The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION COOPERATION

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FARMERS UNION BOARD MEMBER IS MASTER FARMER

B. E. Winchester, Stafford, Member State F. U. Board, is Recognized by Capper Publication

LARGE CROP ACREAGE

Awards to Ten Master Farmers Made Friday in Connection Achievement Banquet at Manhattan

Among the ten Master Farmers of Kansas, selected in a contest conducted by the Kansas Farmer, a Capper publication of Topeka, Kansas, is B. E. Winchester of Stafford, Kansas. Mr. Winchester is a member of the board of directors of the Kansas Farmers Union.

The official awards were made and the class of 1931 Kansas Master Farmers was presented in Manhattan Friday night, February 12, at the annual Farm and Home Week achievement banquet. Honorary degrees and engraved gold medals were presented the ten men whose ability and citizenship has won for them the recognition bestowed by the Kansas Farmer. In addition to Mr. Winchester, others who received the high honors were: O. E. Winkler, Paxico, Wabaunsee county; J. D. Hoel, Ulysses, Grant county; C. F. McCauley, Coldwater, Comanche county; Grover C. Poole, Manhattan, Geary county; Julian M. Helpieu, Dodge City, Ford county; J. E. Stout, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county; William C. Hall, Coffeyville, Montgomery county; M. A. Martin, Paola, Miama county, and R. D. Wyckoff, Luray, Russell county.

The ten were nominated for the annual award by their neighbors or by their respective county agents. The successful candidates were chosen from among 407 nominees by a committee consisting of F. D. Farrell, president of Kansas state college; J. C. Mohler, secretary Kansas board of agriculture, and S. W. Atkinson, president Kansas Livestock association.

Senator Capper, publisher of the Kansas Farmer, sent a telegram expressing his regrets at being unable to be present and congratulating the Master Farmers upon their achievements. Raymond F. Gilkeson, associate editor Kansas Farmer, presented the class of Master Farmers with medals. President F. D. Farrell of Kansas state college made the presentation address.

President Farrell lauded the master farmers as "exemplifying the same American spirit" as that shown by Abraham Lincoln.

"They are leaders, as farmers and as citizens, in their respective communities," he said.

W. A. Long, Fowler, master farmer, class of 1930, was toastmaster for the banquet which included a varied program. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, delivered an address on Agricultural Achievement; Miss Amy Kelly, State Home Demonstration agent, announced the names of Kansas Master Farm Home Makers; L. C. Williams of the Kansas State college announced the agricultural champions, and R. W. Babcock, dean of the division of general science, Kansas State college, presented honor students representing each college division.

The following account, relative to the qualifications of B. E. Winchester, appeared in the Topeka Daily Capital on Saturday, February 13, following the presentation of the awards:

B. E. Winchester, Stafford, Stafford county, a farmer all of his life, controls 2,400 acres and is owner of 1,360. Ordinarily, a man who runs 2,000 acres to wheat every year is classified as a wheat farmer. While Mr. Winchester qualifies in that, other activities would justify his being called a diversified farmer, a grower of livestock, or a dairy farmer. Mr. Winchester emphasizes pure seed wheat, early seedbed preparation, observance of the fly-free date in seeding and treatment of seed as a measure for controlling insects, pests and diseases. He controls soil with a tendency to blow by using tillage methods that do not pulverize too finely. He practices summer fallowing quite extensively in Greeley county.

Most of the alfalfa produced on 110 acres is fed to livestock, including 10 registered Shorthorn cows, seven dairy cows and some feeders. His rotation plan calls for the home farm land to be in alfalfa about half the time. His large farm home is surrounded by a growth of luxuriant trees, many of them evergreens. Running water, furnace heat and electrical appliances add to the family comforts. There are two boys and two girls, all but the youngest of whom either have finished high school or are now in school.

Mr. Winchester is one of the directors of the state Farmers' Union, and one of the first officers of the Stafford County Farm Bureau, a member of the Stafford school board, of the official board of his church, the Stafford Rotary club and a 32nd degree Mason. He is and always has been president of the Stafford County Fair association.

MEMBERS OF A LOCAL RECEIVE NEARLY $1000

$940.05 Paid in Refund Checks by Manager Schwab, of Farmers Union Live Stock Firm at St. Joseph

Thirteen 1931 refund checks, amounting to $940.05, were distributed to members of Bellevue Local 1425, on Saturday night, January 30, by Mr. C. F. Schwab, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at South St. Joseph, Mo. The meeting was the annual social meeting and oyster feed, which is observed by the local at Leona, Kansas.

Mr. Schwab was accompanied by several employees of the selling agency. The largest check was paid to Mr. Leon McCauley in the amount of $220.44, and the second largest check went to Mr. Gerald Gordon, whose refund from the cooperative live stock marketing firm amounted to $199.86. Mr. Gordon responded with a very fine Farmers Union cooperative talk.

Prior to distributing the checks, Mr. Schwab addressed the meeting. The meeting was held in the basement of the Evangelical church. The Rev. Hawley also addressed the meeting with a very fine talk.

Music was furnished during the meeting by the Bellevue Local orchestra. The meeting was very well attended, and was a decided success.

G. W. HOBBS ON RADIO

The Farmers Union program Friday evening, beginning at 7:30, over radio station WIBW, Topeka, will be under the direction of George W. Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., of Kansas City. The firm represented by Mr. Hobbs has thousands of friends all over the state, and Mr. Hobbs' message will be heard with a great deal of interest by thousands of listeners.

CULVER LOCAL ELECTS AND ALL PAY 1932 DUES

At a meeting held Friday night, February 12, Culver Local No. 2170 elected the following officers:

Hal Stith, president; A. Pickering, vice president; T. E. Frain, secretary; Willis Brenner, doorkeeper, and Fred Bell, conductor.

A good crowd was out for the meeting, and paid their dues for 1932.

Last year the members of this local pooled together and bought a large quantity of chicks from a hatchery, and by so doing, were able to get the chicks at a very material discount. This year, the members are expecting to repeat the deal on chicks, and to buy seed potatoes in the same way. Just another benefit of cooperation.

LA CROSS MEETING FEBRUARY 8

LaCrosse, Kans.
February 8, 1932

Mr. Floyd Lynn,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Editor:

If you will give me a little space in our Farmers Union paper this week, I would like to ask you to print this little notice for me. You know in your last week's paper, you urged the secretaries of the locals to send in the dues for 1932; but they can't send in the dues without the help of their local members.

Therefore, I request every member of Liebenthal Local No. 648 to make a special effort to be present at our next regular meeting night, February 18. On account of bad weather we lost out on our January meeting, so we will try to make up for it this time.

We will also have with us the directors of our Union Oil and Gas Co. of LaCrosse, which will give us a short report on business done last year, and who will distribute our dividend; so everybody remember the date, February 18, for our meeting night

Our conductor, M. E. Herrman is requested to have our meeting room warmed up nicely and comfortably for that meeting.

Sincerely yours,
L. W. Werth, Secretary.

SIMPSON DISCUSSES UNSOLVED PROBLEMS AND REAL REMEDIES

Address of President of the National Farmers Union, Delivered over N. B. C. from Washington, Jan. 23

PRINTED IN FULL

Radio Talk was Made a Part of Congressional Record; Big Demand for Copies Follows Wake of Speech

In order that the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union may know what is going on in Washington, under the leadership of John A. Simpson and other farmers organization leaders, The Kansas Union Farmer takes the liberty to print in full the address delivered by the president of the National Farmers Union recently in Washington, over a nation-wide radio hookup.

Mr. Simpson does not express the true feelings of all Kansans, in every detail of his speech; but it is only fair that all the speech be printed rather than parts only. There are many Farmers Union folks in Kansas who do not subscribe to Mr. Simpson's views relative to the Farm Board, but this article, as far as the Kansas Union Farmer is concerned, is a reproduction of a speech and is not an expression of opinion, for or against, on the part of any one connected with the Kansas Farmers Union. Mr. Simpson's talk follows:

I am happy to greet the large audience which I am sure is listening in at this hour. I would be much happier could I bring you more cheerful news. I wish to speak the simple truth, and the truth is not cheerful.

For more than two years conditions have continued to grow worse in this country. The year 1931 saw more bank failures, more bankruptcies of business institutions and more foreclosures than any other year in the history of our nation. Bank failures for the first twenty-three days of 1932 far exceed those for the same period of 1931. A year ago there were five million unemployed. The number has increased until today eight million are asking for work. In 1931 prices of farm products reached the lowest level in the history of the world.

The Farmers Union of this nation offers the only real remedy, and it is the same we offered a year ago. With conditions even worse than a year before and with no attempt on the part of those in charge of our government to adopt our remedy, we, in our National Convention, restated the same program which we had adopted in the fall of 1930. Every remedy tried has proven a dismal failure.

First came the Farm Board. No more complete failure of a Department of Government was ever recorded in the 150 years of the existence of this nation than the failure of the Farm Board. They took charge of the marketing of wheat in the fall of 1929, and the price went down and the general trend has been downward ever since. They took charge of the marketing of cotton in the fall of 1929, and the minute they laid their hands on that commodity the price shrank and coninued to decline throughout the months since that time. They laid their hands on dairy and poultry products, and it was a withering and blighting touch so far as the price of those products was concerned. They gambled in our products on a scale never before known. They played both sides, but most of the time they were bears on the market. They deliberately used taxpayers' money, through their wheat set-up, in an effort to control farm organizations. No farm organization could borrow money from the Board without bowing the head and bending the knee. All farm organizations that refused to do this were refused the benefits of the cheau money which the Farm Board had to loan.

I hold before me the Government report of the hearings before the Committee on Agriculture of the United States Senate, held here in Washington, November 24, 25, 27 and 28, 1931. On page 287 of this Government report, Mr. Creekmore, head of the Farm Board's cotton set-up, admitted that for more than a year he has been drawing a salary of $75,000.00 a year. He has many assistants under him drawing salaries up to as high as $35,000.00 a year, and the saddest part of this information is that these extortionate salaries come out of the cotton farmers' 5 cents a pound cotton.

In order that you may get a realization of what such a salary means to the cotton farmers of the South, I call your attention to the fact that the average cotton family produces ten bales of cotton per year. At the present price of cotton, it requires 2,500 bales to pay Mr. Creekmore's salary for one year; which means that it takes 250 cotton farmers, their wives and children to produce money at the present price to pay his salary. For Mr. Creekmore to live in the luxury of a $75,000.00 a year salaried man, 1,250 little boys and girls for several months in the spring of the year must go into the fields with the hoe and chop cotton, and again when frost time comes these same little boys and girls must go into the fields again, up and down the rows, little fingers gathering the locks of cotton, many times bare-footed and fingers bleeding on cold mornder that Mr. Creekmore may have $75,000.00 a year.

I say to you, the Farm Board is a failure so far as cotton farmers are concerned. Any system, or policy, that develops a $75,000.00 salary as a burden on 5-cent cotton is a complete failure.

The Farm Board established a wheat set-up and made a country preacher president of the set-up at a salary of $15,000.00 a year with an unlimited expense account. They placed a Mr. Milnor on the pay-roll as an expert manager at a salary of $50,000.00 a year, with a number of assistants with salaries ranging from $10,000.00 to $35,000.00.

On page 217 of this report will be found a list of those who are drawing these extortionate salaries from poor wheat farmers in Western Kansas who sold their wheat on an average of less than 30 cents a bushel. The first ten on the list average $21,000.00 a year in salary.

To visualize what Mr. Milnor's salary really means in wheat, I call your attention to the fact that it would take 200,000 bushels at the price these wheat farmers received to pay the salary of this man for one year. Two hundred thousand bushels of wheat would be four train loads, fifty cars to the train and 1,000 bushels of wheat to each car.

I say to you farmers listening in, that the Farm Board is a failure when it establishes institutions that pay such extortionate salaries and then has no more influence on the market than to let wheat go to 25 cents a bushel. If agriculture is to be saved, we will have to change policies. You cannot save it with such a system as the Farm Board adopted.

Eleven months ago over a National Broadcasting hook-up I broadcasted out of Chicago and told the story of the Farm Board selling three and one-half million bushels of wheat on November 22, 1930, and stated that Mr. Legge said before an executive session of the Senate Agricultural Committee that they sold the three and one-hlf million bushels because the price of wheat had started to rise and they did not want to see it go up. They wanted it to remain so cheap that it would be used to feed to hogs instead of corn. When I gave this statement to the press, Mr. Legge denied that they had done this. I had a letter written by a United States Senator that Mr. Legge had so testified; but in the hearings in November, 1931, Mr. Milnor, under severe cross-examination by Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, testified, and it will be found on page 252, that on November 22, 1903, they sold 3,375,000 bushels and that in three days they sold nearly 7,000,000 bushels; and he admitted it was done to keep the price from going higher. I give you this in order that you may know that, in the controversy between Senator Thomas and me on the one side and Mr. Legge on the other, Senator Thomas and I were not the liars.

The last advice which the Farm Board offered to the farmers of the nation came forth in the middle of summer of last year. I am sure it was their valedictory. It must have cost them many sleepless nights, brains on fire with the strenuous work. It was a most wonderful remedy which they offered. They delivered it to two million cotton farmers in the South, and it was for these farmers to destroy one-third of their property. The Farm Board said to plow under every third row. This was a most foolish proclamation on the part of the Farm Board. In it there was no guarantee that the price of cotton would go up after the farmers plowed under every third row; and it had in it advice that amounted to asking two million cotton farmers to commit a penitentiary offense, for practically all of the cotton was mortgaged, and it would be a penitentiary offense to destroy it.

In my Farmers Union work for sixteen years I have been called radical and even worse, but in my wildest moments I never asked a farmer to commit a penitentiary offense.

It is fair to say that either the Farm Board is no good or the Marketing Act is no good; and it is possible that both are no good.

Second: The President of the United States thought he had a remedy when he issued his famous proclamation on June 20, 1931, in which he said: "The American Government proposes the postponement during one year of all payments on inter-governmental debts. Of course, not including obligations of governments held by private parties."

Poor, foolish Congressmen and Senators, led on by the misrepresentations of a big daily press financed by the international bankers, over the wires and through the mails, pledged their support to this un-American proposition. Many of them were not able to see that this was simply a trick of the international bankers, who in the last ten years have loaned more than seventeen billion dollars to foreign countries, to have Uncle Sam step aside and let the international bankers collect their interest first while Uncle Sam waited.

We loaned England money at 2 per cent interest. England re-loaned the money she borrowed of us to Germany at 8 per cent interest and Germany loaned it to russia at 15 per cent interest. Some high finance.

I am here in Washington doing my best to represent the farmers of America before Congress, and I want to say to you that hearings now going on are revealing the perfidity of the international bankers, even beyond the strongest accusations of a few of us who were sending out warnings a year ago. There is hardly any crime under the sun which these international bankers have not committed and practiced, and it has all been done for money. The man who, in the heat of passion, imagines he has a grievance against a fellow-man and commits murder, is much less a criminal than he who commits murder for hire. These international bankers have committed their crimes for hire. In the first place they sold their fellowmen all over this country foreign bonds and securities at prices so much above what they paid for the same securities that one of the international bankers admitted before the Finance Committee hearings that they had made more than $14,000,000.00 commissions.

I listened to one testify the other day who described every kind of crooked method of securing the confidence of their customers and then unloading on them securities which in a very short time dropped to less than one-half and sometimes one-tenth of what the poor customers paid for them. It mattered not to these international bankers whether the victims were men, widows or orphans. A widow's or orphan's com-

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ASK SUGGESTIONS ON COOPERATIVE APRIL MEETING

Cooperative Agricultural Conference to be in Manhattan April 7 and 8; Program Committee at Work

WRITE YOUR IDEA

Program Committee to Meet February 26 in Topeka; Want Program to Teach and Improve Cooperation

A Cooperative Agricultural Conference, which will bring cooperative leaders and laymen together from all over the state of Kansas in a two-day meeting in Manhattan on April 7 and 8, is being planned and developped, under the direction of a committee appointed Friday afternoon, February 12, at Manhattan, Kansas, in the office of Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of Agricultural Economics in the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The Manhattan meeting was called by Dr. W. E. Grimes, who acted upon suggestions furnished by different departments of the Farmers Union, Farm Bureau, Grange and other cooperative organizations in Kansas. Representatives from several cooperative commodity organizations were present. Each of the representatives expressed the opinion that such a conference is advisable. It will be more in the nature of a conference than a school, although when the idea was first advanced, there was some thought of conducting it as a school of cooperation. It will bring the heads of cooperative marketing institutions together, and will bring the community leaders or representatives into a conference. All phases of cooperative marketing will come up for consideration, and new and progressive ideas will be brought to light and developed.

The program of the cooperative conference will take definite form at a meeting of the program committee which will be held in Topeka in the offices of the State Board of Agriculture on Friday afternoon, February 26. Prior to the meeting of the program committee, the different members of the program committee expect to get in touch with community leaders throughout the state and get their ideas with reference to the type of program that will be productive of the most good at the April conference.

Let's Hear From Readers

In this connection, readers of the Kansas Union Farmer who are interested in the success of a cooperative conference are urged to write to the editor of this paper and offer suggestions. Address the correspondence to Floyd H. Lynn, Salina, Kansas, and the suggestions will be taken before the committee meeting at Topeka, where they will have a bearing on the program which is worked out.

Undoubtedly there is need for a conference that will help the cause of cooperative marketing and cooperative effort in general in the state of Kansas. Cooperative marketing of farm products, and cooperative purchasing of supplies which farmers must buy, have made much progress in the state. This is as it should be, and the further development of cooperation is essential. Such a conference as the one to be held in April is one thing that will help develop cooperation.

The program must be one that will emphasize the value of cooperation, and one that will offer definite ideas on the improvement of cooperation as it exists now. Helpful suggestions will be welcomed by the committee, and for that reason, the Kansas Union Farmer urges again that many readers write suggestions and that these suggestions reach the office of the editor of this paper by the middle of next week.

NOTICE OF CRAWFORD CO. FARMERS UNION MEETING

On Tuesday afternoon, February 23, at 1:30 o'clock, Crawford County Farmers Union No. 25, will hold its first quarterly meeting. The meeting will be in the Strickler Hall over the Farmers Store, in Girard, Kansas.

A good crowd is desired, as there is business of importance to come up. We extend invitation to adjoining counties to join with us.

Geo. H. Hamm, president.
G. W. Thompson, Secy. Tr.

AN ERROR

Some time ago, in a report of a county meeting, a speaker was erroneously reported to have said that the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. was the only mutual insurance company to pay its losses in full last year. This statement was not made by any speaker and is not true. It was simply an error, such as will creep in once in a while in spite of careful proofreading. Yet it is unfair to the other mutual insurance companies, and the Kansas Union Farmer takes this means of correcting it.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON D. C.

Congressman W. P. Lambertson Feb. 13, 1932

President Hoover sat in the Lincoln pew last Sunday morning and was noticeably moved at Dr. Sizoo's wonderful sermon on the life of the martyred president.

The old Ford Theatre opened on Lincoln's birthday as a relic museum. It is owned by the government and will be maintained as a shrine. The box in which Lincoln sat is to be restored. The building has been used as a storehouse although the outside remains as it was in '65.

Will Rogers leaned far out over a desk in the press gallery and listened attentively to Borah's impressive reply to Fess on the "dole."

The railroads have fared well in two months. The Supreme Court overruled the I. C. C. and freight rates were increased. Railroad labor voluntarily took a cut in wages and the government is now loaning the roads large sums of money at a low rate of interest.

As an example of the change in rates, the freight on a car load of cattle from my farm to St. Joe the third week of January was $26, another equal load the fourth week was $34.

The new Federal Reserve measure introduced this week, which will allow banks to make use of their excessive gold reserves that are lying idle, causing more currency to be available, is generally conceded here by experts to be more far reaching in its effect upon the finances and business of the country than the two billion dollar corporation. The stock markets responded to its introduction, which was not the case with the other bill.

My conviction has been that inflation of the currency will do more than indebtedness to raise farm prices and lift the depression.

FRANKLIN COUNTY MEETING

On Thursday, February 25, there will be a cooperative meeting of all of the farm organizations together with the Union Oil Co., to unify their program and stress cooperation. The meeting will start at 10 a. m. at the court room in the court house.

After a short business session, Howard Cowden, president of the Union Oil Co., will give a talk.

Each family is expected to bring a well filled basket and these will be pooled together for the dinner to be served at the Masonic building at the noon hour. Each one is to bring his own table service.

The afternoon program will be at the court house. Cooperation will be stressed in the talks given by state representatives of each farm organization, and we are expecting these to be the presidents. We will be expect- each and every one to come and do their part to help make this meeting worth while. Don't let it be your name that has an absent mark by it.

Mrs. Harry L. Morgan, Secy.

WASHINGTON CO. FARMERS UNION MEETING, HOLLENBERG

Hollenberg, Kans.
February 11,1932

Secretary Kansas Farmers Union,
Dear Sir:

The Washington County Farmers Union will hold their first quarterly meeting at Hollenberg, Kans., February 24, 10 a. m. President Ward and Secretary Lynn, will be the speakers. Meeting will be held in the Baptist church. Dinner served by the Willing Workers of the Baptist church. Singing and music by the Hollenberg Glee Club.

J. T. Poland, Secretary.

NOTICE OF F. U. MEETING AT BELLEVILLE TUESDAY

A county-wide open meeting af the Republic county Farmers Union will be held at Belleville, Tuesday, February 23, at 1:30 p. m. The speakers on the program for the afternoon are Mr. Cal Ward, president of our state Union; Mr. Floyd H. Lynn, secretary-Treasurer; Mr. William Slopansky, city manager of Belleville and invitations have been sent to State Senator Robert Hanson, of Jamestown, and our state representative, Mr. W. H. Bobenhouse, to make talks at the meeting. All members are urged to attend and bring all their non-member neighbors.

G. R. Bundy, President
Charles Hanzlick, Co. Secy.

FARM AND HOME WEEK PROGRAM WAS A SUCCESS

Farmers Union Representatives and Other Farm Leaders Appeared on Programs During Week

STRESS COOPERATION

Program Included Farm-Home Banquet, Live Stock and Dairy Show, Stock Judging and Lectures

The Farm and Home Week program in Manhattan last week was chuck full of interesting and beneficial features, which were enjoyed by large numbers of Kansas farmers and farm leaders. The weather was ideal for the meetings, and the facilities of the Agricultural college were turned over to the farmers and leaders in such a way that every one enjoyed himself or herself.

Cooperation among farmers was featured throughout the program. The development of cooperative effort as practiced by Kansas farmers was evident in the arranged programs and in the conversations in the buildings and on the campus. Different groups were together for various meetings, and speakers of state-wide and nation-wide prominence were there to address the crowds.

The week's program included such features as the Farm and Home banquet, a live stock show and dairy show, crop displays, amateur live stock judging contest, student forum luncheon, and a number of other such features. All lectures and demonstrations were free.

Among the Kansas farm leaders who appeared on the various programs were F. D. Farrell, president of Kansas State College; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture; W. E. Grimes, head of the department of economics of the College; C. C. Gogswell, Master of the Kansas State Grange; Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation; Cal A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union; W. A. Cochel, managing editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star; J. H. Mercer, Kansas state live stock sanitary commissioner; E. G. Tharp, president Farmers Commission Co.; Amy Kelly, state home demonstration agent, and many others. Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Co., and former Farm Board head, also attended some of the sessions and spoke before some of the groups.

On the programs furnished those who attended was printed a "Foreword" which was prepared by F. D. Farrell, president of the college. This "Foreword" tells in a few words something of the history of the Farm and Home Week, and it is printed here for the benefit of the readers of this paper:

"It has been fifty-eight years since the first convention of Kansas farmers met at the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. In the intervening years, both the College and the farmers have experienced many changes, but the practice of holding meetings at the College for farmers and their wives has persisted. For more than a generation the outstanding farm meeting of the year at the College has been known as Farm and Home Week.

"This annual event draws people from all parts of the state. Many farmers and their wives attend Farm and Home Week every year. The people who attend are leaders in their respective communities, especially in farming and home making. They come as students and return to their homes as teachers—as exemplars of good farming and good living.

"Farm and Home Week offers an excellent opportunity to rural people to obtain inspiration and information of value in making farming more profitable and farm life more satisfying.

"It is a pleasure to extend to you a cordial welcome to the 1932 Farm and Home Week at your own agricultural college, and to assure you—on the basis of past experience—that you will find the event interesting, profitable, and refreshing."

Farmers Union folks will do well to remember that they have a Farmers Union marketing agency through which they can market their products cooperatively. Cooperative marketing is here to stay, and a Farmers Union member who does not use his own agencies is not getting as much as he could out of his organization.

Big Year For Union Oil

North Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 17—Reports of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Oil Company, held here February 2 and 3, show that they are exceedingly well pleased with the operations of their Company during the year.

After setting aside a substantial reserve, paying an 8 per cent stock dividend, and a 12 per cent membership interchange dividend, the stockholders voted a patronage refund of 25 per cent of gross profits in their wholesale department and a refund of 12 per cent to the stockholder members and 9 per cent to participating members in the retail departmen.

The wholesale department of the Company represents a large number of cooperative oil companies located in six different states. The members of these companies, representing more than 100,000 consumers, are pooling their purchases of petroleum products.

According to a survey recently completed by the company, these local companies made aggregate net savings for their members amounting to approximately $660,000 during 1931. In other words they saved for their farmer members two-thirds of a million dollars during a time of general depression. This is a very effective form of farm relief.

A Harmonious Meeting

The members of the Union Oil Company represent several leading farm organizations, including the Farm Bureau, Farmers Union, Grange, and Farmers Equity. Each of these organizations is represented on their board of sixteen directors. In the building of a united cooperative oil program, these cooperative leaders work together in perfect harmony. Because the various farm organizations are working together in the purchase of petroleum products for their members, the company is frequently refer-

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A Busy Week Ahead

A revival of interest, or an increase in interest in Farmers Union activities, is taking place in Kansas. Dues are coming in with increased volume, and many locals and county units are asking for speakers to attend meetings.

Next week will be a busy one for your state officers. On Monday, Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, has an engagement to speak at noon before a Farm Bureau group in Salina, relative to cooperative oil set-ups. On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Ward and Floyd H. Lynn, state Farmers Union secretary, are to speak at a Farmers Union meeting in Belleville, Kansas. Wednesday afternoon will find the two state officers at Hollenberg, in Washington county, attending a Farmers Union meeting in the Baptist church at that place.

A Farmers Union meeing Thursday afternoon at Ottawa, Kansas, is to be attended by the president and by the secretary of the state Farmers Union. On Friday afternoon, Mr. Ward is to attend a meeting of farm groups at Lawrence, Kansas. That evening, he will address a Farmers Union meeting at Baldwin, Kansas. Mr. Lynn is to attend a meeting of the program committee Friday afternoon in connection with the Agricultural Cooperative Conference which is to take place April 7 and 8. The committee meeting is to be held in the offices of the state Board of Agriculture in the state house in Topeka. Both officers are booked to attend a county Farmers Union meeting Saturday afternoon at Parsons, Kansas.

This will be rather a full week. It but reflects the growing interest that is being manifested throughout the state in Farmers Union work. The two state officers, however, will not be the only ones who will have plenty to do next week, for Miss Pauline Cowger will have the work of the Salina headquarters office to attend to.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

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

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Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer ---------- Salina, Kans.
John Frost, Conductor ---------- Blue Rapids, Kans.
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FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—1146 Boardd of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., 915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kans.; 1004 Corby Bldg, St. Joseph, Mo.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—201 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION—400-3-10 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kans.

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

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 308 Farmers Union Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 311 Farmers Union Building, Salina, Kans. G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

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

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1932

COOPERATIVE MANAGERS

Kansas Farmers who market cooperatively through Farmers Union marketing institutions are particularly fortunate in having men of real ability and of cooperative experience at the heads of the various business institutions which do business under the Farmers Union banner.

Last week in the columns of this paper were reports of the stockholders' meetings of the Union Oil Co., the Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn., the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., the Farmers Union Jobbing Assn., and the Farmers Union Auditing Assn. Each of these institutions held stockholders' meetings in Kansas City the first week in February. A few weeks ago, the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company and the Farmers Union Royalty Co. held similar meetings in Salina.

Each one of these Farmers Union activities is under the management of a capable leader, and each leader is especially fitted to head his particular department of cooperative work. These men have grown and developed in their particular work, and each is thoroughly saturated with the Farmers Union spirit.

Another thing which works to the decided advantage of the Farmers Union members in Kansas, who patronize some or all of the above mentioned institutions, is the fact that for each institution, a group of level-headed and progressive men constitutes the board of directors. The directors are all men who understand the cooperative needs of Kansas Farmers, and who have a vital interest in their particular organizations, as well as in the Farmers Union as a whole. They are for the most part Kansas farmers who believe in organization and in cooperative effort among farmers. In the case of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., three mighty good, cooperative Missourians are on the board. They cooperate in every way with the four Kansas members. The Union Oil Co. spreads out over more territory, and have men from Kansas and from neighboring states on the board.

George Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City, is no doubt the youngest manager in the group mentioned. Yet in years spent with his organization, he is one of the oldest. With the cooperation of his stockholders and with the cooperation of his employees—or perhaps we should say with his fellow employees—he has been able to push the live stock company to the front, and to keep it there. He was made manager three years ago, succeeding a man of sterling worth—E. E. Woodman. Mr. Hobbs had been with the firm for a number of years as cashier. That he was well fitted for the place is proved by the way in which he has made the business go forward.

L. J. Alkire is the manager of the branch office of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Wichita, Kansas. Mr. Alkire's ability is attested to by the fact that under his administration of Farmers Union affairs on the Wichita live stock market, he has placed his firm in the lead, ahead of all other firms doing business there. He came from Missouri when the Wichita firm started and needed a good manager. He had been manager of a local shipping association and business institution at Adrian, Mo., and was well known for his aggressiveness and business ability.

Harry Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at Kansas City, is perhaps as well known as any Farmers Union man in Kansas. His offices, like the Farmers Union live stock and creamery offices, are in Missouri, but the firm serves Kansas farmers principally. Mr. Witham started into the Farmers Union mercantile business in Mitchell county, where the pioneer business institutions sprang into being. He has stayed with the business, and has grown with it. He has ever been a staunch friend of his fellow farmers, and through his management, the farmers' own grain and mercantile firm has saved Kansas farmers thousands upon thousands of dollars. He puts his heart into the work, and his work shows it.

A. W. Seamans is the manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Company. His offices are with the parent plant, which, by the way, is now located in Kansas City, but which soon will be moved to Colony, Kansas. He has been with the company for many years, and has stayed with it "through thick and thin." His influence has helped the business over some rough spots, and his loyalty has never wavered, even when he was called on to perform tasks that would seem almost beyond human endurance. Mr. Seamans received much of his cooperative training as an employee of the Farmers Union Jobbing Assn., before the Farmers Union creamery and produce business was started.

Thomas B. Dunn, who is secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, with headquarters in Salina, Kansas, has been one of the principal forces in the development of the Kansas Farmers Union. He has headed the Auditing association for many years, and has had a peep behind the scenes in hundreds of Kansas Farmers Union enterprises, both of greater and lesser magnitude. He is not only an auditor, but he is a sound counselor with whom all the other leaders like to confer in matters that involve principles of administration. Under his management, the business has grown to large proportions, and continues to grow. His ability is so well known, and the standard of work in his association is maintained at such a high level, that many large business firms over the state, not connected with the Farmers Union, have come to him for his services. Mr. Dunn's training in his younger years was received in Scotland, the land of his birth. He is a real power in the Kansas Farmers Union.

Ward J. Spencer is president manager of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas. He has been in Farmers Union work as long as almost any man in Kansas, and has built up an experience which bears a relationship to nearly every line of cooperative marketing and cooperative effort as carried on by the Farmers Union. He has served on the board of directors of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., and is at present a member of the board of directors of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. At the time of the death of E. E. Killian about a year ago, Mr. Spencer succeeded him as president. Then a short time later when the manager, C. E. Broom, was claimed by death, Mr. Spencer became manager. He is a tireless worker, and is building one of the strongest mutual companies in the middle west.

Mr. G. E. Creitz is the manager of the Farmers Union Royalty Co. He is a man whose experience and training especially fit him to carry on the affairs of this cooperative endeavor. Right at this time, the work of the Royalty company is hindered because of the situation in which oil and gas development finds itself. The idea is sound cooperatively, and with the reopening of activity in leasing and in development, the Farmers Union Royalty Company will be in a position to go forward. And Mr. Cretiz is the man who will see that it does go forward.

The Union Oil Company (Cooperative) is under the management of Howard Codwen. Mr. Cowden is a cooperative leader. He is progressive, and yet conducts the affairs of the business in such a way that it is entirely safe and conservative. He has taken a business from a small beginning and has developed it, through his leadership and with the cooperation which he has commanded, to a business of large proportions. Affiliated cooperative concerns of lesser magnitude, which depend on the Union Oil Co. for their supplies, have paid back thousands and thousands of dollars to cooperative customers. Mr. Cowden's efforts are largely responsible for the highly developed cooperative status of the oil and gasoline sales business as handled by and for cooperatively-minded farmers in Kansas and other middle western states.

While only the managers of the various cooperative institutions have been mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, it goes without saying that those who have cooperated with them, and those who have been loyal supporters of the cooperative movement, should receive equal credit for the success of the institutions.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By CAL. A. WARD

LOOKING AHEAD

Everywhere you go, and with whomever you talk, we are constantly hearing about the present tragic conditions. That we are in an unhappy condition no one denies. If we are down and out, broke and bankrupt, we had just as well frankly admit it. It will do us no good to camouflage or make false pretenses about the condition of affairs. One can look the world squarely in the face and say, "I failed, but I am not whipped." The farmer can go to his creditor and say, "I can't pay, but I am honest." The business man goes to his bank and hesitantly says, "I must have an extension of credit because Farmer Jones or Farmer Brown, is unable to pay me." The local banker in turn must face a stronger banking institution. He would like very much to rediscount farmer Jones' or farmer Brown's paper, but the stronger banking institution says, "I am afraid. The security isn't adequate under present distressed conditions." Thus, everybody from the stronger banking institution on down to farmer Jones and Brown, must just drift along.

This morning I read from the daily paper that "Golden Streams of Wealth Will Flow This Week." This gives me a laugh. For the last year we've heard it said repeatedly that Old Man Depression is taking his flight to parts unknown, while prosperity is just around the corner. Poor, foolish people we are, to swallow all this without even gulping. We sure thought when the big boys went to Washington the first of December, and Congress convened, that it "won't be long now."

Folks, this present situation didn't come upon us in a day, and neither will it flee from us over night. Really I am convinced that we must give Washington credit for doing the best they can, at the present session of congress. The President seemed to have a well defined financial plan, and as a result the two billion dollar appropriation was made. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was set up. There are many divisions and subdivisions as to how it will apply to various lines of industry, including Agriculture. It is hoped and believed that it will be of material benefit in stabilizing the financial structure of our banking system and of the government, but, like many other Kansans, I am afraid that it will be spread rather thin by the time it reaches our section of the country, and that we will not receive a great deal of benefit. It may be that we are guessing wrong on this and that we can build from the top down, however, in my judgment it is contrary to all established rules and laws of nature that we thus build.

I am thinking now of the poor, hard working, farmer and his family at the cross roads. I am wondering what his mind is as he thinks and plans for planting his spring crops. I am wondering if he isn't just a bit discouraged and even angry as he lays his plans for raising hogs and milking cows for this season. I am wondering what the farmer's wife is going to do about the poultry business. Eggs aren't so high when you sell them at ten cents a dozen. However, when the traveling man or the Farmers Union officials step in to the restaurant in the morning for breakfast and order an additional egg, we sometimes have to pay a dime for it.

Folks, laying all jokes aside, and after it is all said and done, it's a problem of inequality. We are in a readjustment period and we must really readjust and quit talking about it.

We must build from the ground up. I mean simply this: it's absurd and ridiculous to think that we can pay interest, high taxes, and in any way maintain the present standard of living with these low prices for farm commodities. Just this noon I heard quotations on the price of hogs, and the average price at the terminal is around $3.25 per hundred. Fat cattle are selling around 6c. I just called a local dealer, they are paying ten cents for eggs and sixteen cents for butter. Can you farmers cut down the mortgage on your farm—that farm for which you paid seventy five dollars an acre and still owe half that amount, and for which today you could not sell for the amount still owing? Can you do it with these prices? You and I say "No" emphatically, "No!" As farmers and citizens of Kansas, let's quit listening to all this hullabaloo about prosperity being just around the corner, when we have to take such ridiculous prices for our products. I wish we might inject a little more of the spirit and mental thinking of the west and middle west into the money barons, captains of industry, and wealth horders of the east. All the gold in the world given to us as credit will do no good, unless by the using of that credit we can get cost of production for what we raise. We may shy and be scared of politics but politics has such a close relation to legislation that we dare not ignore it. You and I may seem radical but if I had anything to do with the making of the laws now, I would be in for any sound emergency measures that would give the farmer an American price for what he raises. I wouldn't be scared of government fixed minimum prices on our major farm commodities. Why? Because you know and I know that such a program would restore and bring back the purchasing power of the farmer—and by the way, the twenty-eight or twenty-nine million people who live on farms represent forty percent of the buying power of the whole nation. If this buying power is restored, favorable reaction in every line of business is bound to be the result. Business would revive and take on new life; there would again be a demand for every type and form of manufactured goods. Instead of the finest young women and young men, and even those who have held responsible positions at a living wage being out of work, walking the streets, there would be a demand for labor; and thus again the United States would be approaching a normal degree of prosperity.

Shall we maintain our present standard of living? I think we could, I think we should. We should because we are pledged to it. Our indebtedness was incurred when we had this in mind. If by chance at this time we are compelled to go back to the scale of twenty or thirty years ago, we never in all the world will be able to pay our debts. So, then, we must bring agriculture up. We may be able to cut our costs of production some, but with the tremendous resources and productive ability of our people and nation, including our intelligence, we should be able to build and work out an economical program that is equitable to the masses of our great commonwealth from the poor working man on up to the wealthiest of the rich.

Pay Your Dues

Farmers Union members, pay your dues! Pay them now. Get your neighbors to join our organization. There may be some local officers who are neglecting their duties. We ask all who read the columns of this paper to join hands together, that the farmers of our state and nation may organize in such numbers that in a few years we can go out and say to the world that we're organized as other lines of industry are, and that we expect equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

—Cal A. Ward.

INFLATION—BUT NOT "EXCESSIVE"

Cooperating loyally with the President, Congress has progressively excavated around fixed and frozen assets until it appears these submerged and hidden billions of wealth will be released for use. The half billion bank corporation helped, the revival of the post-war Finance Corporation will do more, the drive against money-hoarding will have some effect and the bill amending the Federal Reserve Act to increase the eligibility of member bank credits for rediscount at the reserve banks completes a series of emanciapting laws aimed at the common purpose of bringing to life and utilizing dormant assets and credits.

This is inflation. Yet terrifying as that term is

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SIMPSON DISCUSSES UNSOLVED PROBLEMS AND REAL REMEDIES

(continued from page 1)

mission looked just as good to them as a man's. They cared not whether unloaded these securities on little country banks meant the closing of that bank with the untold suffering that follows such an incident in a small town.

Nearly a billion dollars of these bonds which they unloaded among their unsuspecting friends have defaulted in payment of both interest and principal, and another billion expected to default at next interest due date. In the line of crimes committed by these international bankers, they corrupted, debauched and bribed officials of foreign countries. In one South American country, the president and his son were convicted of accepting a bribe of $415,000.00 from one of these international bankers. It also developed that some of these loans were made on condition that individuals and concerns in this country would receive oil and other concessions. A member of the Cabinet is busy now trying to explain charges made against him.

This is a sordid story but a true one; and the saddest part is that these international bankers, in spite of all that has been revealed, are still the most powerful influence in Government affairs in Washington. In other words, here in Washington we have a Government of the international bankers, for the international bankers, and by the international bankers. Every remedy that has a chance of passing, every remedy offered by the President of the United States, is based upon the one hundred and twenty million common people of this country paying more taxes to these international bankers. Every remedy is based on the government borrowing its own money from these international bankers and paying them interest for it, instead of the Government issuing its own money and reporting the international bankers along with the other aliens. Not a remedy has in it the element of raising the price of wheat, cotton or any other agricultural product. Not a remedy has in it the element of furnishing farmers with money to pay off the mortgages which international bankers hold against their land at a lower rate of interest. Not a remedy has in it the increasing of the purchasing power of the one hundred and twenty million consumers of this country. Everything being done is to make the losses of the rich man less than they otherwise would be. It seems to be the thought of the President that, when you help the big fellow, some of the benefits will trickle down to the little fellow, but such has never proven to be true. All prosperity must be built on the welfare of the little fellow, and the little fellow's prosperity will insure the prosperity of the one higher up.

Oil Information

Speaking of oil, I will give you a little information. You who have farms own not only the surface but everything beneath the surface. What is below the surface of your farm may be worth many times the value of the surface.

In those states where oil has been developed, many farmers get returns from what is beneath the surface of their farms. They rent the privilege of drilling and many times get what is called a cash bonus of so much per acre for giving a rent contract. This may run all the way from a few dollars to many thousands of dollars on a quarter section of land. The rent contract, or lease as it is called, runs for a period of years ranging from three to ten. The usual annual rental is $1.00 per acre each year. The party leasing may or may not drill. If he does drill and finds oil or gas, then the farmer receives one-eighths, which is one-eighth of all the production so long as the production lasts, which is called royalty.

Another source of revenue that comes with oil development is the sale of royalties. A farmer can deed his mineral rights in the form of a warranty deed the same as he can the surface rights of his farm. Royalty brings in price anything from a few dollars per acre up to, in a proven field, many thousands of dollars per acre. To you farmers listening in who do not know anything of the leasing and deeding of oil rights, let me warn you to be very careful of what papers you sign. A lease may be fair to you or it may be unfair. Sometimes unscrupulous promoters get farmers to sign royalty deeds instead of lease contracts.

The independent operator does not practice fraud of this kind, but the irresponsible promoters who expect to sell their deeds and contracts frequently do defraud and deceive in these matters. There is just one chance for a farmer to get the hidden wealth beneath the surface of the farm and that is for the independent oil operator to have a degree of prosperity that enables him to go into undeveloped territory and spend from $50,000.00 to $300,000.00 on a hole in the ground.

In this country the big fellows' idea of business and prosperity is to crush everything small. We see this going on all about us in chain stores, chain newspapers, chain banks, corporation farming and mergers of all kinds. The big fellows in the oil business get their stocks from foreign countries largely. The imports of crude oil and crude represented in refined products average about 400,000 barrels per day. Labor and materials entering into the cost of producing oil in Mexico, South America and Russia are so much less than in this country that our independent operators are handicapped. The big fellows for the last two years, in order to crush the independents, have reduced the price of crude from an average of more than $2.00 a barrel down to late in 1931 a price of 20 cents a barrel. By almost a complete shut-down and drastic action on the part of Governor Murray of Oklahoma, the price has been pushed back to 70 cents a barrel. Many of the independents have already been forced to sell out to the big fellows at a bankrupt price.

With the prices of crude oil at 20 cents a barrel, consumers were paying practically the same price for gasoline and you were still paying 25 cents or 30 cents a quart for lubricating oil, just as you did when the producer was getting more than $2.00 per barrel. It is the same proposition as wheat. Bread stays the same price when the producers of wheat get 25 cents as when they got $2.00 a bushel. There is just one chance for the farmers of this nation to save themselves on the oil beneath the surface of their farms, and that is a tariff on oil representing the difference in cost of producing in this country and foreign countries. All of the undiscovered oil in the United States belongs to farmers. Farmers ought to be interested in protecting it. The difference in cost of producing oil in this country and in foreign countres is a little more than $1.44 per barrel, which means $1.00 per barrel tariff would be a fair one and would probably stop the oil now coming in from Russia and other foreign countries.

At this point I am pleased to tell you that the Grange, the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union, through a conference of their head officers, have agreed on six principal projects covering the following subjects: Marketing, Taxation, Money stabilization, Tariff, Speculation, and Philippine Independence.

Marketing

On Marketing we ask that the Marketing Act be amended to include the Debenture Plan, Equalization Fee, or any other method that will be effective in controlling surpluses and securing cost of production on that part of farmers crops sold for consumption in our own country. We stated, and we all agreed, that nothing less is a remedy for the agricultural marketing problems. The government regulates the marketing of transportation and on a cost basis. It does this without buying or selling transportation. If it can do this for transportation, it can do it for agriculture. We all agreed that the Government should regulate the marketing of agricultural products on a cost basis, and in doing so we contend that it is not necessary for the Government to buy or sell agricultural products.

The thing that is destroying our farmer is the fact that his dollar is so much smaller than the dollar belonging to everybody with whom he deals. When the Kansas farmer sold wheat last summer, his commodity dollar was so small that it took 4 bushels of wheat to get a money dollar. Then when that same farmer purchased a grain binder, the machinery company's dollar was so big that it took $250.00 to pay for it, or, in other words, 1,000 bushels of wheat to buy a binder. What actually happened in that deal was, the Kansas wheat farmer transferred part of his capital to the machinery company. This is what farmers have been doing every time they purchased the other fellow's product, until practically all their capital has been transferred to those in other lines of business.

Taxation

Our program on taxation reads: "We insist that the main income of the Federal Government should be derived from personal income, corporation and estate taxes. The upper brackets of the personal income, corporation tax and estate tax should be increased." The last paragraph reads: "We oppose a general sales tax; or such taxes as excise taxes on automobiles; a Federal gasoline tax and a tax on bank checks. We shall continue to oppose taxation of the prorated profits of cooperative organizations."

I am sure that every farmer can get behind such a taxation program—and all other citizens, for that matter.

Money Stabilization

In our resolution on the Money Question we demand that: "The Federal Reserve system stop credit contraction and deflation and inaugurate credit expansion to affect the price level favorably by such liberal open-market operations as will bring about this result. This is demanded so that credit contraction, bank failures, hoarding and the other disastrous results of deflation may be halted and that the whole trend of economic affairs may be turned. Such action, in the opinion of the soundest economists, is necessary and will be effective in stopping the fall of prices, hoarding, in restoring normal values and bringing the return of normal business and employment. Unless such action is initiated, we believe that even such measures as the Reconstruction Corporation are doomed to failure, for with continued contraction of credit on the part of the banking system they cannot be successful.

"A stable price level is paramount to prosperity. We cannot exist with rubber money and iron debts. Therefore, we demand the adoption of effective measures to stabilize the purchasing power of money.

"That in addition to these demands for immediate action, consideration be given to the readjustment of the entire banking and fiscal policies and structures of the United States, to the end that they may function in accord with present-day knowledge and needs and the Constitution of the United States."

Tariff

The Tariff resolution is short and reads as follows: "So long as the American protective system is maintained, we favor such tariff rates as will insure the American market to the American farmer upon farm commodities which can be produced advantageously in any part of our country, or substitutes therefor, and further insist that tariff schedules must be immediately revised to a basis of equalization as between agriculture and all other industries. In no case should tariff rates be granted which breed monopoly, enriching the few at the expense of the many, and which encourage inefficiency rather than efficiency in American industry. We demand a "tariff for all or tariff for none'."

Speculation

Our program on short selling is as follows: "The stabilization of American business, industry and agriculture is being retarded by short-selling operations on the commodity and other exchanges of the country for the reason that short selling creates a fictitious supply and so interferes with the normal operations of the law of supply and demand. We favor such legislation as is necessary to prevent short selling on commodity or other exchanges."

Philippine Independence

On Philippine Independence we aver that the farmers are anti-imeprialistic; that the Government since the close of the Spanish-American War has promised the Philippine Islands independence, and that it is time to fulfill that promise.

We also state: "We insist that independence be granted the Philippine Islands at the earliest possible moment so that the American market can be preserved for the American farmers."

I believe that all fair-minded farmers will be glad to know that these three great organizations have united on such a militant and progressive legislative program.

Getting Legislation

Getting legislation has long since become a profession. When we three farm organizations were in conference a man appeared before us and introduced himself as a professional propagandist. The reason farmers make such poor headway here in Washington is because we have not learned the profession of getting legislation. Practically all public officials want to do what they think their constituents desire. This means that the first step for an organization to take in getting legislation is to become a canufacturer; and the product to be manufactured is public sentiment. All public sentiment is manufactured just like soap, and our farm organizations must become manufacturers of public sentiment. After we have manufactured public sentiment it is just like soap—not worth a dime unless we use it; and the work of using public sentiment is called propaganda. We must not only become manufacturers of public sentiment but we must become propagandists. We must let our public officials know about the public sentiment we have manufactured. We do this by having those whom we have convinced of the righteousness of our cause write letters, send telegrams, circulate petitions, pass resolutions and, if necessary, appear in person before Committees of Congress and Departments of Government. I once heard an illustrious United States Senator say that the Members of Congress are prone to forget those who were willing to be forgotten.

I sometimes illustrate the process of getting a bill through a legislative body by describing what happens at the corner grocery in a country town on a Saturday afternoon. Peter Smith goes into this grocery about the middle of the afternoon, hurriedly lays a piece of paper on the counter, telling the clerk that he wants the things listed on that paper; that he is going out to get he Ford fixed and will be back in twenty minutes; that he is in a great hurry and to be sure to have the order made up. About fifteen other farmers are present, every one looking the clerk in the eye and asking for the things he wants. The fellow who left his list on the counter returns in twenty minutes finds the last one of the farmers who stayed and looked the clerk in the eye going out the door with his packages, but his own order has not been touched.

The international bankers, the manufacturers, the educational forces, the labor groups, the transportation companies, the wets and drys, are all here looking the Member of the House and Senate in the eye every day, asking the committees for a hearing on their bills, getting them reported out favorably and then continuing their personal contact, getting their bills passed by the House and Senate, after which they personally look the President in the eye; and thus they get their packages wrapped up while the fellow back home who just sends in an order does not get his wrapped up.

Congress has a big job; the whole country is bankrupt. If the international bankers should foreclose on the factories, the railroads, the merchants and the farmers of this country, under the hammer the whole wealth of this country would not sell for enough to pay the debts of the nation. It is the problem of Cangress to save a bunch of bankrupts.

I have more faith in the Members of the House and Senate than in any other branch of the Government. I plead with those of you who believe that a program like I have discussed here today must be put into effect if these bankrupts are to become solvent, to write to your Congressmen and Senators, asking them to support this program. If a million letters would pour in to the Members of Congress in the next ten days, it would give them courage to face the international bankers with defiance, and write legislation in the interest of the one hundred and twenty million people instead of in the interests of about twenty thousand ultra-rich.

Three Bills

There are three bills pending in Congress that carry out at least to a degree the program of the Farmers Union. These bills cover the question of financing farmers, the monetary question, the marketing question, and are as follows:

The Frazier Bill

Senator Frazier of North Dakota has introduced a bill that has much merit. It provides for refinancing of farm mortgages on a basis of 1 1-2 per cent interest, with a payment of 1½ per cent of the principal each year, which means that a farmer would be paying 3 per cent a year and in so many years the mortgage would be paid. It also provides that the Government shall issue its own money to loan to the farmers on this basis with which to pay off the mortgages they now owe.

It is my opinion that, unless farmers flood Congress with letters and petitions and come in person to appear before Committees, the international bankers will defeat this bill of Senator Frazier's.

The Frazier Bill is Number S. 1197. I wish you would write to one of your Senators and ask for a copy of this bill and after receiving it, if you approve it, write to all of your Congressmen and Senators asking them to support it.

The Wheeler Bill

Senator Wheeler of Montana has introduced a bill re-monetizing silver. It is Number S. 2487. Everybody here agrees that there must be an increase in the volume of money. The President's program is for increasing the volume of money, but his method is through bond issues and paying inter-

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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.

Marysville, Kans.
January 22, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am sending in my lesson. I am slow getting it in but have been busy with my school work. I am writing this afternoon because I am not in school. I have not been to school since Wednesday, because I have a sore foot and I can't get a shoe on. I wrote you a letter about a month ago, but I haven't seen it in the papers.

I have two twins now to write to, one is Kathleen Rudolph and the other is Lois Beecham. They sure are good friends.

We are going to have examinations next week. We sure have a big school—the biggest in Marshall county. There are 33 pupils in our school. I will close for this time.

Your niece,
Irene Scheller,

P. S.—My birthday is February 27. I am 13 years old.

Dear Irene:

I'm sorry about your foot and I hope it's well by this time. What was the matter with it? My, aren't you lucky to have two twins who write to you—and some of our members don't have even one. You must have overlooked your other letter. I hope your examinations weren't too hard.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Logan, Kans.
January 14, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to become a member of your Club. I am ten years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday is May 21.

I have been reading the letters in the Kansas Union Farmer for a long time, so I decided to join. I'll promise to study the lessons and send them in. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. Have I a twin? Will you please have your picture put in the paper?

It is getting late, so I better close.

With love,
Louise Cole.

Dear Louise:

We are glad to have you in the club. Did you save the lesson in last week's paper? I'll help you look for your twin—and we'll see about the picture. Please write again soon.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Morland, Kansas,
January 16, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. I am in the fifth grade. I am 10 years old. Send my pin and book.

Yours truly,
Charles Herman

Dear Charles:

I'm glad you've decided to join our Club. I'll send your book and pin right away. You forgot to give us your birthday date, so you can find your twin. Please let me know when it is.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Clifton, Kans.
January 20, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am eleven years old. My birthday is March 20. I am in the sixth grade.

My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I would like to join your club. I will try to send in all lessons. Please send me a book and pin.

Yours truly,
Marvin Olson.

Dear Marvin:

Welcome to our Club—I'm so glad you've joined. I'll send your book and pin every soon—did you see the lesson in last week's paper? Be sure to let me know when you find your twin—and I'll look for one for you, too.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Grainfield, Kans.
January 7, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience—

How are you yet. I am just fine. It snowed out here. The snow is high yet. We have some sleds and we go sled riding. It is a lot of fun to go coasting. We are milking four cows. It is a long time since I wrote my last letter, so I thought that you had forgotten me because there so many others. I did not get much for Christmas, but I will tell, I got a mouth harp and a comb. That is enough for a 10 year old boy I believe. Well I must close, for it is getting late.

Yours truly,
Richard Schmidt.

P. S.—I like to go to school.

Dear Richard:

I'm fine, too, thanks. I went coasting once during the snow you speak of too. We went on a bob sled, hitched behind a car, for we don't have any hills to coast on, here. I think it's lots of fun, too. Those were nice Christmas presents. Please write to me again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Axtell, Kans.
January 2, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I want to join your club. Please send me my book and pin.

How are you. I am O.K., hope you are the same. Hope you had a nice Christmas and a Happy New Year. I am 6 years old. My birthday is March 26. For pets we have turkeys, ducks, and geese—chickens also. I have a gray and white kitten. Well, I must close now.

Yours truly,
Wilma Olson.

Dear Wilma:

I'm glad you've decided to join our club and I"ll send your book and pin very soon. I did have a nice Christmas and I hope you did, too. I imagine you like the kitten best of your pets, hope you did too. I'll help you find your twin—you watch for one, too.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Kincaid, Kans.
December 3, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I have a pony. I like to ride. Could my class join if they take the paper? May they join? I hope they can. Will I get a star. I liked my note book fine. I am sending my lesson on the other side of the paper.

Your friend,
Elvin Foster.

Dear Elvin:

Yes, indeed, everyone in your class could join if those whose fathers are not Farmers Union members, will subscribe for our paper, the Kansas Union Farmer. It costs $1.00 a year. We would be glad to have them. You would get a star for each member. I'm glad you liked your note book and your lesson was fine. I hope you saved the lesson which we had in last week's paper, too.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Kincaid, Kans.
December 30, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? We are all well. I am sending in my December lesson. I think it is easy don't you? I haven't found my twin yet. I hope to find one soon.

Dear Juniors, I am 11. My birthday is March 5. I wish you would help me find my twin. If any of you will write me I will answer your letters if I can. I wish you a Happy New Year. My letter's getting long. I will close.

Yours truly,
Nadine Foster.

P. S.—Do you think I will get a good grade on my lesson? My address is Nadine Foster, Kincaid, Kans.

Dear Nadine:

I'm very well, thanks and glad that you all are. I will be glad to help you find your twin and until you do, why don't you write one or two of our new members? They would be glad to hear from you. Thank you for your wish—yes, I think you'll get a very good grade on your lesson—I thought it was fine.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

McPherson, Kans.
January 8, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How do you like this snow storm? Well, I like it fine. I am sorry that I did not get my November and December lesson in, but I am going to make a resolution to get all the lessons in and write you more. I think it is a very good resolution, even if I did make it. How is the weather up in Salina. My birthday is December 20. I wish I could find my twin. I think I will write to some of the juniors even if they aren't my twins. I wish you would put your picture in the paper.

Your niece,
Betty Jane Curtis.

Dear Betty Jane:

Oh, I like snow—I think it's fun to go out in it. That is an excellent resolution—and I hope you saved the lesson which was in last week's paper. I'll expect you to send it in, soon! I'll try to help you find your twin and I think it would be fine for you to write to some of the Juniors. Even if you're not twins, you can be friends. And you'd like to see my picture, too. I'm afraid I'll have to put it in the paper, sooner or later, if you all keep asking for it.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Lyndon, Kans.
January 9, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is May 20. Have I a twin? I go to Widney school. My teacher's name is Miss Evelyn Stitt. I like to go to school. There are two in my grade. Grace Lamson and myself. I would like to have a book and pin. I will try hard to get my lessons. Well, my letter is getting long, so will close for this time.

Your Junior,
Mary Shaffer,

Dear Mary:

I am so glad you've decided to join our Club—and your book and pin will be sent at once. I'll try to help you to find your twin—and you watch the paper for one, too. Why don't you write to Betty Jane Curtis, at McPherson, until you find your twin? Her birthday is December 20th—so you have the same birthday date, even although they are seven months apart.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Axtell, Kans.
January 11, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you. I am O. K. I haven't found my twin yet. My birthday is October 14. We had examinations on Thursday and Friday, January 8th and 9th. My brother, Leo, and I ride horseback after the cows n the evenings. I have three sisters and two brothers. My little sister, Alla Marie, can walk now. We aren't having very nice weather here. It snowed here a few days ago and now it is cold. What kind of weather are you having? I guess I will close now.

Your Junior,
Vernie Olson.

Dear Vernie:

I'm alright, too and very sorry that you haven't succeeded in finding your twin. I'll watch for one for you, but you keep on looking. It's snowing here this week, too, but it isn't very cold. I'd love to see Alla Marie—Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Morland, Kans.
January 8, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

While I am just finished writing, my examinations, I thought I would tell you I did not receive my book and pin yet. I did not find my twin yet either. I will be 15 years old April 8. I could notanswer your December lessons because we did not get the newspaper for a couple of weeks. I enjoyed my Christmas and New Year. I suppose you enjoyed it also. Please send me a book and pin.

Your Junior,
Helen Dreiling,

Dear Helen:

I know you must have your book and pin by this time as they were sent some time ago. It's too bad that you missed some of the lessons, but I hope you saved last week's lesson. Until you find your twin, it would be nice to write some of our new members, I think. Yes, I had a nice time Christmas. Let me know if you haven't received your book and pin.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Morland, Kans.
January 8, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I like to go to school. I am in the fifth grade. I go to St. Anthony school. My teacher's name is Sister M. Casimer. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. My sister, Bridget got me to join your club. I am ten years old. My birthday is July 23rd. Who is my twin? Please send me a book and pin. I just finished writing my examinations. I think it was pretty hard.

Your niece,
Frances Dreiling.
Care Jacob Dreiling.

Dear Frances:

We're glad that you are joining our Club and I'll send your book and pin very soon. I'll look for your twin—you must watch the paper carefully, too. in case I can't find one. I think examinations usually are hard—mine always were, anyhow.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Morland, Kans.
January 8, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I received my book and pin. Thank you very much for it. The pin is so beautiful. I wore it on my best dress on Christmas and New Year's day.

I found my twin. Her name is Maxine Ames. I had good fun on Christmas and New Year's day. I hope you enjoyed Christmas and New Year's.

I got my sister Frances Dreiling to join your club.

Your friend,
Bridget Dreiling.

Dear Bridget:

I'm so glad that you liked the book and pin—have you written to Maxine? I enjoyed Christmas and New Year's, too, and I want to congratulate you on earning a star, for asking Frances to join our Club. Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Conway, Kans.
January 2, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have never received my book and pin yet. I joined the Junior Cooperators last July and I would like to have my book and pin. I am sorry I did not get my lesson in 'till this, but I wasn't at home for Christmas. I got in the November lesson, and have never got my grade. I have not found my twin. My birthday was November 8. I was eleven years old.

Your friend,
Geraldine Peterson.

Dear Geraldine:

I can't understand why you've not received your book and pin, as it was sent a long time ago. The grades for all of the lessons are all published in the paper at once, so that's why you have not received your November lesson grade. Write me at once, if you've not received your book and pin by this time and I'll send it right away. —Aunt Patience.



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

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Levant, Kans.
January 4, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I will write you a letter as I am going to send the December lesson in with the letter. I had a real nice vacation. I went to St. John and visited my relatives and friends there. Did you have a nice Christmas and Newyear's dinner. I had a Christmas dinner but nothing extra for New Year's. It sure did snow here last week. Snow drifts are even higher than cars in places. We will have lots of fun. Thanks very much for the note book and pin you sent me. I have read some letters telling of a flower we would like to have for our club. I will name my favorite—Sunflower. I had better sign my name or my letter will get too long and there won't be room for any other letters.

Your Junior,
Ellen Brenn.

Dear Ellen:

I'm so glad you had a nice time during the holidays. I think the sunflower would be nice too—it's particularly appropriate for Kansas, of course. I like long letters—so write again—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Canton, Kans.
January 2, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

Well I'll sit down right away and write out the lesson so as to get it off my mind.

Just came home from Arkansas City, where I have been visiting and spending Christmas vacation. Surely got a lot of lovely gifts for Christmas. How about you. Well, as school starts Monday, I had better close and get my school studies. I'll try to write to Cleta McCann, as I see you have asked her to write to me. Well, it's getting late so I will close. Hoping you had a Happy New Year.—Bye.

As ever,
Cleta Brucker.

Dear Cleta:

That's a good way to do with the lessons—I wish all of the Juniors would do it! I'm so glad you had a nice Christmas. I received some nice things, too, but the things I really liked most, were the Christmas cards, many of the Juniors sent. I hope you do write to Cleta McCann. Write to me soon, too.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Vermillion, Kans.
January 5, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am a little boy nine years old and in the fourth grade at Mount Hope school, district No. 31. I would be very thankful if you would send me a note book and pin. I am joining your club through my little friend Nina Jean Torrence.

Yours very truly,
Harold Z. Mason.

Dear Harold:

I am so glad that you're becoming a Junior Cooperator and I'll send your note book and pin very soon. You forgot to give me your birthday date, though, so I can help you look for your twin You watch the paper carefully for one, too. I hope you saw last week's lesson and saved it—write to us again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Vermillion, Kans.
January 5, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. I am joining through my friend, Evelyn Torrence. I am 12 years old and in the 6th grade. Please send me a note book and pin.

Thank you in advance.

Yours very truly,
Kenneth W. Mason.

Dear Kenneth:

Welcome—I'm glad Evelyn asked you to become a Junior. But you, like Harold, forgot to give me your birthday date. Please write me what it is as soon as you can, so I can help you find your twin. Your book and pin will be sent very soon.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Pomona, Kans.
January 21, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

It took me a long time to get my lesson in, but I have got them at last. I did not write the l sson twice—one to put in my book. We have a new car at our place. For pets. I have a cat and a dog. They both like to play with me very much. The cat has a little bit of white on his tail. I have not found my twin yet, but I found one that was December 14, and mine is December 11. May I write to him until I find mine. I wish you would put your picture in the paper. We had a week's vacation at school. My letter is getting long.

With love,
Mary Johnston

P. S. You will find enclosed my lesson for November.

Dear Mary:

I was glad to get your lessons. Yes, I think it would be fine to write to the boy whose birthday is three days after yours. I'll see what I can do about the picture. Do your pets get along nicely together?—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Axtell, Kans.
January 1, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to become a member of this department. My birthday is on October 2. I am twelve years old. I go to town school and am in the seventh grade.

Yours truly,
Gerald Godbout.

P. S.—Please send me a book and pin. My father is a member of the Farmers Union and likes it very well.

Dear Gerald:

We are very glad that you've decided to join the club, and I hope you'll always like to be a member. Your book and pin will be sent very soon. I'll help you look for your twin, but you must watch the paper carefully, too. Did you save the lesson which was published in last week's paper?—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Scott City, Kans.
January 2, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 9 years old and will be 10 the 4th of January. I am asking my two sisters to join. Their names are Irene and Pauline. Please send me a book and pin. My father belongs to the Farmers Union. I will try to send in the lessons. I will write when I can. I will close.

Wishing you a Happy New Year.

Dorothy Lagar.

Dear Dorothy:

I am glad to add your name to our Membership Roll—if Irene and Pauline join, you'll have two stars I'll send your book and pin very soon—did you see last week's lesson? It was such a good one and I hope you'll study it and send it in.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Scott City, Kans.
December 31, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine, only I got my finger cut. It is getting cold now. I have just got the ironing done. I have a baby sister to play with. Her name is Lenora. She can climb up to the edge of her box. I like to take care of her. Please put your picture in the paper, as this the second time I have written. I will describe myself. I am five feet tall and weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds. Please send me a pin and book and I will answer the lessons. My birthday is February tenth. Have I a twin? I am 13 years old. I will close for I haven't any more news.

Yours truly,
Irene Logan.

Dear Irene:

It's too bad about your finger—I hope it wasn't cut badly. I imagine it is fun to take care of Lenora—I'd love to see her. I'll send your book and pin and I do hope you saved our last lesson. I'll help you find your twin—you must keep watching, too. Please write to me again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Grainfield, Kans.
December 29, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 8 years old and in the second grade. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Wolfe. I like her very much. Please send me a pin and note book. I saw that there were many boys and girls that wrote to you, so my brother, John, told me to join too, so I did, since it is getting late, I must close.

Yours truly,
Josephine Schmidt.

Dear Josephine:

We are so glad that you've decided to become a Junior Cooperator and I'll send your pin and note book soon. You didn't give me your birthday date, and I can't help you to find your twin until you do. Please write again soon and tell me what it is.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Grainfield, Kans.
December 29, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am dropping a few lines to let you know that I am still well and hoping you are the same. Please send me a note book and a pin. I am going to try to get my lessons in as much as I can. My one brother, Richard is sick. My teacher's name is Miss Sowash, It is getting late so I will close.

Your chum,
John Schmidt.

Dear John:

I'm glad you've earned a star for asking Josephine to join—some of our "old" members, don't have any stars. I'll send your note book and pin soon—did you save last week's lesson? I hope Richard is well by this time. You didn't give me your birthday date, either. Please let me know when it is.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Grainfield, Kans.
December 29, 1921.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. Well it has been a long time since I have written, so I thought I would write and I saw that lots of friends wrote to you. The weather sure is nice out here. I sure had lots of fun on Christmas eve. Will you please send me a note book so that I can write my lessin in it. I am 6 years old.

Helen Schmidt.

P. S.—I let my brother write to you because I cannot write very good.

Dear Helen:

I'll send your pin and note book very soon—when is your birthday? What did you do Christmas Eve? I think it's fine that you and John and Josephine are joining together. I do hope you'll all study our last week's lesson.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Hanover, Kans.
December 3, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

Well, how are you? I am fine. My sissster, Evelyn, asked me to join. I was six years old December 4. I have two sisters. I go to school. I am in the first grade. I like my teacher too. Please send me a pin like Sophia and Evelyn have.

Yours truly,
Mildred Ruhkamp.

Dear Mildred:

We are so glad that Evelyn asked you to join the Club—both because she'll get a star on our Membership Roll, and because we're glad to have you as a member. Your pin and book will be sent very soon. Don't forget to write to me again, soon.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Hanover, Kans.
December 31, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience:

Well, I thought I would write and tell you that I got my book and pin, and I sure like them. I didn't find my twin yet. I always read all the letters. How are you. I am fine. Our school will begin tomorrow. We had nine days vacation. For pets I have 2 cats. Their names are Pussy and Fattie, and one ash-colored hen. Her name is Topsie. Well, I guess I will close.

Your truly,
Evelyn Ruhkamp.

Dear Evelyn:

Congratulations on winning a star, for asking Mildred to join. I'm so glad that you liked your book and pin—I think they're nice, too. I wish you'd write one of our new members until you find your twin and I do hope you find a twin soon.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Hanover Kans.
Jan. 3, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience

Well, I thought I would drop you a few lines. Well, I received my book and pin. I think it sure is nice. We had nine days vacation. Our school will begin January 4. I didn't find my twin yet. but I will try to find it. For Christmas I got a wristwatch and a pair of beads, and some candy and some nuts.. For pets I have a cat. Her name is Lottie, and a colt named Topsie and a horse. Her name is Nancy. She will lift up her foot when we tell her to. And when we call her she will answer us. She is dappled grey. She sure is a nice horse.

Will I get two stars. I got Robert Herynk and Evelyn Ruhkay. I am going to Herynk school. There are 20 pupils in our school. I have cousins going o our school and two sisters. Well, I will close, for my letter is getting long.

Your friend,
Sophia Ruhkamp.

Dear Sophia:

I'm glad you liked your book and pin. My, those were nice Christmas presents and you certainly have a smart horse. I wish I could see her. Yes, of course, you'll get two stars for Robert and Evelyn. Please write to me again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Hays, Kans.
January 6, 932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I had a little time, so I thought I would drop you a few lines and let you know that I am still well and hope you are the same.

Did you have some snow in Salina this week. We did. We had a storm yesterday and the day before.

Well, did you have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. I sure did

I wonder if you got my oher letter. I wrote one in November and asked you whether I could join and wanted you to send me a book and pin, but I didn't get any, and I don't see my letter in the paper. I wondered if you got it or not.

I don't know, we must not have very good Juniors, because I wrote to Alfred Engel for my twin, but he don't answer. I don't know whether he got my letter or not.

I wrote my age in my other letter and I'll write it again, so if one he is close enough for a twin he can write to me and I'll also watch for my twin. I was 15 years old September 6.

Well, I guess I'll close, hoping my letter will be in the paper in a few weeks, or just as soon as possible. I would like to have my book and pin just as soon as possible.

Yours truly,
Ida V. Pfeifer.

(continued on page 4)

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BIG YEAR FOR UNION OIL

(continued from page 1)

red to as a "melting pot." During the stockholders meeting every action taken was by unanimous consent.

Some two hundred and fifty cooperative leaders gathered together for the meeting. In addition to the regular routine of business a number of well known cooperative leaders addressed the meeting, including Cal A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, C. C. Cogswell, master of the Kansas State Grange, E. G. Tharp of the Farm Commission Company of Kansas, and others. Many interesting and enthusiastic short talks were also made by managers and directors of local companies.

The evening session was devoted largely to matters pertaining to the Employee's Association of the company, which is made up of employees of the Union Oil Company and the affiliated local companies. Membership in the association has carried a $500.00 life insurance policy without cost to the member. At the meeting of the board of directors this week the amount was increased $1,000.00 per member. Plans for a Cooperative Circulating Library were completed, which will make available to members of the association the best cooperative books, and other publications. Howard A. Cowden is president and general manager of the company.

SIMPSON DISCUSSES UNSOLVED PROBLEMS AND REAL REMEDIES

(continued from page 2)

national bankers interest. If Senator Wheeler's Bill should become a law, it would probably increase the volume of money of this country by at least two billion dollars and, one of the best things about it, the tax payers of this country would not have to pay one penny of interest to the international bankers.

Another thing, three-fourths of the world uses silver as a basic money, and if we were to remonetize silver it would open up avenues of trade with millions of people that we can not deal with now because we are on a gold standard.

It is my firm belief that the remonetization of silver would double the prices of wheat, cotton, pork, beef and all other farm products within sixty days. International bankers are opposing the Wheeler Bill. They are against it because it would make much more difficult their job of controlling the money of the country. The reason all international bankers are for a single gold standard is because that is the condition most favorable for their control of the volume and value of money.

I urge you, I beg of you, before this day is over, to write to one of your Senators and ask for a copy of the Wheeler Bill, Number S. 2487. After you have given it consideration, and if you are convinced it is right, then write to both your Senators and Congressmen asking them to support the measure.

The Swank Bill

Congressman F. B. Swank of Oklahoma has introduced a Farm Marketing Bill in the House of Representatives. It is Number H. R. 7797. This bill has the approval of the Farmers Union in its entirety, and in the major part has the approval of the other two farm organizations. All three organizations agree that nothing less than cost of production for that part of a farmer's products used in this country is a remedy. This bill provides for farmers getting just that thing.

Please write your Congressman today asking for a copy of H. R. 7797. Read it over; study it. If you believe in it, then write to both your Senators and your Congressmen asking them to support it.

Write to your Congressmen and tell them to make immediate provision for setting every unemployed man to work on public roads. Tell your Congressmen to pay these laborers with money signed by the Government instead of signed by bankers. Say to these Congressmen—furnish money for state and county improvements on a basis of no interest to be paid by the county or state.

The great Edison, in an interview published in the New York Times, December 6, 1921, discussed this same question as follows:

"Now, here is Ford proposing to finance Muscle Shoals by an issue of currency. Very well, let us suppose for a moment that Congress follows his proposal. Personally, I don't think Congress has imagination enough to do it, but let us suppose that it does. The required sum is authorized, say $30,000,000.00. The bills are issued directly by the Government, as all money ought to be. When the workmen are paid off they receive these United States bills. Except that perhaps the bills may have the engraving of a water dam instead of a railroad train and a ship, as some of the Federal Reserve notes have, they will be the same as any other currency put out by the Government; that is, they will be money. They will be based on the public wealth already in Muscle Shoals, and their circulation will increase the public wealth, not only the public money but the public wealth—real wealth.

"When these bills have answered the purpose of building and completing Muscle Shoals, they will be retired by the earnings of the power dam. That is, the people of the United States will have all that they put into Muscle Shoals and all that they can take out for centuries—the endless wealth-taking water power of that great Tennessee River—with no tax and no increase of the national debt."

"But suppose Congress does not see this, what then?" Mr. Edison was asked.

"Then Congress must fall back on the old way of doing business. It must authorize an issue of bonds. That is, it must go out to the money brokers and borrow enough of our own national currency to complete great national resources, and we then must pay interest to the money brokers for the use of our own money.

"That is to say, under the old way any time we wish to add to the national wealth we are compelled to add to the national debt.

"Now that is what Henry Ford wants to prevent. He thinks it is stupid, and so do I, that for the loan of $30,000,000.00 of their own money the people of the United States should be compelled to pay $66,000,000.00 that is what it amounts to, with interest. People who will not turn a shovelfull of dirt or contribute a pound of material will collect more money from the United States than will the people who supply the material and do the work. That is the terrible thing about interest. In all our great bond issues the interest is always greater than the principal. All of the great public works cost more than twice the actual lost, on that account. Under the present system of doing business we simply add 120 o 150 per cent to the stated cost."

Two Systems

In closing I want to call your attention to the two systems of running the affairs of government and business.

One is known as the capitalistic system, and the other is the cooperative system. The capitalistic system is of the devil's making. It has, as its foundation principle, selfishness, bery, murder, suicide and war. It operates on greed, avarice; it leads to theft, robberates for profit in order that it may feed the craving for more than all its victims have. It encourages everything that is evil; it creates in man the desire to become a selfish, greedy, inhuman creature, that even ceases to be an image of his Creator. It plants a little seed in the human heart that makes such a person want more than his share of the good things of life. He wants to become a millionaire, and when he has reached that point he wants ten millions, and when he is worth ten million his craving is greater than ever and he wants one hundred millions. When he reaches that point he desires a billion dollars, ten times more than he ever wanted one hundred millions, and he cares not how he gets it. His plans may mean hungry women, starving children, but he cares no more about them than ants in the dust. His whole ambition is to become a billionaire.

The cooperative system is based on service instead of profit. It has as its attributes, unselfishness and the brotherhood of man. It is of Christian origin instead of the devil. I say to you that no man who is a Christian has a right to want more than the average could have. I also just as emphatically say no man has a right to want less for himself and family than the average can have. The Bible is clear on this question. In the 5th Chapter of James, there is a fearful warning against the ambition to be rich. The first three verses of that chapter read:

"Go to, now ye rich men, weep and howl for the miseries that shall come upon you.

"Your riches are corrupted and your garments are moth-eaten.

"Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire."

I want to give you an illustration, showing the difference between the cooperative and the capitalistic systems. As an illustration of the cooperative system I take the family table, where father, mother, sons and daughters, and a few friends seat themselves to eat. On this table we find soup and greens, also the delicacies and goodies. Every member of that group is cooperative in spirit. They are Christians. They do not want more than their part of all the things on the table. In fact, if someone at that table should become capitalistic in his methods and reach out and say: "I will take all the goodies, the rest of you can have the soup and greens," he would start a riot. The others gathered around that table would not stand for such greed and avarice.

But how do we behave at the national table at the close of the year? One hundred and twenty million people surround the table on which lie the net profits of the year, ninety billion dollars. Under the capitalistic system 4 per cent of the people around that national table reach out with hoggish, greedy hands and say: "We will take 80 per cent of these net profits, and you 96 per cent can have 20 per cent to divide among you," and the pity of the thing is that the 96 per cent do not rise up in righteous indignation and refuse to let the 4 per cent do it.

My radio audience, the job for us is to do our part in ridding the one hundred and twenty million common people of this country of the twenty thousand leeches, who through the interest and profit system bleed white each year the producers of this nation.

It is our job to see that there is a more equitable distribution of the net income of the people of his nation at the close of each year.

It is our job to see that those who live by clipping coupons shall have their swollen fortunes clipped through income and inheritance taxes.

It is our job to make the other fellow take his hands out of the farmer's pocket and keep them out.

It is our job to carry to victory the cause that stands for equity, justice and principles of the Golden Rule to the end that there shall be established in this nation a real brotherhood of man.

INFLATION—BUT NOT "EXCESSIVE"

(continued from page 2)

to bankers ordinarily, it is observed that the banking as well as the business community welcomes these measures. What Senator Glass calls "excessive inflation," it is claimed, has been avoided. The Virginia Senator, one of the authors of the Federal Reserve Act and former Secretary of the completes a series of emancipating laws aimed at Treasury, has faught inflation steadily at this session, but has come across for all those inflationary measures, even to the last one increasing the rediscount privileges at reserve banks. They are not "excessive inflation," he says, in giving them his support.

Whether they prove to be excessive or not, the important fact is that there has been excessive and strangling deflation. The trouble with credits is that to an enormous extent they have no immediate market. They may be intristically good and sound, but there is no market demand for them. Securities of member banks not now eligible for advances by the reserve banks are made eligible by the Glass-Steagall bill and it is stated that a billion dollars of the gold reserve will be freed for the issue of an equivalent amount of federal reserve notes for circulation through the banks.

Senator Glass meantime has his own bill for amendment of the Federal Reserve Act which is deflationary in curtailing advances by the reserve banks in certain cases. Its chance of becoming law at this session is not very good, but the purpose of the author of the bill is to prevent in the future the use of national credit and the reserve system for gambling and speculation. That is apparently what Senator Glass means by "excessive inflation."—Topeka Capital.

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By JOHN FROST, Blue Rapids, Kansas

Number 22

SOLD FOR TAXES—BUT NOT FOR INCOME TAXES

The following table discloses the havoc of the property tax system in Kansas and other states during the period of the present long depression. The figures are taken from or computed from Circular No. 150, "The Farm Real Estate Situation, 1929-30," and from the August 1931 "Crops and Markets," both of which are published by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Forced Farm Sales on Account of Delinquent Taxes

	1926	'27	'28	'29	'30	'31	Av.
Kansas	3.0	2.9	3.6	1.5	2.6	3.4	2.83
United States	4.2	5.1	5.2	4.7	5.1	7.4	5.283

Total No. Farms 1930—

Kansas, about	165,000
United States	6,288,648

No. Farms Sold for Taxes—

	per yr. Average	1926-31 6 yrs.	1921-31 11 yrs.
United States	33,223	199,338	365,452
Kansas	467	2,802	5,136

Under our property tax system an average of 467 Kansas farms were sold for taxes during the 6 year period of 1926-31, making a total of 2,802 farms sold, or for the 11 year depression period of 1921-31, a total of 5,136. And for the whole U. S. the forced delinquency tax sale per 1,000 farms was nearly twice as high, totalling 365 thousand farms sold since the beginning of the disastrous agricultural depression under the inequitable property tax system.

Better than a third of a million farmers were sold out because they did not have income enough to pay their taxes. Under an income tax system they would not have had to pay taxes. For there is no income tax for those with no net incomes. Others more prosperous would have had to carry the tax burden. During the most of this period other business was prospering. During this time the net income of industry and of intangible wealth and of the great salaried and professional classes of the U. S. totalled around 35 billion dollars, and was paying the U. S. Government around 2 billion dollars income tax, and paying it easy, because there were vast amounts of net income with which to pay.

But the property tax system of the states was merciless. It required taxes from tangible property whether there was income or not to pay with—and in adversity the same as in prosperity. And all the while the intangible half of our wealth that was prosperous was nearly tax exempt under the property tax system of the states. During these years many farmers had to borrow money to pay their property taxes. When they had exhausted their credit, the heartless, unjust property tax must be displaced by the income tax system if we are to save our homes from the jeopardy of forced sale for delinquent taxes.

The Farmers Exchange

Where Farmers Buy and Sell

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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	.29	.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	1.53	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

FOR THE TABLE—Dried Apples—choice rings, one hundred pounds, freight prepaid, eight dollars.—Harlan Smith, Farmington, Arkansas. 3-3c

FOR SALE—German Police Pups. From well trained stock. Nicely marked. Males $5. Females $3.—Col. M. Thogmartin, Woodston, Kansas. 2-18p.

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Alfalfa $5.00; White Sweet Clover, $3.00; Alsyke Clover $7.50; Timothy $2.00; Mixed Alsyke and Timothy $3; Sudan Grass $1.00. All per bushel; bags Free. Samples, Price List and Catalog upon request 2-25p

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FOR SALE—Registered Hereford Bulls.—Carlson Bros., 3 miles north 1 mile east McPherson, Kan.—2-18P

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Reader's Order for Classified Advertising

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NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

MARSHALL CO. MEETING

The Marshall County Union will hold its first quarterly meeting on March 1, at Marysville. Among the features of the meeting will be the basket dinner at noon. A number of interesting matters of business will come up for consideration. The state secretary, Floyd Lynn, has been invited to attend this meeting, and he has accepted the invitation.

Wm. F. Taylor, President.

GOVE COUNTY FARMERS UNION MEETING ON MARCH NINTH

The Gove Connty Farmers Union will meet at Grinnell on Wednesday, March 9th. We are planning an all day meeting. The business session to be in the morning, a free dinner at noon and a program in the afternoon.

We have asked State Secretary Lynn to be with us on that day and tell the people more about the income tax amendment. He will also touch on the other matters of legislation, the part the farm organizations are taking in the railroad rate fight, etc.

Our county delegate will report on the Board of Agriculture meeting at Topeka.

A. Sites, Secretary,
Gove County

LINN COUNTY MEETING

The next regular meeting of the Linn County Farmers Union will be held at Blue Mound, on Saturday, the 20th of February.

The varoius committees will be appointed for this coming year. We are expecting outside speakers to be with us that day.

This will be an all day meeting with basket dinner at noon. We extend a cordial invitation to all.

F. C. Gerstenberger, Pres.
V. F. Carrico, Secy.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

In Memory of Brother Charles Reece, of Linn County

Whereas, our Heavenly Father, has in His Infinite Mercy and Wisdom, removed from us, our worthy brother and co-worker in the Farmers Union, Brother Chas. Reece;

Therefore, be it resolved that Linn County Farmers Union extend to the bereaved family in the hour of sorrow, our greatest sympathy.

Furthermore, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and that a page of our secretary book be dedicated to the memory of our departed brother.

J. L. Kyle,
W. S. Baker,
J. B. Singer.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE (Ottawa County)

In memory of Brother G. S. Huffman's wife, who passed away in Culver.

We the members of Culver Local No. 2170, extend our sincere sympathy to Mr. Huffman and family, and commend him and his family for consolation to the Great Ruler, who, in mysterious ways, does all things for the best.

Resolved, that a copy be placed on the records, a copy sent to Brother Huffman, and a copy be published in the Kansas Union Farmer.

By order of Local.

Mrs. A. Pickering.

Junior Cooperators

(continued from page 3)

Dear Ida:

Yes, we had snow the week you speak of, and we're having more this week. I'm glad you had a Merry Christmas—I did, too. I wonder why Alfred hasn't written to you? Perhaps he didn't get your letter—I do hope he'll answer if he did. I'm sure you have your book and pin by this time—we've been delayed in sending them out.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Morland, Kans.
January 12, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am in the third grade and ten years of age. For pets I have a dog. His name is Teddy. My teacher is a sister. I like my teacher very much. I live four miles from my school. I got to close my letter.

Yours truly,
Lawrence Ridmeier.

P. S.—My papa drives me to school. I got a bicycle from Santa. It is very nice. Please send me a book and pin.

Dear Lawrence:

We are glad you are joining our Club—I'll send your book and pin soon. You're lucky to have your sister as your teacher. Santa Claus was certainly good to you, wasn't he? You forgot to give me your birthday date—so let me know what it is as soon as possible.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Morland, Kans.
Jan. 1, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am in the fourth grade and eleven years of age. For pets I have one pony. My teacher is a sister. I like my teacher very much. I live four miles from our school. I got to close my letter.

Yours truly,
Helen Richmeier

P. S.—My father drives me to school all the time. I got a doll for Christmas. Please send me a pin and a book.

Dear Helen:

Welcome—I am glad you are joining our Club. But please write me again and give me your birthday date, so I can help you find your twin. I know your doll is pretty—what did you name her? Your book and pin will be sent very soon.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Morland, Kans.
January 12, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am in the sixth grade and twelve years of age. For pets I have one dog ane horse and one cow. The dog's name is Lindy, the horse's name is Sally and the cow's name is Bob. My teacher's name is Anton Weinger. I like him very much. I live one mile from school. I like to go to school. I got to close my letter.

Yours truly,
Mary Boxler.

P. S.—I have two little brothers and two big brothers. And the two little brothers are twins, and they are nine years old. One of my big brothers is seventeen and the other is 20.

Please send me a pin and a book.

Dear Mary:

We are glad you are joining our Club—I will send your book and pin soon. It's fine that you like school—you, too, forgot to tell me your birthday date. Watch the paper for your twin and let me know when you find one—write me your birthday date if you want me to help you find a twin. Perhaps your brothers would like to join the club, too?—Aunt Patience.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT

Custards

The following foundation recipe for custards and suggestions for making them are offered by Miss Bladys Vail of the department of food economics and nutrition, Kansas State college:

2-4 tablespoons sugar,
2 eggs,
1-16 teaspoon salt,
1-4 to 112 teaspoon of flavoring,
1 cup milk.

If more than 1 cup of milk is used, scald the milk. Beat the egg just enough to mix it. Too much beating makes a porous custard. Add salt and sugar to the egg and poud the milk over the egg mixture gradually, stirring to avoid over-cooking. Never add the egg mixture to the hot milk as it is almost sure to cook unevenly. If the custard is to be firm the flavoring is added next; if a soft one, the flavoring is added after cooking.

A firm custard is one that is cooked without stirring. It is either steamed or baked. Soft custards are cooked over hot—not boiling water. They are done when the custard coats the spoon and the foam disappears from the top of the mixture. When slightly cool, the custard should be flavored.

Failure to stir the soft custard while cooking will cause it to curdle. If such is the case, a rotary egg beater used vigorously will help. Too high a temperature, over-cooking, and slightly acid milk are other causes of curdled custards.

Baked custards are best when baked in an oiled dish set in a pan of hot water. The temperature of the oven should be low enough that the water around the dish does not boil. The custard is done when the tip of a small, pointed knife, carefully inserted, comes out clean.

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