



The Kansas Union Farmer



ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

VOLUME XXIV

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1932

NUMBER 38

REX LEAR TELLS HOW CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM WORKED

Tells How Wealth Has Become Centralized in Hands of Wealthy Few, Destroying Buying Power

HOPE IN COOPERATION

Points to Present Unjust System as Contributing Cause for Wholesale Unemployment in United States

Rex Lear, Kansas manager for the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., spoke over radio station WIBW, Topeka, Friday evening, and made a strong appeal for the farmers of Kansas to wake up and replace the capitalistic system with the cooperative system. Mr. Lear said:

"I want to tell you of a sermon I recently heard. This sermon contains only twenty words, and was written by a farmer.

"The land under the harrow knows precisely where the tooth point goes, but the butterfly along the road teaches cheerfulness to the tooth."

The farmers of this country have feared for a long time that the "tooth point" would eventually up-root them, but the "butterflies" that have swarmed down the roads and into the farm homes and fields have preached "cheerfulness" until the "tooth" has not only been pulled over the farmer's eyes but stung his ears and nose.

Today even with the wool over his eyes the farmer can see and realize that he is nearing the end of the row.

He is in no mood to listen to cheerfulness. He is thinking defiance and resistance. I wish that I could arouse that feeling to the point where the farmer would assert his rights and use the economic weapon that he has in his hands. The world must have his products or starve. He must refuse to deliver his products at a price that eventually means insolvency. Insolvency means the loss of individual home ownership. Home ownership is the foundation of stable government.

This week's Literary Digest tells the story of one-fourth of the State of Mississippi selling for taxes. Nearly 40,000 farm families were turned out homeless in one day because of unpaid taxes. In another eighteen months it is estimated that the state will have on its hands more than 3,000,000 acres of farmers' lands.

The writer of this article states that "one of the causes is the ever-increasing cost of government—City, County, State, and National. Extravagance and wanton waste have so crept into the office that it requires a large part of the receipts of a farm to meet the tax bill. If the taxpayers will organize one-half as strongly as those who are eating at the public trough, then, and then only, can economy ideas be forced into the heads of office-holders."

The Federal Land Bank at Wichita which owns mortgages on Kansas farms to the amount of \$36,930,000.00 in its April Bulletin, asks this question: "What shall farmers do to save now?" Then they make the statement that "Some farmers whose farms are free of mortgages find the taxes which they must pay each year larger than the total amount originally paid to the Government for the land. Only the most careful planning will make it possible for these fortunate debt-free farmers to keep their outgo within their income, although they have a background of many years of adherence to the 'sound' plan."

Land Bank Should Help

The immediate outlook is dark indeed for farmers whose farms are mortgaged and who in addition, have their livestock, farm equipment, and growing crops mortgaged as securities for obligations long past due.

The management of this bank knowing these facts, instead of helping farmers as they are supposed to do, now announce that they will no longer pay delinquent taxes.

It has been their custom to do so and they made a big saving to their borrowers. In Kansas they saved the difference between fifteen per cent a year borne by tax sale certificates and 8 per cent charged by the bank.

The management of this bank is one of those "cheerful" butterflies. He is continually telling through the press that "farmers are paying off their loans," "the Bank now owns fewer farms than it did in previous months," etc.

Yet this April Bulletin states that "The total amount which the bank paid for taxes on farms securing its loans, for which the borrowers have not repaid the bank, is now more than 3 1/2 times as much as a year ago and more than seven times as much as two years ago."

This new policy which has already been adopted by many of the loan companies, simply helps to make "the hard times harder." It is like the gang system of wild wolves once you go down fighting, the whole pack jumps on for the kill. Even our state which says you can not lawfully charge more than ten per cent interest will jump on with the "gang" and charge you fifteen per cent interest on delinquent taxes plus added penalties.

Wealth Controlled by Few

Never before in all the history of our country have the common people been faced with such grave problems. The nation's wealth, both money and natural resources, are so completely controlled by a few money lenders that it will soon be impossible for the great masses of common people to rise above a bare existence.

What is the cause of these conditions? There are many different answers, but most honest, intelligent thinkers agree that deflation of our currency is the main contributing factor. It is a conceded fact that this program of deflation was deliberately planned by the money lenders of this nation and was put in operation by the Federal Reserve Bank.

These banks in spite of everything the present congress has tried to do, refuse to change their tactics.

Charles Mills, who is now a member of the Federal Reserve Board because of his office as Secretary of the Treasury, recently testified before the committee on banks and currency, that our Government was organized on the theory that the individual should have freedom to develop his powers for acquiring wealth without limitations. He asserted he was not concerned with individuals, that it made no difference to him how rich a few men became.

When Senator Couzens asked him how he figured there could be a purchasing power when the concentration of wealth was centering this purchasing power in the hands of a few, he stated that he did not think it was a problem.

Ills of Capitalistic System

Such an attitude is to be expected when one remembers that he received his training under the reign of the million family, who according to a survey made for the World's Work Magazine and put out by the Associated Press reports of March 26, have actual wealth of almost eight billion dollars.

The farmer is not the only victim of this blood-thirsty Capitalistic system. Thousands of business houses have been operating the last twelve months at a loss. Hundreds of thousands of industrious, capable men are out of employment. They have used their savings, borrowed on their life insurance, banks, while full of

(continued on page 4)

COMMODITY PRICES SLUMP WHILE FARM MORTGAGES MOUNT

Bureau of Agricultural Economics Analyzes Farm Mortgage Credit System for Last Two Decades

HAVE REDUCTION NOW

Widespread Foreclosure and Repossession of Title with Fewer Loans and Renewals Have Resulted in Debt Reduction

Newspapers in Kansas and most other states are carrying too many official notices of sheriff's sales of farms and town property. Mortgage companies are acquiring much more land than they want. These conditions make us look with interest at findings of economists who write on the general subject of the rise and fall of farm prices and land values, and the increasingly heavy debt of agriculture.

A bulletin recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture treats this subject very interestingly. In it David L. Wickens, economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, records and analyzes the farm mortgage credit situation, covering the last two decades.

"The policy of lending agencies in maintaining loan limits of approximately 50 per cent of the value of land has not changed substantially from pre-war years," says Mr. Wickens. "As long as this policy is followed arbitrarily," he cautions farmers, "it will continue to provide inadequate protection against severe price recessions. The continuing nature of farm mortgage debt requires that farmers guard against such dangers by limiting their borrowings in periods of high prices and they should not be guided by the sums lenders are willing to advance."

The record is one of increasing farm mortgage debt even while commodity prices and land values are falling. For eight years following the peak in land values in 1920, this debt partly to extensive funding of short-term credit into mortgages. The bulletin reports that "partly on account of larger aggregate acreage and partly because of greater dependence upon the land as a basis of loans, owner-operated farms in 1928 and nearly 60 per cent of all farm mortgage debt, as compared with 38 per cent for tenant-operated farms and less than 3 per cent for manager farms."

Dispite the continued rise in the total amount of farm mortgage debt in 1928, Wickens says, "a movement toward reduction set in soon after 1920. Beginning in the Western States and gradually moving eastward, sharp declines in land values and in other prices were followed by fewer land sales, and smaller loans and renewals. Widespread foreclosure and repossession of title on defaulted contracts were also strong forces working toward a lower outstanding debt."

The down-turn in mortgage volume in 1928, he continues, brought to a close the long upward trend covering three decades. The long period of rising prices and increasing mortgage credit before 1920 was followed by eight years of further increase despite price declines. This period witnessed a notable accumulation of mortgages by banks and trust companies, and the Federal and joint-stock land banks; and, finally, a reduction of the general volume of farm mortgage debt of the country.

Mr. Wickens reports that a study of the relative importance of sources of farm mortgage credit during the last decade discloses a sharp change in the part played by individuals and commercial banks, and a pronounced rise in the importance of lending institutions specializing in long term loans. The ratio of mortgage debt to the value of farms has tended to rise since 1910.

MIGHT BE BEST TO HOLD WHEAT A LITTLE LONGER

It would seem that the odds favor the farmer holding his wheat a little longer, if he still has it in bins, thinks Vance M. Rucker, extension marketing specialist with the Kansas State College in Manhattan.

After a market similar to that since March, it is frequently mid-May to mid-June or after, before wheat prices recover all, or part of their loss, says Rucker.

In the past 11 years, wheat has advanced from the late April low to July all but three times, and there is a short southwestern crop in sight to help such a tendency this year. After April declines similar to this year, the best prices between late April and the first of July have come in June about twice as often as in May. After the first 10 days of June, the risk of large price declines is considerable unless there is apparent damage to the Canadian crop, and the United States spring wheat and European crops are poor or there is a combination of these two.

Supplies of old wheat seem ample to care for the early season's needs, and the United States' prices are 12 to 15 cents too high compared with Liverpool.

It would seem advisable to consider all these factors in deciding on what to do with wheat on hand.

It is estimated that the locomotives of America use nearly two and one-half million tons of coal each year in their whistles. At \$3 per ton for coal, this would mean a whistle bill of more than seven million dollars.

MAKE PLANS TO ATTEND MANAGERIAL ASSN. MEET

Have you drawn that big ring on your calendar around the dates of May 25 and May 26? Those are the dates of the spring meeting of the Kansas Farmers Managerial Association meeting at Salina.

This will be a meeting well worth attending, for the program is going to be instructive and entertaining and different. President C. B. Thowe and secretary T. C. Belden are working hard on the program and are collaborating with the best cooperative minds in Kansas in an effort to make this the outstanding meeting of the Association, of all such meetings held.

It will pay every one who can come to make arrangements to do so. The first meeting will be called at one o'clock Wednesday afternoon, May 25. The first day will be devoted to problems relating to grain and oil, while merchandising and fun will receive special attention on the second day.

Be there.

CATTLE DEPARTMENT GAINS DESPITE GENERAL DECREASE

Receipts of Cattle Shipped to Farmers Union Grow But Yards Show Decrease of 55,858 for Three Month Period

"The cattle department of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, showing an increase in number of head of cattle and calves handled for the first three months of this year, as compared with the same period in 1931. When we consider that the yards as a whole are showing a decrease of 55,858 head of cattle and calves, we feel very proud of this report," said an employee of the firm recently.

"Your cattle are in the hands of capable men, when consigned to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company; men who are students of the market and market conditions. Mr. Art Little is senior salesman, Bob Lurance, stock steer salesman and order buyer; Johnnie Hannon, butcher salesman, and Fred Seager sells calves and bulls. These men have the respect and good will of those with whom they trade and you can rely on them to serve you conscientiously and to do their best for you, whether your consignment consists of one head or a train load. The yard work in this department is efficiently handled and your live stock is given ample time to rest before being shipped to the scales. We earnestly solicit your business and if you have cattle ready for the market or are thinking of purchasing some, we will be pleased to have a letter from you and will be glad to keep you posted on conditions here."—The Co-Operator.

MORE F. U. STORES HANDLING UNION GOLD, UNION STANDARD

Demand Increases as More Folks Try New Popular Cooperative Brands of Flour and Feed

The general satisfaction among Farmers Union stores, elevators and business associations, who are handling the new Union Gold and Union Standard flours and feeds, is increasing week by week, as the merits of these products become more evident, says The Co-Operator. The volume of flour and feed business as handled by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association is increasing in direct proportion to the increase in popularity of Union Gold and Union standard flours and feeds.

New accounts are constantly being added. Among the stores and elevators which have reported excellent business and a wonderful demand for Union Gold and Union Standard flours and feeds, are those located at the following Kansas points: LeHarpe, Waver, Hiawatha, Piqua, Oswatimie, Leonardville, Bremen, Clay Center, Cedar Vale, Lancaster.

Many other points have also reported good volume of business in these popular brands of flour and feeds. The secret of their popularity lies in the fact that they are of the very highest quality, available at cooperative prices. This is but another advantage being offered those who believe in and practice cooperation.

GUSTAFSON TO MISSOURI

C. H. Gustafson, who has been doing field work in the interests of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery, has been called to Missouri where he is engaged in work similar to that which he has been doing in Kansas. Gustafson's work in Kansas has been most effective and he has rendered a definite service to cooperative marketing of dairy products. He has been working in company with Howard Whitaker who has been in the territory adjacent to the Colony community, where the Farmers Union creamery plant has been recently located.

The scene of Mr. Gustafson's efforts now is that section of the state of Missouri surrounding Chillicothe, where the Producers' Produce Company is particularly active. Mr. Gustafson is a representative of the Federal Farm Board, and was identified with the first cooperative creamery established in this country.—The Co-Operator.

THE FARMERS UNION SPIRIT IS ACTIVE IN SOUTHEAST KANSAS

Secretary of State Farmers Union Finds Much Interest in Farmers Union Affairs at Two Meetings

SPREAD F. U. GOSPEL

Farmers of Woodson and Anderson Counties Ask for Additional Copies of Special Issue of Paper

The true Farmers Union spirit is very much active in southeast Kansas, if the response to called county meetings can be taken as a criterion. This is the opinion of the state Farmers Union secretary-treasurer, who attended meetings in Toronto and Colony the latter part of last week.

More than 200 people attended the Toronto meeting, which was held in the Odd Fellows hall at that place on Thursday evening. James Heffern, Woodson county Farmers Union president, who lives near Piqua, presided at the meeting. W. L. Habiger, county secretary, also of Piqua, took care of the secretarial duties.

George Ludlum, manager of the Farmers Union store at Yates Center, was present with his bunch of music makers—four young men from Yates Center: Holmes, Bushfield, Meier and Peck. They contributed successfully to the evening's entertainment with orchestral and vocal numbers. Mr. Ludlum is a live wire, and the meeting expressed appreciation to him and to the young men whom he brought along.

Several readings and songs were offered by Woodson county talent, all of which were thoroughly enjoyed.

A large number of special copies of the Kansas Union Farmer, of April 23 issue, carrying the speech of Senator Tom Schall of Minnesota, were brought to the meeting by Floyd H. Lynn, secretary. Most of those present had already received copies, but most of them wanted additional copies in order that they might distribute them among their neighbors who are not members and who do not receive the paper.

Members present expressed themselves as highly pleased with having the cooperative side of the question published, as contained in the Schall speech and in other articles published in the state Farmers Union paper, to counteract the poisonous anticorporate propaganda which has been published by a Wichita newspaper. One member expressed himself by saying: "These Wichita publishers have no sympathy with the cooperative system and everything they say against the Agricultural Marketing Act is as usual to the Kansas Farmers Union; and yet there are farmers who do not get to read anything else and who are being misled by what they see in the Wichita paper."

The Farmers Union Store at Toronto puts up its own brand of coffee, known as "Union Standard," and served a liberal treat to the crowd who were liberally treated to excellent coffee brewed from the Farmers Union coffee. Sandwiches and cake were served, too.

The Colony meeting was held Saturday afternoon in Colony Odd Fellows hall, with a good attendance. The train kept the attendance down to some extent, but it takes more than a train to keep Anderson county folks from attending a Farmers Union meeting.

The meeting started off with a basket dinner at noon. The Anderson county Farmers Union women are good cooks, and this fact was reflected in the wonderful "feed" which was served. By the way, if all the counties were like Anderson county, the ladies' auxiliary of the Farmers Union would have a large membership.

The influence of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery, a plant which has recently been established in Colony, is plainly evident in that community. The folks of the community—members and non-members of the Farmers Union—are justly proud of the institution. The plant is being taxed to its full capacity of production. Its presence in the Colony neighborhood has brought a revival of farm-hood has brought a revival of farm-hood has brought a revival of farm-hood.

Trucks are bringing cream regularly from as far away as 150 miles. Buttermilk from the creamery helped to make the Farmers Union dinner a success.

At both Toronto and Colony, the Kansas Farmers Union secretary spoke on Farmers Union issues. The membership listened attentively, and showed the proper interest by discussing different Farmers Union topics. The speaker placed before his audience the fact that the Farmers Union is not what it should be, and appealed to each person present to go out and do some "missionary work" with his neighbors. "That is the most effective method of bringing our membership up to date," he said. "Don't wait for some outsider or some state or national officer to come and increase your membership. They can help, but the most effective work must be done from within the local and county organizations." He called attention to the importance of the parent organization, and pointed out the fact that without the central cooperative and educational organization, the state wide and local business or farmers Union activities, would degenerate into competitive organizations, losing their Farmers Union identity. Such a condition of affairs can be prevented, said the speaker, by the membership of the Farmers Union, but not without effort on the

part of the membership itself. He made an appeal for the members to "spread the Farmers Union religion" among their neighbors.

The Anderson county members, like those of Woodson county, asked for a number of additional copies of the April 23 issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. They, too, expressed their pleasure at seeing the cooperative side of the argument presented in the state Farmers Union paper.

C. A. Watkinson, president of the Anderson county Farmers Union, presided at the Colony meeting. Howard Whitaker, prominent Farmers Union state leader, whose home is at Colony, made some very interesting remarks, and appealed to the Anderson county folks for continued loyalty, complimenting them for their achievements.

LIGHT WEIGHT HOGS ARE MEETING WITH BEST DEMAND

Snapper Garrison, Farmers Union Hog Salesman, Explains This Condition

Due to a decided slump in lard exports and lighter consumption of the product in this country, the demand for heavy lard types of hogs naturally let up considerably, says H. W. Garrison, Farmers Union hog salesman of Kansas City, in the current issue of The Co-Operator. In 1929 lard exports from this country amounted to \$47,867,833 pounds as compared with \$78,296,333 pounds in 1931, or a decrease of around 40 per cent. A more extensive use of lard substitutes, both in this country and abroad, has been a big factor in bringing this condition about; and with Germany and Denmark showing an increase in their hog population, they have been able to supply the foreign trade with a large part of their requirements. Because of this, the light meat type of hogs, weighing between 160 and 220 pounds, are meeting with the best demand and are bringing the top prices on all markets, while the heavier weights move at prices ranging from 10 to 40 cents per cwt. under the top.

In an effort to produce a good meat type of hog, some breeders have carried the type a little too far and are producing a hog that is too rangy and leggy. This type is hard to fatten and usually they will not show a proportionate amount of fat until they are heavier than those which meet with the best demand; and, if they are active concerns, they are likely to find that they do not carry enough finish, as a rule, to sell for the top dollar. We do not look for any decided change in the demand for heavier weight hogs, and we believe it is more profitable for producers and producers to market their hogs at weights which meet with the requirements of the trade, said Mr. Garrison.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION RADIO PROGRAM FRIDAY

The Farmers Union radio program for Friday evening of this week will be under the direction of Floyd H. Lynn, state Farmers Union secretary. The program will begin at 7:30 o'clock. All readers of this paper are invited to tune in. WIBW, Topeka, is the station.

The large smoke stacks of liners are now being flooded at night. It not only makes the ship much more visible but serves to advertise it as well.

COOPERATION IS BEING SUBJECTED TO SEVERE TESTS

A. W. Seamans Says Cooperation on Part of Producers Is of More Importance Now Than Ever Before

IS NO SURPRISE

Private Trade Interests Alarmed at Progress Being Made by Cooperatives, and Are Fighting Hard

Cooperative marketing is on trial, and is being subjected to the most trying tests ever experienced, according to A. W. Seamans, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association. Mr. Seamans, in a recent interview, stated that because of the severe tests being applied to cooperative marketing of farm products, cooperation on the part of producers is more important now than ever before.

Mr. Seamans went ahead to state that the present condition with reference to cooperation is not a surprise, but is rather to be expected. If cooperative marketing were not succeeding and making headway, he pointed out, the private trade interests would not be alarmed, and would not be paying any particular attention to it. They would be able to go right on exacting their commissions and margins without interruption. Now the farmers are beginning to do some of their own marketing, saving the profits that formerly went to the speculators and farm products gamblers. These same speculator interests are doing everything they can to hold back the progress of the cooperatives.

According to reports coming in from certain sections of Kansas, a large packing industry is holding a series of meetings throughout the state, circularizing the different communities, and inviting the producers to meetings, at which time they will be given drawings and free feeds, as well as prize drawings and other features, says Mr. Seamans. Of course, this is being done in an effort to draw the producers' attention away from their own cooperative concerns. Mr. Seamans pointed out that the industry which is "throwing" these parties wants the producers to believe they are getting free feeds and a lot of other things without cost; but the average Kansas farmer is smart enough to know that eventually the cost is borne by the farmer. The big industry is working for a profit, and it gets its profits from the farmer and the consumer.

Cooperative marketing, by which all profits are returned to the farmers' own business, is the only logical marketing method to be considered by the farmer, continued Mr. Seamans. Other interests which do not have the farmers' welfare at heart cannot advance any sound arguments against cooperative marketing, so they resort to all kinds of smoke screens.

At Sand Springs, Okla., is a pumping station in which any of the three 800-H. P. pumps may be started or stopped from an office building at Tulsa, 15 miles away.

Of Interest to Taxpayers

Many readers of the Kansas Union Farmer will be interested to read a communication from F. W. Bevington, Jewell, Kansas, who is president of the State Taxpayers' Organization. It will be noted that the things for which the Taxpayers' Organization stands coincide with the Farmers Union policies. Mr. Bevington's article follows:

There appeared in the Kansas City Star of March 27th, last, an interview statement by Mr. J. M. Kessler, from which I quote:

"Topeka, March 22.—The Kansas taxpayers' organization is tired of having farmers pay all the bills and the big corporations get most of the benefit. So it proposes now to get funds for the tax reduction war from the railroads, public utilities and big corporations. In fact officers of the organization have already been to see the representatives of the railroads, public utilities and the associated industries."

"J. M. Kessler, secretary of the organization, paid the speaker's visit to the representatives of the big corporations and obtained the information from these men as to what they wanted the organization to do in order to have any hope of financial support."

"They told me they wanted us to stop fussing over finding new ways of raising revenues and shifting the tax burden," Kessler said. "They want us to devote our energies entirely to reducing public expenses and then they expect they would be ready to contribute to tax reduction."

"This action, on the part of our secretary, was wholly unauthorized by me. I regard it as foreign to the well-known objects of our organization, set out in the constitution and the resolutions adopted at the state meeting last December, in Topeka. Our organization was brought into existence to secure tax relief for the multitude, not for the millionaires; for the average taxpayers scattered throughout the towns and over the prairies of Kansas; not for 'railroads, public utilities and big corporations,' as Kessler said."

The fact is, that in addition to cutting out unnecessary public expenses, and in that way bringing about a tax reduction, it favors a broadening of the tax base by getting all wealth on the tax rolls at its fair, equal rate.

We believe that real estate all over Kansas has born an unjust, heavy tax burden and is entitled to relief, and we thank the Tax Commission for the reduction it has made in the valuation.

We hold that tangible personal property is unjustly heavily taxed as compared with intangible and should be equalized.

Our stand on these tax matters was clearly set forth at our December meeting.

Believing in these tax reforms we cannot hope to get the active, or the financial support of the "Allied Industries,"—monied institutions, railroads and other public utilities, as well as the insurance companies.

To get their support we must forget the unfair tax rate on intangibles, nor even mention an income tax, and I doubt not that our secretary was so informed when he paid them his visit.

I say to the multitude of Kansas taxpayers, the sale will not be made—we are not for sale. It is astonishing, sometimes, what will be given in exchange for the almighty dollar.

As our organization announced last December at the state meeting, three things stand out prominently in our efforts:

1.—Reduction of Public Expenses.

2.—Broadening of the tax base.

(a) By getting all wealth on tax rolls.

(b) By getting all property valued at its true money value.

(c) After so listed and valued all property to pay same rate, tangible or intangible.

3.—Enactment of laws to make No. 1 and 2 permanent.

Let's make the most of the budget needs for taxes. Counsel with the tax levying bodies, letting them know your demands and reasons for same.

Let's ask for only what is fair and just, and then use the questionnaire and ballot box to secure our demands.

F. W. Bevington, Jewell, Kansas, President of State Taxpayers' Organization.

Conway Springs Meeting

A. A. Reeside, secretary of Zephyr Local Farmers Union, 1622, Conway Springs, Kansas, writes and sends an interesting clipping taken from the local Conway Springs paper. The clipping tells of a most interesting meeting of the Farmers Union local, which was held in the I. O. O. F. hall at Conway Springs, and which was attended by more than two hundred members of the local, and their families. Mr. Reeside says the local wishes to thank all those who helped to make the meeting a success, especially D. D. Brubaker, L. J. Alkire, Howard Whitaker and A. W. Seamans.

In addition to the local attendance, nineteen people came from Wichita, and some state Farmers Union people from other places. The meeting took place Monday evening, May 2. Following is the clipping, in part:

The regular meeting of the Local came first and then President B. F. Rice introduced the following program numbers:

Farmers Song with Martell Rice as pianist.

A very instructive talk by D. D. Brubaker of Washington, D. C., and a representative in the dairy division of the Federal Farm Board. Mr. Brubaker stated that a checkup shows that five years ago the national odd line cream, buying companies paid 6c per pound more for cream in towns where they had small individual or cooperative competition than in towns where there was no competition. He states that at this time the price paid is about 3c higher in towns where competition exists, and that this higher price was offset by paying too low prices in communities where there were no cooperative or individual buyers.

Mr. Brubaker stated that without cooperatives there would be about a

10c margin between local prices of butter fat and the Chicago price, while it is considerably less than that now.

Then there was a reading by Delwin Dorsey, and a reading by Maybelle Clark.

Mr. J. L. Alkire, manager of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company at Wichita, then gave an informative talk as to the work of his business and compared the cost of livestock commission business as to the man on the floor of the grain exchange could handle as high as 15 cars, while that was impossible in the buying and selling of livestock.

There was then music by the Rice orchestra, a vocal solo by Betty Ellen Clark and a reading by Donna Leigh Clark.

Howard Whitaker a state superintendent for the Kansas Farmers Union, then had been here before, gave a talk.

Herbert Irwin then played two piano solos and Phillip Rice gave a reading.

Mr. Seamans, manager of the F. U. Creamery at Colony was then introduced. "Adoration."

Donald Small played a violin solo "Adoration."

Then Leil Rice presented a clever skit with the aid of his guitar and little black lamb.

The meeting was then closed with ensemble singing and the group was served with home made ice cream, cake and coffee.

The Farmers Union Livestock Commission of Wichita was represented by the following: Messrs. John Crisler, John Smith, L. A. Rice, S. G. Cantrill, Johnny Ladeaux, S. D. Wine, and Elmer Zeigler. Mr. and Mrs. Ora Stabon were also down from Wichita.

THE KANSAS FARMER

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

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

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

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

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1932

THAT FELLOW IN THE LOOKING GLASS

Looking around, can you see any room for improvement, as far as Farmers Union organization is concerned, in your community? If there is room for improvement, do you see any way in which that improvement could be brought about?

Then, doing a little more looking around, can you think of any one who might have a hand in improving the Farmers Union situation in your neighborhood?

Take a look in the mirror.

Every good Farmers Union member in Kansas is thoroughly sold on his or her organization. Each good member knows that the Farmers Union is as valuable to him or her as any farm implement or article of furniture or equipment on the farm. The cost of membership in the Farmers Union is of no consequence when considered in the light of an investment, and when compared with other costs.

It undoubtedly would be a good thing for the Farmers Union if you would assume the responsibility of seeing that the membership is increased, and it would just as surely be a good thing for you. In assuming this responsibility you would not have to advertise the fact. That might queer the whole show. Just go quietly at work on the proposition of getting your neighbors to join our organization. Determine in your own mind that you want this neighbor and that neighbor to get into the ranks of organized agriculture. The first chance you get, talk to your neighbor about the Farmers Union. Read up on it, study it, get it. Get your facts firmly fixed in mind, and then go talk to him. Repeat the operation if necessary, and you will be surprised at the results.

This will be a good thing for you, for you will come to know more about your organization. The more you know about the organization, the more enthusiastic you will become. The more enthusiastic you become, the better cooperator you will be. It will be catching—like the measles—and soon the whole neighborhood will have it, and you will have one of the really live locals and county organizations in the state.

The people in a "dead" local are just as good as those folks who live over there where they have a good lively local. It's just a matter of enthusiasm. And that matter of enthusiasm is something that has just grown, because it has been exercised. It grows just as well in one community as another if it is cultivated. No one from the outside will come in and cultivate it for you, any more than any one from the outside will come in and cultivate your corn. Make it your own business.

It is natural for a person living in a community where the Farmers Union has "died down" or where it never has taken root satisfactorily to throw up his hands and say, "What's the use?"

Did you ever see a patch of ground which apparently would not grow good crops, but which, with the proper cultivation, proper preparation and drainage, developed into a good producing field? Kansas at one time was referred to as the "Great American Desert." What happened? Devel-

opment, cultivation, drainage, intelligent working—the "garden spot" of the nation.

Suppose the "What's-the-use" attitude had prevailed. This would still be a great desert of waste land. A neighborhood can be made to produce good Farmers Union enthusiasm just as the state of Kansas has been developed. Cooperation can be cultivated just as valuable crops have been cultivated. Unfavorable influences can be drained off just as swamps have been drained, and where the swamp of anti-cooperation has been, there could be cooperation in abundance.

But it will all have to start with that fellow you see in the looking glass. The other fellow cannot be depended on—until he becomes a cooperator. Then you'll have company in Farmers Union work.

It is a challenge to your ability and to your progressiveness. Try getting out in front. Don't lag behind. Even the single trees. Throw yourself into the harness and do your part toward pulling the load.

There is one person you want to "get after" first of all, and that is the fellow you see in the mirror. After you get him started, then you will get your neighbors started; and the first thing you know, you'll be trying to remember how it felt to live in a neighborhood which was listed among the "dead" ones.

UNITED STAND WINS AGAIN

The defeat of the general sales tax in Congress was a distinct victory for the farm organizations of the country. Perhaps fortune favored us when the big financial interests started their move to balance the budget by imposing a still further burden on the ranks of those who are least able to bear the cost of Federal Government because of the fact that they are paying the cost of local and state government almost entirely, and further because their net revenue has been badly decreased or destroyed during the past few years. Had it been found necessary to make up a deficit a few years ago when prosperity was not ignoring entirely the efforts of farmers and small business men, victory for us would have been more difficult. But now that, as indicated in federal agricultural reports, farmers have been consistently losing money and rural banks and business men are going broke, the "malefactors of great wealth" into whose hands most of the wealth of the nation has drifted during the past decade, found it a little more difficult to saddle still more burden onto the burden bearers.

Even so, it was a real fight to defeat the sales tax. Those who favored it fought stubbornly and are not entirely whipped yet. They first resorted to a "manufactured" tax just as though that would not be either passed on to the consumer or back to the producer. Foreseeing defeat in that, they exempted foodstuffs, clothing and patent medicines, etc. This proposal sounded good, but we recognized in it an entering wedge that was designed to open the way for the sales tax idea that has been for the past ten years advocated by the American Taxpayers (Tax Dodgers) League.

As the bill finally passed the House, it does contain some unfortunate provisions (increased postal rates, tax on autos, trucks, etc.), but disposes in a general way of a permanent sales tax. It increases the income tax to as high as 45 per cent, lowers exemp-

tions and increases inheritance tax rates to as high as 60 per cent, places a tax on oil importations, etc. It is not entirely satisfactory to agricultural interests, but probably is as nearly so as could be expected.

Our Kansas congressmen all opposed the general sales tax. Congressmen Lamberton and Guyer opposed the manufacturers' tax, but the rest of the delegation were favorable to it.

The farm organization representatives in Washington have made a valiant fight for justice in this matter of balancing the budget. They are entitled to the best support we can possibly give them.—The Bureau Farmer.

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By John Frost

Blue Rapids, Kansas

Number 34

THE IMPOSSIBILITY (?) OF LOWERING TAXES

In 1930 there were 168 cities in Kansas that had total tax levies of over 4 per cent. Instead of being ashamed of these outrageous tax levies, which, by their strategems had been placed on the taxpayers, the tax boosters are boldly insisting that our schools and cities will be wrecked by the Woodring Amendment, limiting total tax levies in the country to 1½ per cent and in the cities to 2 per cent. Let's see.

1. Present bonded and other indebtedness, saddled on to the taxpayers by the extravagances of the tax boosters, is exempt from the limitation of the Woodring Amendment, which would bring the tax levy down to, say, 3½ per cent. And future indebtedness would be held in check.

2. All tax authorities agree that business properties in cities are greatly undervalued, and in normal times all property is undervalued. Bringing the assessment up to 100 per cent valuation would wipe out at least another ½ per cent, bringing the total level down to 3 per cent.

3. Taxes have gone up far too high, and one of the objects of this amendment is to bring them down to reason and present conditions. The U. S. Labor Bureau Index of Wholesale Prices (based on prices of 784 commodities) puts our present price level at 27 per cent below the price level of 1910-14. Our total taxes then averaged \$28,000,000 in comparison with \$94,000,000 in 1930. The farmers' prices are down to 61 per cent of pre-war prices, while thousands of salaries are up to or above pre-war time prices. Labor prices are down and millions are unemployed. Government must do as does business—cut every possible expense and reduce prices and halt expensive improvements. A one-third cut in taxes would reduce the 3 per cent tax levy down to 2 per cent, which ought to be the maximum levy, as allowed by the Woodring Amendment.

4. The Woodring Amendment allows any emergency tax levy for 2 years that total money of the voters will sanction. The tax boosters scout this provision, for they well know that the taxpayers would never have sanctioned the high levies they heaped the tax levying bodies into enacting.

5. The tax limitation in the Woodring Amendment is on property only. There is no limit on tax levies on income. A big argument for this limitation is that, if the tax boosters must have more tax money, then they will get it by a levy on income, that is, by an income tax. The intangible wealth of the state, estimated by the Tax Code Commission (Report, Pg. 12) at one half of the total wealth of the state, paid in 1931 only a trifle out of the total. Even the tangible property paid 99 per cent of the total tax (Report of State Budget Director Graber). Real estate in country and city has for many years largely borne this unjust tax burden. The income tax will take the burden off real estate and give relief. The tax boosters, in the main, are the fellows after the jobs, the contractors, the large salaries, the profits from the sale of materials to the public, and the owners of intangible wealth that pay little or no tax. A substantial income tax will levy heavily and justly on the tax boosters, and cure them of some of their extravagances.

"THE TIME IS NOW"

"Unless farmers continue to rally to the support of cooperative marketing by signing up in their local marketing associations," says the Idaho Farmer, "the enemies of cooperation are ready to seize this opportunity for destructive intents."

"Private commercial interests, alarmed at the steady growth of co-operative marketing, are banding together to destroy the Federal Farm Board and cripple all cooperative efforts." "If ever farmers were given an opportunity to improve their marketing system, that time is now. But this opportunity must be made full use of or the old system of private marketing will come back determined to make up all the profits it has lost."

MEMBERSHIP THE MAIN THING

Theories about cooperatives have been, on occasion, tinged by knowledge of the practices of so-called successful corporations. There are similarities, of course. Management, expert in the markets and commodities to be dealt with, is vital in either case. In Kansas, we are fortunate in having the right kind of men in the positions of managers of our various state-wide Farmers Union marketing and business institutions.

Granting management is vital—maybe the most vital—the next requirement of a cooperative is membership. In a corporation it is money and the corporation machinery is set up, largely with that view. But the cooperative must have members, and in the nature of things it will be set up where the membership is available and awaiting the machinery for cooperative marketing. Note what the Florida Farmer says editorially on this point: "If farmers would strip the fundamentals behind cooperative market-

WARD RECOVERING SLOWLY

Readers of the Kansas Union Farmer will be interested and sorry to learn that Cal Ward, state pres. of the Kansas Farmers Union, is still in bed at his home with a stubborn case of inflammatory rheumatism. The trouble is located in his right knee. Otherwise, he is in no distress. While his progress toward recovery is slow, his condition is showing improvement; and it is sincerely hoped by his thousands of friends that his complete recovery will come in a short time.

ing to the bone and examine the reasons therefor, organizations like the Florida Citrus Exchange, the Florida Poultry Cooperative and the other large marketing organizations of Florida would be receiving 75 per cent support instead of the 45 per cent now given them. . . and they would be correspondingly more successful."

A CORRECTION

A story relating to the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Assn. and the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc., appeared in the Kansas Union Farmer last week, clipped from The Co-Operator. This paper's attention has been called to the fact that the last paragraph of that story conveyed the wrong impression, and we hasten to correct that impression.

The paragraph referred to said: "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 substantial returns, it should be pointed out, are returns or savings that are accruing with the regional sales agency, which will revert back to the member associations in time, and in some form or other. Of course, later on, as the finances of the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, incorporated, are increased and their condition permits, they will no doubt turn over a portion of the savings to the member associations in cash or its equivalent. The savings being accredited to the Kansas Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Assn., since it is at present furnishing the largest agency units for the region, for the agency to handle, will be correspondingly large.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

SHIPS GETS SOMETHING OFF HIS CHEST THIS WEEK

Belleville, Kansas, 5-8-32

Dear Cooperators: As 1932 moves along, one is decidedly bold in a great Cooperative owned and controlled marketing program. Organizations that are paying dividends are working hand in hand from coast to coast and from lakes to gulfs. A few well managed industrial institutions are going along in spite of the depression. This is conclusive proof that the same program applied to the farming industry would pay.

Note Hoover got 'em told. Teddy would have had that job done long ago. I sometimes wonder if we do not focus too much attention on Washington to the cities to small tracts of land where they may help to feed themselves. Typical of the witnesses was a Philadelphia Episcopal minister who is doing a great work in placing his unemployed on the thousands of acres of idle land surrounding the city.

One of the forward looking problems of charity is how the unemployed are going to be fed next winter. The largest cities are becoming distressed over the outlook of raising sufficient funds.

"WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING"

By Representative James G. Strong. The so-called Economy Bill, brought out by the Democratic leadership in control of the House in opposition to the President's plan, has passed the House. The Kansas delegation voted for all economies with some differences as to at what point in the wage scale reductions should begin. As the bill passed, Section I reduced by 11 per cent the salaries of all Government employees receiving over \$2500 per year, including members of Congress and heads of Departments and various Government Boards and Commissions.

The Democratic members refused to follow their own Committee, with the result that various proposed reductions were stricken from the bill which brought the main content upon the President's plan proposed as an amendment to Section I of the bill by Congressman Ramseyer of Iowa, which would have further reduced expenses by seventy-four million dollars.

On this vote Ayres, Guyer, Hoch, Hope, McGugin, Sparks and myself voted yes, Lamberton voting nay.

The Ways and Means Committee, after exhaustive hearings for several weeks on the bill to pay the Compensation Certificates to the service men due in 1945, by either the issuance of paper money or bonds, decided against the proposition; although I think practically every member of Congress would vote to pay the same if the Government was in a position to do so.

The bill granting a pension to the widows and orphans of the World War veterans passed the House by a vote of 318 to 16. Every member of the Kansas delegation voted for it.

get our just share of the National income. Sorry to learn of Mr. Ward's illness and while he has accepted the opportunity of being a U. S. senator, I would have supported him while he hesitated, yet I feel he made a wise choice by remaining in the cooperative movement. To tell the truth, friends, now that I am not employed by the state organization, I can speak my mind: I think Mr. Ward is the logical man from this section of the U. S. A. to represent the farmers on the Farm Board. Now it's off my chest. The right kind of men in the right place—that's my argument. Had a real meeting at Island Local Friday night, April 29—new member added.

Let's Cooperate Cooperatively, J. E. Shippis

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, Death has entered our community and taken from us our beloved Brother, Harry A. Kunkle, a true and loyal member of the Farmers Union, and in so doing has taken from the home a devoted husband.

Therefore, Be it Resolved that we the members of Ellsworth Local No. 2099 of the Farmers Educational & Co-operative Union of America extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife in this time of her great sorrow.

Be it further Resolved that a copy of the resolution be sent to the bereaved wife, a copy to the official state paper for publication, and a copy be made part of the records of our local.

Brad Hooper, Ernest Palmquist, W. E. Woods, Committee.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

By Congressman W. P. Lamberton

Tonight on the east plaza of the capitol will be reenacted the first inaugural reception and ball as a part of the bicentennial celebration.

The writer spent an enjoyable hour in the gallery yesterday with Justice John Dawson of the Kansas Supreme Court. He was the private secretary of Gov. Stubbs at the time of my first legislative session in 1909.

Ralph Snyder writes me, "The money we have now is dishonest money, in fact the debtor must pay, in many cases, with effort and products that cost him from two to three times as much as it did when the debt was contracted."

The President's message was read the last thing Thursday evening. All day Friday we had political speeches back and forth across the center aisle. Another one of those silly, disgusting days!

The members appreciated the flaying of the lobbyists when President Hoover said, "it is an issue between the people and the locust swarm of lobbyists who haunt the halls of congress."

Judge Summels of Texas, chairman of the judiciary committee always commands splendid attention when he speaks. He stresses the restoration of farm prices as the greatest need. He says the farmers are the roots to the tree of national prosperity.

Before our labor committee for several days has been a most interesting and pathetic hearing upon what is known as the Black Bill which provides for some federal help to remove families from the cities to small tracts of land where they may help to feed themselves. Typical of the witnesses was a Philadelphia Episcopal minister who is doing a great work in placing his unemployed on the thousands of acres of idle land surrounding the city.

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"I made 10c extra a hundred by using my telephone"

A TRUCK FARMER in New Jersey keeps one jump ahead of the truck buyers by telephoning Newark for market reports. Thus when they come around to bargain for his produce, he is prepared to insist on the top price. On his green corn, for instance, he often makes from 10 to 25 cents a hundred extra on a thousand ear load because he uses his telephone regularly to keep up with the market.

His neighbors, truck farmers like himself, find it pays to keep in touch with the home market every day by telephone. One of them recalls how last fall he made fifty extra dollars on a potato deal for the simple reason that he had informed himself by telephone on the price of that day.

Many are the uses of the telephone in putting you in touch with the world and its people. Because of it, you may be guided in a business venture or receive glad tidings from distant friends and relatives. Of all things purchased, there's none that gives so much for so little as the telephone.

A BELL SYSTEM ADVERTISEMENT

national prosperity, on which higher commodity prices depend.

The Goldsborough Bill, directing that the powers already granted the Federal Reserve system by Congress shall be used for the Stabilization of the Purchasing Power of the Dollar (that I have been advocating for six years) passed the House by a vote of 283 to 59. The big bankers who profit by unstable money oppose it and will try to defeat it in the Senate or influence the President to veto it.

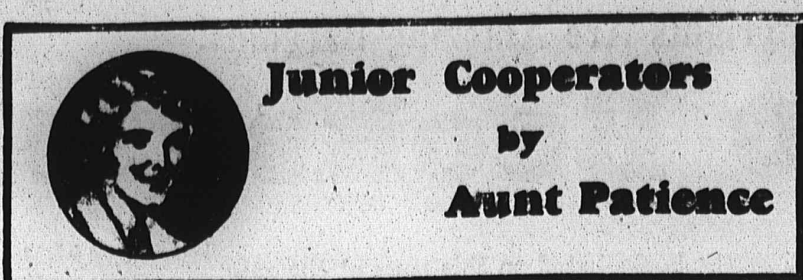
A disc 11 inches in diameter was planned flat to within one five-millionth of an inch. In other words, if it were enlarged to a diameter of 1,000 miles, the surface would not differ from a true plane by more than one inch. It was produced from quartz by the United States bureau of standards.

The depositors of the bank at Sabetha, Kansas, are this week receiving dividend checks by reason of the loan to the receiver from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a list of representative sales of live stock handled during the week of May 2 to May 6 by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City:

	Weight	Price
bert Stake, Pawnee Co., Nebr., 37 steers	1405	\$
e Selanders, Anderson Co., Kans., 23 steers	1368	
D. Lockhart, Osborne Co., Kans., 23 steers	1168	
as. McNece, Geary Co., Kans., 34 steers	968	
H. Wherry, Pawnee Co., Nebr., 17 steers	1190	
omer Terpening, Trego Co., Kans., 26 steers	1114	
R. Shumate, Wabunsee Co., Kans., 11 steers	880	
s. B. Devane, Dickinson Co., Kans., 31 steers and heifers	665	
O. Olson, Brown Co., Kans., 19 yearlings	774	
m. Mohringer, Nemaha Co., Kans., 14 steers	1160	
Ernest Shaw, Phillips Co., Kans., 12 steers	982	
avid Dahsten, McPherson Co., Kans., 24 steers	1141	
J. Honeywell, Garfield Co., Okla., 17 steers and heifers	766	
ss A. Scott, Nowaday Co., Mo., 11 yearlings	733	
R. Shumate, Wabunsee Co., Kans., 9 heifers	684	
alter B. Harding, Jackson Co., Mo., 11 steers	663	
F. Markley, Labette Co., Kans., 24 steers	1092	
eo. Buchanan, Leavenworth, Kans., 20 steers	740	
R. Lomax, Furnas Co., Nebr., 30 steers and heifers	724	
Ross A. Scott, Nowaday Co., Mo., 11 heifers	678	
ason & Vahle, Phillips Co., Kans., 12 yearlings	618	
eo. M. Viar, Morris Co., Kans., 21 steers and heifers	758	
Jas. Pogue, Ottawa Co., Kans., 15 steers	950	
Ed. Oberhelman, Riley Co., Kans., 26 steers	903	
H. S. Britschge, Riley Co., Kans., 15 steers and heifers	716	
Ernest Shaw, Phillips Co., Kans., 9 heifers	900	
mes S. A., Cloud Co., Kans., 18 steers	818	
arold Koehler, Osborne Co., Kans., 12 steers and heifers	682	
Ed. Oberhelman, Riley Co., Kans., 20 steers	848	
B. C. Burcham, Linn Co., Kans., 10 steers	614	
Ed Oberhelman, Riley Co., Kans., 29 steers	814	
labor Edmonds, Jefferson Co., Kans., 29 hogs	202	
H. Houghton, Mitchell Co., Kans., 38 hogs	187	
Alma F. U., Wabunsee Co., Kans., 75 hogs	207	
Carl Askund, Osage Co., Kans., 18 hogs	215	
J. S. Hannah, Lafayette Co., Mo., 23 hogs	217	
John Sanders, Lafayette Co., Mo., 29 hogs	231	
Geo. Lockwood, Neosho Co., Kans., 32 hogs	210	
Edgar Finley, Osage Co., Kans., 28 hogs	171	
Edd Peterson, Dickinson Co., Kans., 24 hogs	215	
Geo. W. Whitehair, Dickinson Co., Kans., 82 hogs	220	
W. T. Renyon, Rooks Co., Kans., 21 hogs	221	
G. O. Walker, Labette Co., Kans., 21 hogs	200	
E. V. Roberts, Norton Co., Kans., 47 hogs	221	
Farmers Co-op. Mar. A., Thayer Co., Nebr., 39 hogs	240	
Elmer Fredricks, Labette Co., Kans., 49 hogs	152	
W. D. Archard, Riley Co., Kans., 41 hogs	188	
mes S. A., Cloud Co., Kans., 79 hogs	207	
Farmers U. C. A., Furnas Co., Nebr., 27 hogs	228	
Vern Whaling, Osborne Co., Kans., 80 hogs	203	
Frankfort F. U. S. A., Marshall Co., Kans., 37 hogs	208	
ase Co., Co-op., Chase Co., Kans., 48 hogs	212	
owns-Cawker S. A., Osborne Co., Kans., 48 hogs	198	
Farmers Co-op. Elev., Jefferson Co., Nebr., 48 hogs	268	
harlie Miller, Geary Co., Kans., 49 hogs	199	
M. Giger, Chase Co., Kans., 26 hogs	192	
A. Schutte, Lafayette Co., Mo., 21 hogs	270	



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.

Collyer, Kans.

Dear Aunt Patience:

My name is Selentina Schek. My birthday is October 17. I have one sister and three brothers. I have a pet dog. His name is Fuch—yours truly—Selentina Schek.

Dear Selentina: You could adopt Marjory Henry, Rolan, Kansas, for your twin—her birthday is October 25th. I'll send your pin and book soon—please write again—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kans., March 7, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

While I have just a few minutes time, I will let you know that I am well and hope you are the same. I would like to join your club too, so please send me your pin and book. I will send in every lesson. My father belongs to the Farmers Union. I am 10 years old and am in the fourth grade. I like to go to school, so good-bye. Answer soon—Bernadette Rome.

Morland, Kans., March 7, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. My sister joined it and I thought it would be a good thing to do. Please send me your nice pin and book. I will send every lesson. I am 11 years old and in the 5th grade. Have I a twin? My father belongs to the Farmers Union. I must close. Answer soon—Frances Rome.

Dear Bernadette and Frances: We're all very glad that you are joining our club but you both forgot to tell me your birthday dates. Please let me know when they are. I can help you find your twin. I'll send your books and pins very soon. And write again soon—Aunt Patience.

Clyde, Kans., March 6, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 6 years old and in the first grade. My teacher's name is Raymond Olson. I like to go to school. We have 25 pupils in school. My father is a strong Farmers Union member and booster. My birthday is May 29th. Have I a twin? Please send me a book and pin. I will try to answer the lessons. Your nephew—Bedford Magnus.

Dear Bedford: I'm so glad that you're joining the club and I'll send your book and pin this week. You'll try to help me. Please write to me again—Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kans., March 4, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am just dropping a few lines to let you know that I am still well. I hope you are the same. I received my note book and pin. They are very nice. I thank you very much for it. We are having examinations today. I wish I had not to take them. I found my twins. Their names are William Quam, Scott City, Kansas; the other is Delores Haferman. My birthday is also February 25. I am glad that I found my twin. I must close for my letter is getting long. Yours truly—Philip Dunning.

Dear Philip: I'm very glad that you liked the notebook and pin. How did you get along with the examinations? My, you're lucky—to find two twins. I mean, I hope you'll all write each other often—Aunt Patience.



7533. Ladies' Dress. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. Price 15c.

7010. Girls' Dress. Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make Dress with sleeves and small collar will require 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for an 8 year size. Color and cuffs of contrasting material requires 1/4 yard. For Dress with cape collar and without sleeves 2 1/2 yards will be required. Price 15c.

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.

Morland, Kans., March 5, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? Hope fine. How do you like this weather? I don't like it very much. I decided to join your club. Please send me a red book and pin. I go to St. Anthony's school. It is a standard school. My teacher's name is Sister M. Callista. I have a brother and five sisters—three of them joined the club. I got my little brother to join. His name is Andrew. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. Will I get a star? We have a nice school room and a nice school. We also have a class song. The name of it is Love, Labor, Laugh. Most of my friends joined, so I thought I would write. My birthday is October 4. I am 13 years old and in the 7th grade. We had examinations today. They seemed to be very easy. Send my book as soon as this letter gets into your hands. I have to quit, my letter is getting too long. Your friend—Frank Riedel.

Dear Frank: I like the weather we're having now—but I didn't at the time you wrote your letter. I'll send your book and pin soon and I'll try to send a red book. Yes, of course, you'll get a star for asking Andrew to join. And please write me your twin is I always like to know—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kans., March 5, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 7 years old and in the 2nd grade. I like to go to school. My teacher is Mr. Christopher. My birthday is March 31st. Have I a twin? Put list of members in the paper who have joined the club already. Your niece—Andrew Riedel.

Dear Andrew: We're all so glad that you're joining our club and I'll try to find a twin for you. We're going to have the Membership List soon, my. It's getting to be a pretty long one—Aunt Patience.

Montrose, Kans., March 3, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have been reading the Farmers Union paper. I have found my twin. Her name is Helen Appel. I go to school with her. I am in the same class. I received my book and pin today. I thank you for it. I think it is pretty good. Why don't you have your picture put in the paper. My sister is not at home or I would have her write. My dad is a member of the Farmers Union. I take lessons on a cornet. I guess my letter is getting too long. Yours truly—Fred Montrose.

Dear Fred: No, your letter wasn't getting too long and I was glad to hear from you. Congratulations on finding your twin—I hope you'll find another one, also, who doesn't live close to you. I'm so glad that you liked the book and pin. The reason I've not had my picture in the paper until now, is that I don't have one. But I'm going to try to get one soon—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kans., March 10, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

While I have a few minutes time I will write you a letter. I want a green book and pin. I am ten years old and in the fifth grade. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Mrs. William Burness and I like him fine. Yours truly—Clifford Culbertson.

Dear Clifford: I'm glad that you're joining our club and I'll help you look for a twin—you must look for one, too. Your book and pin will be sent very soon—please write and tell me how you like them—Aunt Patience.

Erie, Kansas, March 31, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine. I hope you are the same. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is February 22. Have I a twin? For pets I have a pony named June, a dog named Ted and a cat named Snowball. I go to Excelsior school. My teacher's name is Mr. William Burness and I like him fine. Yours truly—Clifford Culbertson.

Dear Clifford: I'm glad that you're joining our club and I'll help you look for a twin—you must look for one, too. Your book and pin will be sent very soon—please write and tell me how you like them—Aunt Patience.

Ellis, Kans., Feb. 30, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am in the third grade. I am 9 years old and my birthday is July 15. Hope I will find my twin soon. Send my book and pin soon. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I'll close. Your member—Norbert Neuburger.

Dear Norbert: We are very glad that you are joining our club and your book and pin will be sent very soon. Please let us know how you like them and watch the paper for our twin—Aunt Patience.

Ellis, Kans., Feb. 24, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am in the second grade. I am 7 years old. I am small for my age. My birthday is on September 29. Please send me my book and pin. I guess I will close—Your nephew—Arnold Neuburger.

Dear Arnold: I'm sorry to hear that you have the measles, and badly. We've been having an epidemic of measles here, too. They're not very much fun, are they? The weather is lovely here now. What a picture it is that you want me to put in the paper—Aunt Patience.

ident of the Union. Please send me a book and pin. I will try to answer every letter in the paper. I will close. Your friend, Arthur Neuburger.

Ellis, Kans., Feb. 30, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I will write you a few lines to let you know I am in this world. I am 13 years old. My birthday is August 20. Help me find my twin. Send my book and pin soon. Your member—Ed Neuburger.

Dear Arnold, Arthur and Ed: We are glad to have you three boys as new members of our club. I will send your books and pins very soon. I'm afraid that Arthur will have a pretty busy time if he answers every letter in the paper—or, do you mean, Arthur, every letter which I write to you in the paper? Please write to me again—Aunt Patience.

Ellis, Kansas, Feb. 27, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have been reading the "Junior Page" for about a year and I have decided to join. My dad is a member of the Farmers Union.

We have just lived on our farm a little over a year. My dad had the Ellis Bakery for about ten years, but had to sell out because he was sickly. I'm not a bit sorry because it is kept on a farm.

I was in Salina a couple of years ago for we came down to get my sister, who went to Marymount Academy, and had I known about you, I would have looked you up.

At last the roads are good here in Ellis. They sure were bum. We could not go any place, but still it looks like rain.

Aunt Patience, I asked my four brothers to join, so I got four stars don't I? I was also sent in all lessons and look over to have for my twin. There aren't very many birthdays in November. Please send me a book and pin.

I think you are about twenty-five years old. Am I right? And I also am one year older than you. I like you to put your picture in the paper.

Here is my age. I was fifteen years old on the 3rd of November. When is your birthday?

Is it all right if we write the lessons on ordinary paper and use the notebook more for a scrapbook of our club. (This is my idea.)

I guess I will close for I am getting tired. It looks like it doesn't—it and making all kinds of blunders. I remain, Your Junior—Dorothy Neuburger.

Dear Dorothy: I think it is wonderful to be able to live on a farm, too. I wish you had known about me when you came to Salina several years ago—Marymount is a marvelous school, isn't it? Yes, you'll have four stars for your brothers—I'd like to congratulate you on winning so many at one time. You're almost right about my age—what made you guess twenty-five? My birthday is October 23rd. Yes, I think that is an excellent idea about your notebook and I'm sorry you became tired, for your letter was very interesting. Please write again—Aunt Patience.

Stutley, Kans., March 4, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I received the nice book and pin. I say thank you for the book and pin. Please send me for my first lesson. I am writing examinations March 3rd and 4th. My pet is a spotted dog, and his name is Fido, because he can chase the cows. Yours truly—Simon Brumgard.

Dear Simon: The lessons are published in the paper and we try to have one each month. I'm glad you liked the book and pin—how did you get along with the examinations?—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kans., March 4, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I like to read the letters in the paper. I have decided to join the club. I told my sister to join too. I am nine years old and in the 4th grade. My birthday is July 26. Please help me find my twin—Your friend—John Ingenthron.

Dear John: I'm glad you're joining the club and I hope you'll like being a member. Is your sister going to join? I'll help you look for your twin and you must watch the paper, too. Please write soon—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kans., March 4, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am in the second grade. I am seven years old. My birthday is on June 19th. I read the Kansas Union Farmer. Have I a twin? Please send me a pin and book. I thank you in advance—Goodbye—Katherine Hoffman.

Morland, Kans., March 4, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am in the fifth grade. I am eleven years old. My birthday is on November 24. I read the Kansas Union Farmer. Have I a twin? Please send me a pin and book. I thank you in advance—Goodbye—Margaret Hoffman.

Dear Katherine and Margaret: We're so glad to have you as new members of our club and I'll try to find your twins soon. Your books and pins will be sent soon—write again—Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kans., March 4, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine and hoping you are the same. I have something to tell you. I had the measles and bad too. I was in bed one week. I will not get to go to school for about one week. How is the weather? The weather is just fine here and I hope it is fine in Salina. My sisters and brothers would like to join the club, but they are too old. I got ten valentines. My birthday will be soon, it will be March 12—Your friend—Rosemary Mauritz.

P. S.—Put the picture in the paper once more.

Dear Rosemary: I'm sorry to hear that you have the measles, and badly. We've been having an epidemic of measles here, too. They're not very much fun, are they? The weather is lovely here now. What a picture it is that you want me to put in the paper—Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kans., March 4, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am a boy and in the fifth grade. My birthday is August 7 and I am 11 years old. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. He is the president of the Union. Please send me a book and pin. I will try to answer every letter in the paper. I will close. Your friend, Arthur Neuburger.

Grainfield, Kansas.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am O. K. and hope you are the same. I have light brown hair and brown eyes. I have just gone to school, but I don't get to till Rosemary gets to. I got ten valentines. I have not found my twin. Please help me find one. How did you like the valentine. I have a bad cold—Your nephew—Steven Mauritz.

P. S.—put the picture in the paper please.

Dear Steven: I was so very, very glad to receive the Valentine you sent—you don't know how much I appreciate your and Rosemary's thinking of me. And I'll be glad to try to help you to find a twin—Aunt Patience.

Courtland, Kans., March 3, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have been going to write for sometime. I certainly enjoy reading the letters from the Junior Cooperators. May I join your club? I am 12 years old. My birthday is November 2. My height is 4 feet and nine inches. I weigh about 93 pounds. I have medium brown hair, and dark gray eyes. I am the baby of the family. I have one nephew. Will you help me find my twin. For pets I have one dog. Her name is Dot.

My best amusement is to play baseball. I like to play the piano. My brother and I play tennis.

I have been waiting for the lesson. I must miss one once in a while. Will you send me a book and pin? I see every other member asked about them. I am not very good at writing letters.

I forgot to tell you that I am in the seventh grade. I go to town school, and there is a bus that comes to our place every morning and takes us to school. Your loving niece—Velma Walker.

P. S.—My father belongs to the Farmers Union organization.

Dear Velma: We'll be glad to have you join our club. Our last lesson was the George Washington Essay contest—We'll have a May lesson this month. I'll send your book and pin this week and I think you're a very good letter writer. I'll be expecting a letter from you soon—Aunt Patience.

Blue Mound, Kans., Mar. 26, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am all right. I hope that you are the same. I think the weather is fine. I have a pet cat. Her name is Spot. My teacher's name is Eva Demott. I am in the fifth grade and I am 11 years old. Please send me a book and pin.

Yours truly,
Joe Brown.

Dear Joe: We are glad you're joining our club and your book and pin will be sent soon. Watch for our next lesson—Aunt Patience.

Blue Mound, Kans.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I have been reading the letters in the paper and I would like to join your club. I am 10 years old and in the 5th grade. Please send me a book and pin.

Yours truly,
Kenneth Holeman.

P. S. My mother wrote this for me.

Dear Kenneth: I'm glad that you've decided to join the club and I'll send your book and pin very soon. Please tell me the date of your birthday, so that I can help you find your twin—Aunt Patience.

Conway, Kans., Mar. 23, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am 13 years old and in the sixth grade. I have a pet cat and three brothers. I go to Castle Hill school. Please send me a book and pin.

Yours truly,
La Verda Alger.

P. S. I will keep up with my lessons.

Dear La Verda: I'll send your book and pin this week—you forgot to tell me your birthday date, too. And we'll have a lesson soon—Aunt Patience.

McCracken, Kans., Mar. 24, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

Please send me a book and pin. My papa is in the Farmers Union. I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. My birthday is on February 12. So this is all for this time.

Yours truly,
Eugene Werth.

Care of Jacob Randa.

Dear Eugene: I was glad to get your letter and I'll send your book and pin. One—and the most important one—of our Club duties, is to study the lessons which are published on the Junior page, you know. Please write again—Aunt Patience.

Conway, Kans., March 23, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine. Is it too late for my lesson to be entered in the contest? I sure hope it isn't. Well, what have you been doing lately? My birthday is August 26 and I am eleven years old and am in the sixth grade.

I sure wish I could find my twin. If I don't have a twin, I will gladly take anyone for my pen pal.

Your niece,
Mary Katherine Wickstrom

Dear Mary Katherine: No, your essay was received in time for entry in the contest. Until you find your twin, why don't you write one of our new members or, choose one of our "old" ones, whose letters interest you?—Aunt Patience.

Courtland, Kans., Mar. 23, 1932

Dearest Aunt Patience:

I received my book and pin the 19th of this month. I think they are very nice. I wore my pin to school. All of the girls saw it. One girl asked me if she could join. I asked her if her father belonged to the Farmers Union. She said he did. He runs the Farmers Union Creamery. But they don't take the paper. Could she join? And would I get a star for getting her to join? Her birthday is Nov. 20. I am only 18 days older than she is. We used to weigh the same when we were little, but now she is taller and heavier. Could she be my twin if I

don't find any one else? We chum together quite a bit.

I think the March lesson is easy. It took me two evenings to get it. My essay is in this envelope, so don't miss it. Will you put who gets the prizes in the paper?

I remain,
Velma Walker.

P. S. I am 12 years old.

Dear Velma: I'm so glad that you liked your book and pin and that your friend did, too. If her father belongs to the Farmers' Union, he should receive the paper, as every member St. Patrick's day and brought us a treat of popcorn, candy and cookies. We surprised them with a Mother's Day program. We surely had a good time. We also gave them a picture which we made at school and our teacher gave each mother a card. It surely has been nice weather lately. We play ball every day at school. My birthday is February 27th. I am fourteen years old. I haven't written to you since my birthday.

Your niece,
Irene Scheller.

Dear Irene: Yes, I thought the subject of our essay contest was very interesting and I'm glad that you liked it. You must have had a lot of fun on St. Patrick's Day—I wish I could have seen your program. Have you found your twin?—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kans., Mar. 23, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I like to go to school. I am in the second grade. My birthday is May 1. I am 8 years old. Have I a twin? Please send me a book and a pin. I have three brothers. One brother in the seventh grade and one in the fourth grade and one in the first grade.

Yours truly,
Darwin Riedel.

Care of Joe P. Riedel.

Morland, Kans., Mar. 23, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I like to go to school. I am in the first grade. My birthday is August 30. I am 6 years old. Have I a twin? Please send me a book and pin. I have two brothers and one sister. One brother is in the seventh grade and the other one in the fourth grade.

Yours truly,
Eugene Riedel.

Care of Joe P. Riedel.

Morland, Kans., Mar. 23, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I like to go to school. I am in the fourth grade. My birthday is November 7. I am 10 years old. Have I a twin? Please send me a book and pin. I have two brothers and one sister. One brother is in the first grade and another in the seventh grade.

Yours truly,
Richard Riedel.

Care of Joe P. Riedel.

Morland, Kans., Mar. 23, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I like to go to school. I am in the seventh grade. My birthday is August 31. I am 11 years old. Have I a twin? Please send me a book and pin. I have two brothers and one sister. One brother is in the fourth grade and the other one is in the first grade.

Yours truly,
Richard Riedel.

Care of Joe P. Riedel.

Morland, Kans., Mar. 23, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I like to go to school. I am in the fourth grade. My birthday is November 7. I am 10 years old. Have I a twin? Please send me a book and pin. I have two brothers and one sister. One brother is in the first grade and another in the seventh grade.

Yours truly,
Richard Riedel.

Care of Joe P. Riedel.

Morland, Kans., Mar. 23, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I like to go to school. I am in the fourth grade. My birthday is November 7. I am 10 years

FARM PRODUCTS SHOW
WIDE PRICE VARIATIONS

The current farm products price report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reveals some striking variations and anomalies as between areas. In some States, average prices are so low as to resemble the price list for the year 1932 instead of one to day.

The farm price of eggs, for example, ranges from an average of 7 cents a dozen in Texas to an average of 22.8 cents a dozen in Massachusetts. The average for the United States is 10.2 cents a dozen. The farm price of butter ranges from a low of 17 cents a pound in Tennessee to a high of 28 cents a pound in Maine. The average for the United States is 21.9 cents a pound.

Chickens can be bought for as low as 9 cents a pound in North Dakota; the highest average farm price was reported at 20.5 cents a pound in Rhode Island and Connecticut. The average for the United States is 12.6 cents a pound. The farm price of apples ranges from 55 cents a bushel on farms in West Virginia to a high of \$1.75 a bushel in Arizona.

The average price of mules is only \$34 on farms in Montana but New York leads in high-priced mules at an average of \$125 a head. Pennsylvania also ranks high in mule values, the average farm price there being \$112 per mule. A horse is not worth as much as a mule in Montana where average price on farms is \$31, but in New York horses rank high with a farm price of \$114. Horses are being sold in Texas at only \$32 a head in Texas, but \$111 in Pennsylvania. The low price for cows is an average of \$25 in Alabama, and the high price of \$85 in New Jersey.

The farm price of lambs ranges from an average of 4.2 cents a pound in Texas and Montana to 7 cents a pound on farms in Maryland; sheep range from 2.1 cents a pound on the farms in Wisconsin to 4.7 cents in Louisiana; veal calves from 3.9 cents a pound in Alabama and Missouri to 8.4 cents in Connecticut; beef cattle from 2.6 cents a pound in Mississippi to 5.5 cents in Connecticut; and hogs 2.9 cents a pound in North Dakota to 6 cents a pound in Rhode Island.

Wheat ranges from an average of 35 cents a bushel on farms in Oklahoma to 84 cents a bushel in Georgia; corn from 23 cents a bushel in Indiana, Illinois and Oklahoma to 46 cents a bushel in Utah. The price of potatoes on farms ranges from 25 cents a bushel for old potatoes in Maine to \$1.16 a bushel for new crop stock in South Carolina, and of sweetpotatoes from 40 cents a bushel in Delaware to \$1.10 in West Virginia.

Cotton is the only commodity that shows uniformity in price as between States, the range being from 5 cents a pound on the average in Missouri to 6.2 cents in New Mexico, with a United States average of 5.7 cents.

FARM EXPORTS SHOW
RECORD LOW VALUES

The farm value of American agricultural exports in the fiscal year 1930-31 was the smallest in more than a decade, \$696,000,000 as compared with \$1,215,000,000 in the preceding twelve months covering the crop year 1929-30, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural exports last year represented 74 per cent of the gross income from farm production, as compared with 10.2 per cent the preceding year, and a high figure of 17.4 per cent for the year 1919-20. Out of 28 farm products or groups of products, only 12 showed a smaller percentage of production exported in 1930-31 than in 1929-30, whereas 2 products showed no change, and 9 products showed a higher proportion of the value of all agricultural exports, but of these leading export products cotton was the only commodity which showed a larger percentage of production exported in 1930-31 than in 1929-30. Exports of wheat (including flour) were smaller in 1930-31 than in any of the previous four seasons despite larger than average production and opening inventory.

Exports of cotton, lard, pork and hogs, wheat and flour, and unmanufactured tobacco constitute about 85 per cent of the value of all agricultural exports, but of these leading export products cotton was the only commodity which showed a larger percentage of production exported in 1930-31 than in 1929-30. Exports of wheat (including flour) were smaller in 1930-31 than in any of the previous four seasons despite larger than average production and opening inventory.

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
17	51	1.02	1.63	1.70	2.13
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

"Fairview" Quality Plants—Frost-proof Cabbage—Early Jersey, Charleston, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Golden Acre: 5-65c; 1000-11.02; 5,000-4.00; 10,000-37.50. Bermuda Onions: 500-65c; 1,000-1.00; 6,000-4.50. Tomatoes: Marglobe, Baltimore, Earliana, Stone: 500-85c; 1,000-1.15; 5,000-25.00; 25,000-225.00. Improved Porto Rico Potatoes—from certified seed: 500-85c; 1,000-1.15; 5,000-7.00. F. O. B. Georgia, Kentucky. All plants open field grown, mossed, labeled, true variety named and 100 per cent safe arrival guaranteed or duplicate shipment free. Kentucky Plant Co., Owensboro, Ky.

POSITION WANTED—Bookkeeper or Manager, 10 years experience, lumber, coal, grain, general merchandise. References. Write or wire. W. C. DAVIDSON, Denison, Kans.

"FAIRVIEW" Quality Plants—Frost-proof Cabbage—Early Jersey, Charleston, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Golden Acre: 500-85c; 1,000-1.15; 5,000-7.00. Bermuda Onions: 500-65c; 1,000-1.00; 6,000-4.50. Tomatoes: Marglobe, Baltimore, Earliana, Stone: 500-85c; 1,000-1.15; 5,000-25.00; 25,000-225.00. Improved Porto Rico Potatoes—from certified seed: 500-85c; 1,000-1.15; 5,000-7.00. F. O. B. Georgia, Kentucky. All plants open field grown, mossed, labeled, true variety named and 100 per cent safe arrival guaranteed or duplicate shipment free. Kentucky Plant Co., Owensboro, Ky.

COCCIDIOSIS—Why take chances? Write: Feedola Milling Co., McPherson, Kansas. 6-2p

PEDIGREE O. L. C. pigs—Peterson & Sons, Osage City, Kansas. 6-2p

THE MONEY OF THE EQUITIST, by JUDGE JAMES M. REA of Topeka, Kansas. Price Fifty cents postpaid. A study of money based on a unit of work for work as stored or "banked" in products. Here lies the true price fixer before FREE cooperation can exist—Denmark or elsewhere. Find why. Speaking dates may be arranged.

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

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

GERMAN MILET SEED 60c; cane 50c; yellow sweet clover 12c. WM. LYONS, Haddam, Kans. 5-12p

CERTIFIED A. K. S. Soybeans, \$1 per bu. ARTHUR BROTHERS, Winfield, Kansas. 5-26p

GUERNSEYS—For short time we offer registered heifers, \$50.00 up; males \$30.00 up. We can please you. KISSINGER BROS., Ottawa, Kansas. 5-12p

PURE CANE or Sudan grass seed \$1 hundred, re-cleaned, guaranteed.—CAMERON INDUSTRIES, Omaha, Neb. 5-12p

KENTUCKY NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, Smoking, 7 lbs. \$1.00, mild, medium, strong. Guaranteed. Special offer: Flavoring, pipe free. Brotherhood Tobacco Growers, Box 140K, Mayfield, Ky. 5-12p

Tobacco—Postpaid. Aged in bulk. Good sweet chewing, 10 pounds, \$1.50; smoking, \$1.10. MARVIN STOKER, Dresden, Tenn. 5-26p

FROST PROOF CABBAGE—Each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200 lbs: 300, 1.00; 500, 1.25; 1,000, 2.00. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizebreaker, postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, 1.25; 6,000, \$6.00. Tomato large, well rooted, open field grown. Mossed, labeled with variety name. Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee Earliana, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, 1.00; 500, 1.50; 1,000, 2.50. Pepper mossed 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. 5-19c

TWENTIETH ANNUAL KANSAS
FEEDERS' DAY PROGRAM

Will Be Held in Manhattan, Kansas, Saturday, May 28.

The twentieth annual Kansas "Feeders' Day" will be held at the Kansas State College Saturday, May 28, 1932. It should be of as much interest to the farmer who produces crops, even though he handles no livestock, as it is to the farmer who handles livestock; because of the fact that since the value of all crops of every kind and nature harvested on all the farms of this country, must and do, find a market through livestock, it is apparent that livestock more than all other factors combined determine the total value of farm crops. Even the wheat farmer is more dependent upon livestock as a factor in determining the price of his product than he some-times realizes, for at least 40 per cent of the wheat harvested in this country is marketed through livestock to the form of bran, shorts and the better grades of wheat.

A prosperous livestock industry insures good prices for most farm crops. This being true, one way for grain farmers to increase the price of farm crops is to join hands with livestock producers in their efforts to improve the present livestock situation and keep livestock in a strong price position.

One means of improving the grain price situation is more efficient methods of utilizing these feeds, and that problem is given major consideration by the Animal Husbandry section of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. Some important results along this line will be presented at this year's "Feeders' Day" meeting including the utilization of grass in fattening young cattle for market; and the utilization of wheat in cattle fattening rations. In addition results of a study of the effect of grass on the color of beef will also be discussed.

The results of the past year's experimental activities will be only one major phase of this year's program. In addition a very interesting speaking program has been arranged. These are trying times and everyone must apply his shoulder to the wheel and will discuss ways and means of "digging out." Mr. W. A. Cochel, formerly head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Kansas State College and founder of "Feeders' Day" at the institution, will discuss livestock as a means of utilizing land.

Another valuable feature of this meeting is the opportunity it offers those who attend to visit and exchange ideas with farmers from other sections of the state. Farmers of all kinds—grain farmers and livestock farmers, are invited and urged to attend this meeting because the problems to be discussed are of vital concern to all. The time is Saturday, May 28. The place is Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

C. B. Thowe, president of the Kansas Farmers Union Managerial Association, was in Salina the first of this week completing arrangements for the Managerial Association meeting to be held in this city, May 25 and 26.

It is estimated that two years of normal flow of the Colorado river will be required to fill the Hoover dam reservoir to capacity.

The largest testing machine in the world is at the United States bureau of standards, and has a capacity of 10 million pounds in compression.

In one automobile factory, the raw materials traveled three and one-half miles before they became the finished product. By readjustments, they now travel only about 50 feet.

REX LEAR TELLS HOW CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM IS WORKING (continued from page 1)

cash, refuse to grant credit and these people are forced to go to the banks. Over \$200,000,000 was loaned by such companies in my town, Salina, in the last year. These companies charge an unholly rate of interest. Suppose you need \$100.00; you will sign a note and chattel mortgage for \$118.00 and agree to pay this back in ten months at \$11.80 per month. Figure this and you will see that you are paying at the rate of more than 42 per cent interest.

You may not agree with me as to the cause of our economical condition but you will agree as to what the result will be if conditions do not change. The result will be a change of ownership; a small group of international bankers will have title to the entire property of this nation. Thousands of real estate owners have already lost title. More thousands are on the way; over \$2,000,000 of new Real Estate Mortgages were filed in my county last year. People have been forced to borrow on their Life Insurance until the pol-

icy loans in Legal Reserve Companies now total over three and one half billion dollars. This means these people have lost ownership to that amount of savings.

Need Cooperative System
The crash last week of the two billion dollar Insull Utility group is the largest receivership in U. S. history. Another change in ownership. And there waiting to grab this rich plumb as it fell was this same group of New York bankers.

What is the remedy for this economic condition?

First: The passage of needed legislation, the most important of which is that Congress take back its control of the currency, and loose the strangle hold the bankers have on this nation.

Second: That the capitalistic system be replaced by the cooperative system.

One ray of hope is the fact the cooperative system is fast gaining ground—much faster in some European countries than in our own. The Swedish cooperative Union owns the largest flour mills in Europe. The largest canning factory and the largest printing works in Germany are cooperative industries. In Denmark 13 per cent of the total retail trade is cooperatively handled.

The cooperative population of France totals about nine millions. These facts just quoted are from the New Standard Encyclopedia.

In spite of what you may have heard to the contrary these cooperatives are highly successful. There are over 12,000 cooperative institutions in the United States. Of this vast number there were only eighty failures last year. They were all small ones. There was not a single failure of a large cooperative institution.

The difference between a capitalistic system and a cooperative system is that the first is operated for profit and the latter for service. The profit system develops selfishness, avarice and greed and is exactly what is wrong with our country today.

The cooperative system develops unselfishness and brotherhood of man. It is more stable and gives better service.

The answer to our unsafe eastern controlled capitalistic banks through this agricultural section is the establishment of Credit Unions. There are over a thousand such Credit Unions in the United States and not a failure last year.

These Unions loan only to members. All the money is kept in the local community. Character is the main basis for their loans instead of credit security.

The Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of which I am a representative, is of the cooperative system. The aim is to reduce the cost of insurance by increased dividends, and to give farmers control of their property through their own institution. We hope to build a company that some day will have cooperative resources of such size that it will forever be a bulwark to prevent deflation of agriculture.

Any organization that sets out with a program to correct evils of our present day economic system can expect to be held in bitter contempt by all those who in any way profit by the present order of things.

The Farmers Union was organized for the express purpose of obtaining and preserving the independence and justice that farmers are entitled to. To do this, it is obvious that the organization must perfect a program entirely opposite to that controlled by exploiters and supported by politicians.

In spite of the giant obstacles that have been placed in the pathway of our organization's growth, we have gone steadily on building and perfecting cooperative institutions through which farmers, by patronizing their own institutions, can receive untold benefits.

The last few years has been a trying time for every business institution in the nation. The Farmers Union mightily proud of its many successful activities, and with the loyal support from the membership, together with the cooperation between individuals connected with our different activities, we need not fear for our success in the future.

Truly "the tooth under the harrow know precisely where the tooth point goes."

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