicize our organization and condemn our own organization.

On other occasions we demand special favors from our cooperative. We expect to be paid a higher price than other stockholders and members for the same kind of product, or we expect some special service free for which our association charges other members. We ask favors which, if granted to all members of our organization, would wreck it. If our officers refuse, as they should, to grant these favors, we do some more knocking. The fact that we are the stockholders and owners of the business as well as its customers gives rise to many difficulties of this kind.

Then, very often when we solicit our neighbor to become a member we are really not prepared to explain the proposition to him fully. For instance, he may make the objection that our association deducts a certain amount per unit for a reserve fund. He feels this would be an unnecessary burden upon him. Furthermore, he has been told that if a considerable fund was accumulated, it might be stolen or misused. If we understand the situation we can explain to him that adequate finance is necessary in order

that our association may operate to advantage and may have the necessary facilities and that without this finance it cannot render members the best service. Therefore, the reserves are created for only one purpose—to enable the organization to serve the members better. We could show him that the amount deducted is small and that he could not invest the same amount in any other way that would bring him as good returns; that all officers or marketing associations are under bond and, so far as we know, no fund of this kind has ever been embezzled or misused.

Out of the more than one billion horsepower of prime movers in the world, the United States has more than 700 million of them, or more than 63 per cent.

We would explain further that he has always financed the dealer's business and will continue to do so as long as he is not a member of a cooperative, the principal difference being that while he has furnished the dealer abundant money for facilities and other purposes he has nothing to show for it as he retains no interest in the dealer's property. This is only one of dozens of important questions of this kind the prospective member is likely to bring up which can be answered to his entire satisfaction, but which require an understanding of the fundamentals of cooperative marketing.

We Must All Study

Many of us fail to realize that we are in a large and important business and that we cannot expect to understand it unless we take the time and trouble to study it. If local meetings are called in our community we usually are too busy to attend; and if we receive a paper from our organization with information that we should have, we do not always read it. Therefore, when we solicit our neighbor we usually base our whole argument on the fact that as soon as he becomes a member he will immediately get a higher price for his products than he has been getting.

The non-member usually gives us to understand that he will expect great things if he joins. With his limited knowledge of cooperative marketing he is prepared to be quite unreasonable, and he is. The dealers have told him that our officers and employees are dishonest and incompetent, that our salaries are too high, that the plan is unsound and we are likely to go bankrupt at any minute.

And again, because of our own lack of understanding of the fundamentals of cooperative marketing, we fail to meet the issue and put him right. Instead, we apologize and make excuses, and he joins with the idea that he is doing us a great favor and at a great risk of sacrifice on his part. If we understood the proposition as we should we would soon make him see that the farmers of this country who have organized the cooperatives and built them up to their present status, have put money in his pocket while he has been working against them, and are doing him a favor by extending to him now the privilege of coming in and benefiting by the results of years of work and considerable sacrifice on their part. We would also point out to him that the burden of placing agriculture on a profitable basis is no more our duty than his,

and if conditions get worse he will suffer as much as we will.

The first time anything even looks wrong after he becomes a member, he jumps to the conclusion that everything bad he has heard about our organization is true. He does not wait for any explanation but immediately starts a knocking campaign all over the neighborhood. He takes us to task at the first opportunity and blames us for getting him into such a bad deal. And again, because we have not availed ourselves of opportunities to become thoroughly informed of cooperative marketing, and also because we want to protect our own personal standing with him, we usually lay the blame on our association.

News of this kind travels fast and soon every farmer in the community has heard what disastrous things have happened to our neighbor. When the trouble is straightened out and the complaining member finds he was wrong, no one ever hears of that. He has made so many mean statements about his association and has gone to do, it would be awfully embarrassing to admit to his neighbors that it was he who was in the wrong. So he says nothing and his neighbors go on believing they are

lucky that they are not in the cooperative.

I am not attempting to lay all the blame for this non-member situation on members of our cooperatives, but there is no denying that we are partly to blame. More loyalty and more effort to understand our own organization would be a mighty fine thing for us in every way. There is not a farmer in Kansas who is a member of a cooperative but who has a right to be proud of it, no matter which one he belongs to. And if he is a member of two or three cooperatives or farm organizations, he ought to be proud of his connection with every one of them.

Very often we seem to have the feeling that because our cooperative has failed to remedy all the farmers' difficulties and put agriculture on a paying basis, it has failed. If we really understood and appreciated all the things our cooperative has done, we would have less difficulty in selling the cooperative idea to our neighbors; and we would not be apologizing for our organization—we would have them apologizing for not joining. We cannot inspire in the prospective member confidence in our organization if we do not have confidence in it. And we cannot expect our neighbors to be anxious to join if we appear to be dissatisfied.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards.....20 for 5c	per dozen.....10c
Credentia blank.....10 for 5c	Secretary's Minute Books.....50c
Demit blank.....15 for 10c	Business Manuals, now used
Constitutions.....5c	instead of Ritual, each.....5c
Local Sec'y Receipt Books.....25c	Farmers Union Watch Fobs.....50c
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

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The Aladdin

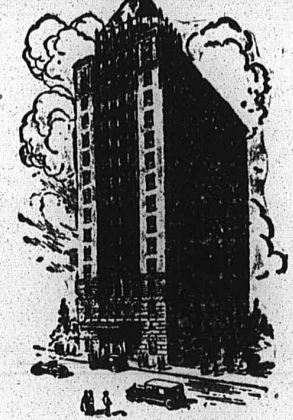
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In line with our policy of best serving the cooperative producers in Kansas, we have moved the original Plant No. 1 from Kansas City, to Colony, Kansas. The new plant is modern, and is convenient to the producers. The same is true of Plant No. 2 at Wakeeney.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas

IT'S YOUR OWN LIVE STOCK—

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

MARKET AT COST through YOUR OWN FIRM

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

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

The Farmers Exchange

Where Farmers Buy and Sell

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

Terms cash in advance and where check accompanies order for four or more insertions the rate will be 2½c per word per insertion.

Number of words	1	2	3	4	5
10	30	60	90	1.00	1.25
11	33	66	99	1.10	1.38
12	36	72	1.08	1.20	1.50
13	39	78	1.17	1.30	1.63
14	42	84	1.26	1.40	1.75
15	45	90	1.35	1.50	1.88
16	48	96	1.44	1.60	2.00
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18	54	1.08	1.62	1.80	2.25
19	57	1.14	1.71	1.90	2.38
20	60	1.20	1.80	2.00	2.50
25	75	1.50	2.25	2.50	3.13
30	90	1.80	2.70	3.00	3.75

WOMEN—If you want Quality Quilt remnants (not scraps) write REMNANT SHOP, Tarpon Springs Florida—5-5p.

"Fairview" Quality Plants—Frost proof Cabbage: Early Jersey, Charleston, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Golden Acre: 5-5c; 1000-1.02; 5,000-\$4.00; 10,000-\$7.50. Bermuda Onions: 500-55c; 1,000-\$1.00; 5,000-\$4.50. Tomatoes: Marglobe, Baltimore, Earliana, Stone: 500-85c; 1,000-\$1.50; 5,000-\$6.00; 25,000-\$25.00. Improved Porto Rico Potatoes: from certified seed: 500-85c; 1,000-\$1.50; 5,000-\$7.00. F O B Georgia, Kentucky. All plants open field grown, mottled, labeled, true variety named and 100% safe arrival guaranteed or duplicate shipment free. Kentucky Plant Co., Owensboro, Ky.

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SUMMER PRICES on Chicks and Eggs. White Giant chicks \$10 per 100; Black Giants and Buff Minoras \$7.50 prepaid. THE THOMAS FARMS, Pleasanton, Kans. 5-5p

ATLAS SORGO. Purity 99, germination 95. Bushel 75 cents—JOS. BAXTER, Clay Center, Kans. 5-19p

TRADE 450 A. well improved stock farm for good blue stem pasture land. BENJ. PAPE, Alta Vista, Kansas. 5-19p

GERMAN MILLET SEED 60c; cane 50c; yellow sweet clover \$2 per bushel; hedge posts 15c. WM. LYONS, Haddam, Kans. 5-12p

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FROST PROOF CABBAGE—Each bunch fifty, mottled, labeled variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 5,000, \$6.00. Tomato large, well rooted, open field grown. Mottled, labeled with variety name, Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee Earliana, postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Pepper mottled and labeled Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne postpaid: 100, 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50. Porto Rico and Nancy Hall Potato Plants, postpaid: 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00; 5,000, \$12.50, full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, Texarkana, Ark. 5-19p

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A Little Jumping Goat Gave Its Name to TAXICAB

Taxicab is an abbreviation of taximeter-cabriolet—a vehicle carrying an instrument for automatically registering the fare. The name cabriolet is the diminutive of the French cabriole, meaning "a leap" like that of a goat, and was applied to this type of carriage because of its jumping motion. Cabriolet came from the Italian capriola meaning "a somersault," from Latin capra "a he-goat," capra "a she-goat." There are thousands of such stories about the origins of English words in

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