



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION



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NUMBER 8

READY FOR CONVENTION

Select Your Candidates and Send in Credentials

Lawrence People Making Ready for Farmer Union Annual Meeting to Begin October 24; Membership Looking Forward to Great Meet

Special Campaign Program

President Simpson to Gather Information on Other State Contests, and Kansas Should Make Great Showing; Features Outlined

With the annual state convention of the Kansas Farmers Union only two weeks away, the program is being rounded into final form, and promises to be one of the most interesting and important programs ever carried out by the Kansas Farmers Union.

The people at Lawrence, which will be the scene of this, the twenty-eighth annual convention of the organization, are working overtime to see that everything possible is done to get ready for the gathering of delegates and visitors. Lawrence city officials, as well as the Lawrence chamber of commerce and citizen body, are putting forth strenuous efforts in order that those who attend the Farmers Union convention shall feel perfectly at home and shall be made comfortable while enjoying the hospitality of the city.

Throughout the different units, departments and activities of the Kansas Farmers Union, members and leaders are making plans for one of the best conventions ever held by this organization. Locals, county unions, business and cooperative marketing enterprises are electing their delegates, and many are sending in their credentials to the state secretary's office at Salina.

Groups of men and women in the various communities are arranging to cooperate in the matter of transportation to and from Lawrence. Many are grouping together and are arranging to come in one car rather than in several cars, in order to cut down expenses.

Managers Meet on Tuesday
While the program has not yet been published in full, several of the principal speakers have been selected, and time allotted to various features. As usual, the Farmers Union Managerial Association will meet on Tuesday, preceding the official opening of the convention on Wednesday, C. B. Thowes of Alma, president of the Managerial Association, and Ted Belden, Kansas City, secretary, will have a good program for their meeting. Some good speakers will be on the evening program on the day of the Managerial meeting.

The convention proper will open Wednesday morning, October 25, at 10 o'clock, when President C. A. Ward will rap for order. After the invocation, Mayor Spaulding of Lawrence will deliver the address of welcome. He will be seconded by L. J. Meade, president of the chamber of commerce. The Farmers Union response will be given by John Vesecky of Timken, Kansas. Farmers Union delegates and visitors will hear fraternal greetings Wednesday forenoon.

Government Pigs Come Back

The Kansas pigs that went to market with a price on their heads, as part of the government program to reduce the hog surplus and ultimately to raise hog prices to producers, are now coming back to Kansas families in need, in the form of free salt pork.

Governor Alf M. Landon has announced that the distribution of 360,000 pounds of salt pork to more than 60,000 Kansas families in need of relief will be made between October 11 and October 18. This announcement of free meat distribution was made by the governor following a conference Saturday with John G. Stutz, state director of federal relief.

Twelve carloads of dry cured salt pork will be sent over the state to augment the food supplies of Kansas families on federal relief, and will be delivered to those families who have been regularly investigated, budgeted, and certified to receive relief.

Meat will be given to families both on work relief and direct relief. The free meat will be cut and wrapped in plastic twelve operations within the six pounds.

Each half hog, including the ham,

FARMERS NATIONAL'S FUNDING AGREEMENT QUITE SATISFACTORY

Press Misinterprets and Garbles Reports Concerning Refunding of Fifteen Million Indebtedness to Farm Credit Administration

ADMINISTRATION IDEA
Huff Says New Arrangements Strengthen Position of Grain Cooperative and Broadens Opportunities; Has Approval of Directors

Kansas City, Oct. 10.—Garbled reports in Chicago newspapers concerning the refunding of the fifteen million dollar indebtedness of Farmers National Grain Corporation to the Farm Credit Administration drew a sharp reply today from C. E. Huff, president of the national grain cooperative.

"Washington dispatches, as quoted," said Mr. Huff, "announce that under pressure from the Farm Credit Administration the national grain cooperative has agreed to refund its debt at interest rates of four and four one-half per cent as against the one-eighth of one per cent contained in its original funding agreement with the Federal Farm Board; that the salaries of its executive officials have been reduced severely and that the corporation has submitted to complete domination of its affairs by the federal government. All these interpretations of the new funding agreement misrepresent the facts."

"The new financing arrangements are the results of an effort on the part of the grain corporation to meet the ideas of Governor Morganthau, of the Farm Credit Administration, that cooperatives should compete with private business as to interest rates, as well as to all other factors, and do not result from pressure."

"Under the terms of the new agreement approximately eight million dollars will bear interest at the rate of four per cent, and seven million dollars will continue to bear one-eighth of one per cent. Both notes will mature June 30, 1934. One hundred thousand dollars will be due on principal June 30, 1934 and the annual payments on principal will increase from year to year until a maximum of one-half million dollars is reached in 1937. Each year thereafter, one-half million dollars will be due."

"The present note of the corporation in an amount somewhat over four million dollars and due May 31, 1934, is cancelled under the new arrangement. There will be no heavy maturities on the capital obligation until 1944."

"Significant in the new agreement is the definite commitment on the part of the Farm Credit Administration to lend the corporation such additional funds as will be made necessary if

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Governor to Speak
Governor Alf M. Landon of Kansas will address the convention on Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Governor Landon's address will be the point of interest not only of those who attend the convention but, due to the fact that he will be talking to the outstanding militant farm organization of the state, his remarks will have special significance and interest to every Kansas citizen. Arrangements to broadcast this talk, as well as several others, are being completed.

T. E. Howard, former state secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union, will follow Governor Landon with an address to begin at 8:30 p. m. Mr. Howard is no stranger to Kansas Farmers Union crowds. He is always well received, and always has a message of real value and worth. He is at present employed by the United States government in connection with

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WIBW RADIO SCHEDULE

The schedule for the regular Farmers Union broadcasts over WIBW, Capper Public Radio Station at Topeka, includes the following:
Oct. 12, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.
October 19, Kansas Farmers Union.
October 26, Union Oil Company.
November 2, F. U. Life Insurance.
These programs begin at 7:30 p. m. each Thursday.

OPERATIONS NO. 2 & 3 TO BE OFFERED THOSE WHO INVESTED IN OIL

New Operations Conducted by Those Who Drilled Dry Deep Test on Nelson Farm; Not on Pooled Acreage This Time

IN KANSAS, OKLAHOMA

In a letter sent out under date of October 4, 1933, to the members of the Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company and to those who purchased the major oil contracts in "Operation No. 1" the deep test on the Nelson farm near Lindsborg, G. E. Creitz, secretary, and A. D. Rice, president, of the Royalty Company, state that they had delayed sending out a final report on the operation because they wanted to be able to report the plans for the very first time, and that they had this decision, but because of other plans being under way, they feel they should not delay longer.

It will be remembered that the Nelson farm deep test which was on pooled acreage, turned out to be a dry hole although indications, up to the very finish pointed strongly to a good producer. In the mean time, Mr. Creitz and those who drilled the Nelson well have been looking about for some way in which those who invested in oil "if, as and when produced" might get value received for their money. The letter continues, in part:

"While further study of pool acreage is being made, preparatory to further testing, the developers were fortunate in securing two blocks already completed and ready for drilling. Such opportunities must be improved without delay when they present themselves. Operations Nos. 2 and 3 are, therefore, in process of completion. No. 2 is located about fifteen miles southeast of McPherson, in Section 12, Township 21 South, Range 2 West, and is almost entirely surrounded by producing oil fields. Some of which are only two or three miles distant. Operation No. 3 is located in Stevens county, Oklahoma, on the Northwest of the Southwest of Section 10, Township 2 South, Range 5 West. This lease has producing wells on all sides less than half a mile from this location. This area is not under proration, and all oil produced in the area is run. Drilling will doubtless have been under way several days by the time this reaches you. The Phillips Petroleum Company and other major oil companies own a large part of the block in No. 2 operation, and

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DAIRY FARMERS MUST GET PARITY PRICES FOR PRODUCTS SOON

O. W. Schell Discusses Subject Very Much on Minds of Kansas Farmers in His Radio Talk Over WIBW Last Week

ALL MUST COOPERATE

Must Help in Cutting Production and Eliminating Great Surplus; Oleo Industry Must Be Strictly Dealt With

A thorough and clear-cut discussion of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is it may be made to apply to the dairy farmer in such a way that this farmer may receive cost of production or a parity price for his product, together with a discussion of the relationship of industry and agriculture, was broadcast by O. W. Schell, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery plant at Colony, over WIBW, Topeka, last Thursday evening during the regular Farmers Union broadcast period on this good radio station. Mr. Schell's speech is printed in full below:

Mr. Schell's Remarks
I wish to spend my allotted time this evening in discussing a question which is uppermost in the minds of our farmers at this time and that is just how the Agricultural Adjustment Act will assist American Agriculture. In my talk over this station three weeks ago I outlined briefly the method of administration of the National Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act and attempted to point out that the two acts were more or less dependent one upon the other for success.

By the way of review let me say that industry and agriculture at the beginning of this depression built up their production on a volume basis and had large quantities of products that they were expecting to dispose of in foreign markets. And inasmuch as the economic depression came first in European countries our foreign markets were cut off, leaving industry and agriculture with enormous quantities of products on hand. Industry in order to dispose of its products, began to cut prices and it soon developed that one industry by cutting prices made it necessary for other industries to do the same in order to meet the competition. We soon found then that war and it gradually reduced itself to the deplorable condition of cut-throat competition and unfair trade practices, and soon manufactured goods were being sold below cost of production. Naturally this resulted in wage cutting and unemployment which of course decreased the buying power of the country.

On the other hand we find that agriculture was much in the same situation at the beginning of this economic depression. We found that there were great quantities of agricultural

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DIRECT ACTION BY MORGANTHAU STOPS FORECLOSURE SALES

President of Farmers Union in Illinois Appreciation to Morganthau Who Stopped Three Foreclosures

SHOW UNION INFLUENCE

"Farmers here feel that after all perhaps the New Deal will include them too," is the way Fred R. Wolfe, state president of the Farmers Union in Illinois, wound up his telegram of appreciation to Henry Morganthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, after Mr. Morganthau had acted to prevent farm foreclosures in Kankakee and Will counties, in Illinois.

Mr. Morganthau recently had told representatives of the Farmers Union and of the Farmers Holiday Association to tell their members that any farmer who is about to lose his farm through foreclosure may get in touch with him by wiring collect, and that in such cases he will do what he can to stop foreclosure, and if possible he will see that such farmers are refinanced.

The telegram, signed by state president Wolfe of Illinois, said: "The Farmers Union members in Kankakee and Will Counties deeply appreciate your prompt action in response to the wires sent you yesterday involving your intervention in day mortgage foreclosure sales held this morning where loans had been applied for. Three sales were discontinued indefinitely and three homes saved. Farmers here feel that after all perhaps the New Deal will include them too."

Upon receipt of the telegrams concerning the foreclosure sales Mr. Morganthau immediately got in touch with an executive of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company which held the mortgages and he agreed to hold up the foreclosure proceedings to give the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis an opportunity to work out a way of refinancing the farmers.

This is but further proof that the influence of the Farmers Union is worth many times the cost of membership dues. Had it not been for the fact that the Farmers Union has been pounding at this thing for years, and is still pounding, with the membership back of it, this government agency would not have paid much attention to these appeals from hard-pressed farmers, and would certainly not have called for collect telegrams from them.

KINNEY BUSY WITH MEETINGS

A. M. Kinney, field representative for the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., and former state secretary for the Kansas Farmers Union, is busy this week in the northern part of Kansas. He has meetings Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the vicinity of Almena. Next week, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Mr. Kinney will be working in Lyon county, and will be accompanied by Charles Day of Allen.

Mr. Kinney will be the speaker at the quarterly meeting of the Chase county Farmers Union at Strong City, Saturday evening, October 21. He has just returned from some live stock meetings in Missouri, and reports a large attendance at a meeting Friday evening at Lowrie City.

Include in your plans a four-day stay in Lawrence during the State Farmers Union convention, which begins October 24.

WORKERS BUSY IN CARRYING MESSAGE TO ALL NEIGHBORS

Reports Indicate Much Activity Out in Various Counties and Locals where Farmers are Urged to Sign Pledge to Join

EXPLAIN DUES AMOUNT

Special Arrangements Made whereby New Members May Join for Balance of 1933 for 25 Cents, with Full 1934 Payment

Reports coming in from the various counties which are now carrying on the membership campaign for Kansas Farmers Union members indicate that hundreds of loyal Farmers Union workers or leaders are out carrying the message of the Union to their neighbors, urging them to join this militant farm organization in order that our program of legislation and marketing can be put into full effect. The "teams" which went into the counties the last week in September left "sign-up blanks" with the local workers, who are now carrying these blanks to their neighbors and giving each an opportunity to join the Farmers Union. A farmer who signs this blank agrees, in appreciation of the value of the Farmers Union in the light of what it has done and will do, to pay his dues before October 25, the time of our state convention.

Local and county workers realize that their neighbors cannot be expected to join during this campaign if they are not given the opportunity. This opportunity can only be given by way of personal contact. This means that unless each worker calls on his neighbors and urges him to sign and join, those neighbors will not become members. Any one who has not yet made the personal calls which he knows he should make is urged to start out immediately carrying a day of dues "required" for membership. It is not much to ask, for nothing could be more profitable than to devote a little time to making it worth while to work and produce the balance of the year. That is exactly what building up the Farmers Union means.

Some members have asked for an additional explanation of the amount of dues required for membership. The regular amount of dues is \$2.75 per year, for a full year. Of this amount, the Local keeps 80 cents. The amount to send to the state office for a year's dues is \$1.95. Of this amount, 20 cents goes back to the county organization, and in case there is no county organization, the amount is held in the state treasury until such time as a county organization is formed, provided one is formed within a reasonable length of time. The state secretary-treasurer also must send 25 cents of each dues payment to the National Union. The balance is used to operate the state office, to carry on the program, and to meet all expenses, including publication of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Required fractional dues are listed in the official "Constitution and By-Laws." For instance, a new member joining between September 16 and October 16 is required to pay 95 cents to the Local, which sends 69 cents to the state office. As a special incentive or arrangement however, during this campaign new members, provided they join before October 25, (continued on page 4)

IT'S ALL UP TO

YOU

The great offensive—the great drive—which started with the volunteer workers' swing over the state, meeting with the faithful who turned out to the county-wide meetings, is now raging out there in the many communities. The success of the drive for membership is now in the hands of the workers who are carrying the banner of the Farmers Union, in house-to-house canvasses, to their neighbors, urging them to rally to a determined stand with their own class organization.

No member should say:

"I wonder how THEY are getting along with the Drive?"

Every Member Should Say:

"It's MY JOB to try hard to get as many members as possible NOW."

The job is in YOUR hands now, good Farmers Union Members

Notice to Members

CALL FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS DIVISION OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA, WHICH WILL BE HELD AT LAWRENCE, KANSAS, OCTOBER 25, 26, 27, 1933.

The Kansas Division of the National Farmers Union will convene at Lawrence on October 25, 1933, at 10:00 a. m.

The Board of Directors of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union will hold a meeting on Tuesday evening, October 24, 1933 at 8:00 p. m. The Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its meeting on Tuesday, October 24, 1933 at 1:00 p. m.

Wednesday morning, October 25, 1933 at 10:00 a. m., the Farmers Union will convene in annual session and with a few intermissions will continue in session until all the business necessary to come before the meeting is transacted.

Thursday morning the Convention will proceed to nominate candidates for officers and directors including one director from each of the Fourth and Fifth Districts.

Friday morning will be election of officers. Delegates to the Farmers Union annual meeting are requested to have their credentials in the hands of Secretary Lynn five days before the date of the annual meeting.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

- One delegate for each local union in good standing in the State Union with five or more paid up members on October 21, 1933.
- One delegate for each county union in good standing as above. A county union to be in good standing must have five or more local unions in good standing in the state union October 21, 1933.
- One delegate for each county or district cooperative Business Association and in case of county Farmers Union Cooperative Associations, each unit of such association is entitled to a delegate. All delegates must have credentials of the organization they claim to represent.
- One delegate for each state-wide business or marketing organization affiliated with the Kansas Farmers Union. Credentials of the organization represented must be filed by the delegates representing such organization.

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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. 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.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas, O. W. Schell, Mgr.; Wakeeney, Kansas, T. M. Turman, Mgr.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION President C. B. Thowe
T. C. Belden

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1933

ANOTHER CONTEST IN WASHINGTON

The World Series base ball games are over. The Washington, D. C., players, known as the "Senators," were beaten by the "Giants." The Giants team was thoroughly organized, and had to be to win this important event in the sporting world. Anyhow, the people can now settle back from the excitement which this event always brings, and turn their minds to the more serious things—and there are plenty of serious things.

Another battle with the Senators is in the offing. This battle will not be played on a base ball diamond, but it will be played in Washington. The Senators will not take part; but the battle will be fought by organized agriculture.

Playing a Strong Team

Organized agriculture is going to have to be well organized to win this great contest. Infinitely more is at stake than a world's championship in the base ball world. Our very freedom as a great class of people depends in a large measure on the outcome of this impending struggle. If we lose, we are to be a long step closer to class slavery than we have ever been before.

We have more than the Senators to cope with, of course. We have both houses of Congress, the Administration and, above all, the great influence of the organized class, to contend with.

We do not mean to say that we will be opposed by all members of Congress, nor by the Administration. We will be unalterably opposed, however, by that great class, so well organized, which has demonstrated such an unchanging determination to grind agriculture under its heel. We'll have our direct conflict and direct contact, with the "Washington team" at the national capital. It will, in fact, be a contest to the last ditch between the capitalistic system and the co-operative system.

While the actual engagements will take place in the national capital, the foundation for our victory must be built up out here at the cross-roads—out here at the grass roots. These great ball teams which thrilled the world with their brilliant action in New York and Washington on the base ball diamonds, were built up to their superb strength before they ever entered the World Series. These teams were the results of years of effort to organize them and to prepare for these games.

Contest Already On

So it will be with the Farmers Union, when it wages its war for the Frazier Bill and for other legislation which farmers must have. The fight is on right at this very moment.

All over the state of Kansas—and throughout the country, for that matter—loyal workers who have the vision to see the great need for a fighting farmer army are engaged in the task of recruiting our strength. Our victory will be the result of strength; and the only way we can have strength is to have numbers. Our numbers will not reach the total they should as long as a farmer remains out of his organization. With all farmers in the Farmers Union, our position will have attained perfection. We do not expect that, of course, but we do expect to approach it nearly enough that we can win our fight for justice.

The work now going on, looking toward building up our numbers and strength, is the most important part of the whole battle. Every added Farmers Union member brings us that much nearer to putting our whole program into effect. Therefore, every ounce of effort we command—every ounce of strength and influence YOU have—must be brought to bear on the problem of increasing our membership as a militant class organization which will have the battles to fight during this next session of congress.

You Are Part of Team

It is just as important that you talk to Neighbor Brown and Neighbor Smith and enlist their membership in your own organization, as it is to have capable men in Washington to represent us while congress is in session. No matter how capable these men in Washington may be, if they do not have the membership—the NUMBERS—behind them, their efforts will be in vain. You cannot escape this great responsibility. You do not want to escape it.

The farmer who actually realizes the importance of this one great fight to secure the passage of this great farmers' measure—the Frazier Bill—gladly accepts his responsibility, and embraces it as a great opportunity. He sees in it the opportunity to lift agriculture from the mire of this depression, and to place farming, the most honored of all industries, back in the position of a paying business.

Your organization, the Farmers Union, is engaging in a well organized campaign to bring its numbers up to fighting strength. Every present member has a definite part to play in this campaign. The campaign has been carried to the faithful workers out in the many communities, and it is up to them to carry it on to the highways and by-ways. They are the only ones who can carry this campaign to a successful conclusion, thus to make it possible for agriculture to win its great "fight of the century." If they—if you—fall down on the job agriculture cannot retain the advantage it has already won.

Each reader should realize that he or she is responsible for a definite

amount of work, and that if that work is not done, the Farmers Union's position is weakened just that much. The work is not hard, but it is important. It simply means putting forth enough effort to call the attention of our neighbors to the fact that their class organization needs them and their support; that this class organization, the Farmers Union, already has saved and earned for virtually all farmers many times the cost of dues. It means going to local and county meetings, and being ready to practice the slogan: "We do our part."

The State Convention

The state convention of the Kansas Farmers Union will be in session within two weeks. This is a time when the "other side" will be looking us over. If we come up with a poor showing of delegates and visitors, those well organized classes who are and always have been out to exploit the farmers will take more encouragement, and will gain an advantage over us.

Let us, then, prepare to attend the state convention of the Farmers Union at Lawrence. The official convention sessions will start with the session Wednesday forenoon, October 25. On the day previous, October 24, the Farmers Union Managerial Association will meet in annual meeting. This has come to be considered a part of the annual state convention.

Every local and every other unit of the Farmers Union entitled to a delegate should elect a delegate and an alternate immediately. Let's turn out in great numbers to the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union, Lawrence, Kansas, October 24, 25, 26 and 27.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

BATTLING TO BUILD

The battle lines are forming! American agriculture is now organizing as never before and verily the battle of Armageddon is in the offing. Agriculture is no longer to be a hit and miss industry with the farmer producing the basic wealth of the nation and at the same time being unable to retain any part of it for himself. It is not that the industry of agriculture might be destroyed that concerns us now. It is that Agriculture is being rapidly destroyed as a family unit industry.

The reasons for getting the farmers organized have been many, in the past, but now all those old patriots of farm organization, could, were they yet alive, see new reasons, never dreamed of in the past. We have finally wiped out the frontier. There are no more homesteads, and now the young cannot go on west to acquire a home. Agriculture now of necessity must be placed on a paying basis, or in a few short years we become a nation of serfs.

We have solved the question of production well. Scientific investigation and experimentation released to all, now enable millions to live where seventy five years ago the area was listed as the great American Sahara. A desert land. Newer and better production machinery is now on every farm, enabling the farmer to produce more with less human effort. Transportation has never been so available, or so cheap. But farmers are still continuing to buy at retail in a highly protected local market, at the other fellow's price, and selling at wholesale in the unprotected world market, at the other fellow's price.

No, the thing cannot continue. The farmer is slowly but surely making up his mind to take charge of the business end of farming. Not only will he be by organization be able to run his own market for his own stuff, but he will influence the other fellow's market of the things the farmer buys.

The farmer is all-powerful, if he decides to lay aside his biases and prejudices. This, I believe, he is now beginning to do. He can by organization place the farms of this country on a profitable basis, and should he stay unorganized, every farmer in America will go broke. Moreover, should he stay unorganized until we do all lose our farms, no tenant could ever hope to acquire one. This farm organization need is therefore not alone the responsibility of the land owner, but also the tenant.

Let's Not Wait Too Long

Now, brothers, there is the picture. Kansas farmers are not waiting until all have lost out. The drive for membership is progressing in fine shape. First the state leaders, organized into teams, went to the counties. Then the county leaders took up the challenge and are now organizing in over sixty counties of the state. Recruits in the greatest army of the nation are now being secured. This army will not be one that destroys. It will be one that preserves and builds. It is one of construction instead of destruction.

The Farmers Union has always fought for a square deal for every other class. We will continue to do so, but for the next year we are going to organize our power together, for the very safeguard of society itself. Every intelligent person knows that the destruction of American agriculture as a family unit industry means the end of the Republic itself.

Farmers have always been the promoters of this nation. They came to Jamestown with John Smith in 1607. They were the whole show at Concord, and Lexington, the Boston Tea Party. They wiped human chattel slavery off the map. They expanded the community from Plymouth Rock to 4000 miles west to the Pacific. They tamed the frontier and made it habitable for mankind. They now seek to make their own industry secure. They propose now to place themselves in a position to secure for the producer the product of his own toil.

We can't do that individually. It will take the greatest effort to harness the power we already have. Organization can do the job. The Farmers Union is best suited for the responsibility. We now must depend on every volunteer who believes with us that now is the time. Volunteers will call on their neighbors and enlist them in this great peace army. Those who are not on any worker's list should write this office for sign-up sheet, so you can get those backward neighbors into the Union. Those who already have the sign-up sheets, please start immediately on the two or three day service you are going to devote to your own business. Let us go into the State Convention on the 24-25-26-27 of this month with 5000 new members.

READY FOR CONVENTION

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the wheat program of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The first feature of the Thursday morning session will be the program to be put on by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. This feature will begin at 9 o'clock.

At 10 o'clock the schedule calls for the report of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas. W. J. Spencer, president-manager, will have charge of this report and this part of the program. H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, will take charge of the convention program at 11:15 a. m. for the purpose of bringing this report of the Jobbing Association activities before the delegates and visitors.

The Thursday afternoon session will first feature the report of the Farmers Union Co-operative Produce Association, with its two plants located at Colony and Wakeeney. O. W. Schell, manager of the Colony plant and general secretary, and T. M. Turman, manager of the Wakeeney plant, will have charge.

Another Thursday afternoon report will be given by T. B. Dunn, secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association. This is a report that always is and should be interesting and instructive.

The Union Oil Co report will also be given Thursday afternoon. H. A. Cowden, manager of this great co-operative handling petroleum products and kindred merchandise, has a story which every good co-operator should hear.

One of the most interesting reports on the program will be that of Rex Lear, Kansas manager of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. This will come on the Thursday afternoon program.

The Farmers Union Royalty Co., managed by G. E. Creitz, also has a good report to make this year, and this will be handled Thursday afternoon by Mr. Creitz.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Farmers Union will take charge of the program for a period during Thursday afternoon. These officers will be in charge: Mrs. Walter Hammel, president; Mrs. C. Y. Johnson, vice president; Mrs. Everett Alquist, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Wm. Campbell, junior instructor; Mrs. F. M. Black, lecturer, and Miss Emma Mall, Chaplain.

This rather crowded Thursday afternoon program will then come to a close with the selection, by the delegates, of the place for next year's convention. This will likely be a live session, since several towns or counties are known to be seeking this convention.

One of the outstanding speakers of the convention will be heard on the Thursday evening program, when William H. Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau, addresses the convention. Mr. Settle is one of the leading farmer cooperative men in the entire country, heading an organization of over 60,000 farmer members, including strong cooperative marketing and business enterprises. He recently appeared in Kansas for two talks in connection with the allotment feature of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. He is connected with the A. A. A. in an important capacity, and gives the Kansas Farmers Union most of the credit for securing the insurance feature of the present farm act. Another speaker will be secured to appear following Mr. Settle.

Voting for state officers and two directors will begin at 8 o'clock Friday morning, October 27. The final business session will be called to order at 9:30 a. m. Committee reports will be heard at this time, including a final report from the credentials committee, and reports from the resolutions committee and the constitution committee.

The legislation committee is scheduled to report early in the afternoon, as well as the good-of-the-order committee and grievance committee. Unfinished business will be taken up, followed by the installation of officers.

Among additional speakers who will be heard will likely be W. P. Lambertson, former vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, who is the congressman from the first Kansas district, and a member of the national executive board of the Farmers Union. Mr. Lambertson needs no preliminary mention to Kansas Farmers Union folks. He is a leader in the crusade for beneficial and just farm legislation.

H. G. Kenney, president of the Nebraska Farmers Union, also has been invited to appear on the program. He is one of the outstanding figures as far as the Farmers Union is concerned, in the United States, and is vice president of the National Farmers Union.

Chancellor E. H. Lindley of the University of Kansas also may appear on the program. Many of the sessions will be held in the University auditorium, through the kindness of Chancellor Lindley and others.

Suitable musical entertainment will be furnished throughout the convention by Lawrence talent. Various features and talks will be broadcast, it is planned, over WREN, Lawrence station.

A detailed program will be published in next week's issue of this paper.

with Farmers National, extending the period and making more favorable the terms of the funding agreement; lending the corporation additional funds, and at the same time criticizing the institution and injuring it in the eyes of the public. No one will be deceived by such misinterpretations." Mr. Huff said the new agreement had the full approval of all directors before its acceptance. He pointed to his recent re-election as President of the corporation for the fourth consecutive time, without opposition, as indicating the unity of directors and their approval of the manner in which the policies they have adopted have been executed. He stated it as his purpose to carry forward the program of the corporation, as outlined by its board of directors through the present fiscal year.

OPERATIONS NOS. 2 AND 3 TO BE OFFERED THOSE WHO INVESTED IN OIL

(continued from page 1)
are furnishing a substantial part of the expense of development. Contributions for part of the expense of this operation will be accepted by the drilling company from members of the pool and others interested. It is the intention of the drilling company to continue drilling wells indefinitely, and will endeavor to complete twelve operations within the next twelve to eighteen months. This makes their plans of great importance to every member of the Kansas Farmers Union, who is the congressman from the first Kansas district, and a member of the national executive board of the Farmers Union. Mr. Lambertson needs no preliminary mention to Kansas Farmers Union folks. He is a leader in the crusade for beneficial and just farm legislation.

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FARMERS NATIONAL'S FUNDING AGREEMENT QUITE SATISFACTORY

(continued from page 1)
there is any considerable advance in grain prices. This arrangement will enable the corporation to utilize fully its present capital, quite a part of which it has necessarily held in reserve heretofore against the possibility of higher prices.

"The new agreement strengthens the position of the grain corporation and broadens its opportunities. The provision that the general manager and the business policies of the corporation must be satisfactory to the federal government has been in effect from our first relationship with the Federal Farm Board and is unchanged in effect in the new agreement. This provision does not imply that the affairs of the corporation will be directed from Washington. We have had no difficulties under it in the past and anticipate none in the future.

"Economies in operation have always been a matter of concern to the board of directors of Farmers National Grain Corporation, and the salary reductions presently in effect were largely accomplished by action of the directors prior to March 4, 1933. "Certain newspapers would have the public believe that Governor Morgenthau had made a new agreement

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give you any information we might have regarding the progress and results of these operations."

MANY ACCOUNTS HANDLE NOPCO COD LIVER OIL

During the past few months the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has established over forty accounts for handling Nopco Cod Liver Oil. They have just placed an order for their second car of this product and are booking orders at present prices for shipment prior to June 1st, 1934. This high quality product has been received enthusiastically by Farmers Union members who are practicing of using those products endorsed by the Jobbing Association, as they have found it to be of real assistance in maintaining a high standard of health in their flocks.

Chickens have always provided the farmer with a good income. However, in many cases they are considered as just a necessary part of the farm, and very little attention is given to the health and general condition of the flock. Chickens like any other live stock must be given care and attention if the owner is to receive fair returns on his investment. Research has proven that the proper percentage of cod liver oil in food rations not only protects the health of the flock, but increases laying and produces better chicks.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has contracted to handle Nopco Cod Liver Oil, for it believes that this product is the best obtainable. It can be booked now for future delivery, and it will no doubt advance in price along with other commodities. It is advisable for dealers to take advantage of present prices.—The Co-Operator.

CLASSIFIED ADS

EPILEPSY—EPILEPTICS! Detroit lady finds complete relief for husband. Specialists, home—abroad failed. Nothing to sell. All letters answered. Mrs. Geo. Dempster, Apt. G 6900 Lafayette Blvd. West, Detroit, Mich.

FARMERS WANTED, age 18 to 50, qualify for steady future Government jobs, \$106-\$175 a month. Write today for valuable Free information. Instruction Bureau, 888, St. Louis, Mo.

PSYCHIC POWER through God means success. LESSONS. Zane Davis, Moscow, Idaho. 10-19-p.

O. I. C. HOGS, Most profitable breed. Peterson & Sons, Oaage City, Kansas. 10-25p

OLD FASHIONED COONERS, Selling Cheap. Fox dogs, started coon dogs, high class puppies. Free list. Dogs guaranteed—Missouri-Arkansas Kennel, Koshkonong, Missouri.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the
FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA

By the authority of the Constitution and By-laws and the approval of the National Board, I hereby call the regular Annual Convention of the National Farmers Union, beginning at 9:00 A. M. Tuesday, November 21st, 1933, in the auditorium of the Castle Hotel in the City of Omaha, Nebraska.

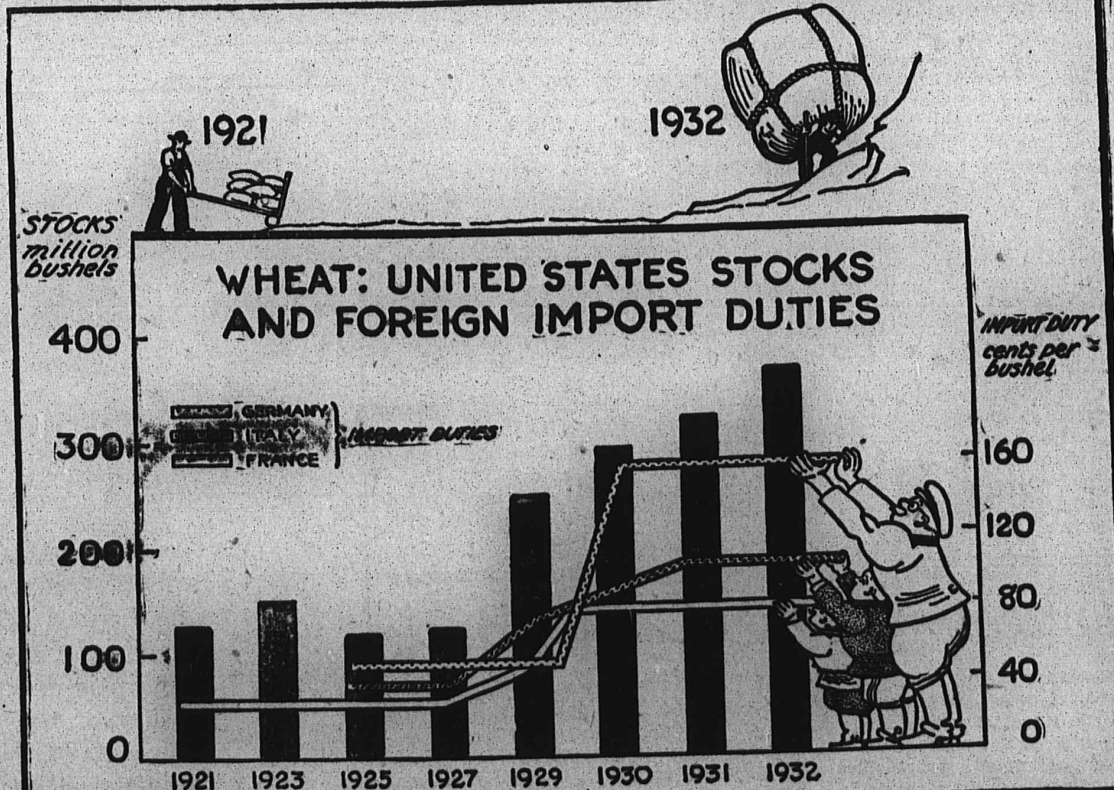
The purpose of the meeting is to elect officers, formulate plans and policies for the coming year and transact such other business as may come before the Convention. It will remain in session until all business is completed.

There will be an unofficial get-together meeting held at the same place at 8 P. M. on November 20th.

(signed) John A. Simpson, President

Attest: E. E. Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer.

Date Sept. 19, 1933.



As foreign restrictions on our wheat mount higher, more of it piles up in this country. That is the lesson of this chart of United States wheat stocks and the rate of import duty imposed by representative European consuming countries. In 1925 these duties first became general and since that time our wheat

supplies have climbed. The German duty of \$1.62 is highest of all, as the picture shows. Next comes Italy with a duty of \$1.07 a bushel and finally France is lowest with a duty of \$0.85. The black bars, representing the wheat stocks in the United States, show that while these restrictions have been in force, the stocks have climbed to more than 350 million

bushels. Even with the short crop in the United States this year, the black bar representing the stocks for this country a year from now probably will be near the 300 million bushel mark. The following year, if nothing is done to prevent it, the carryover is again likely to be around 350 million bushels.

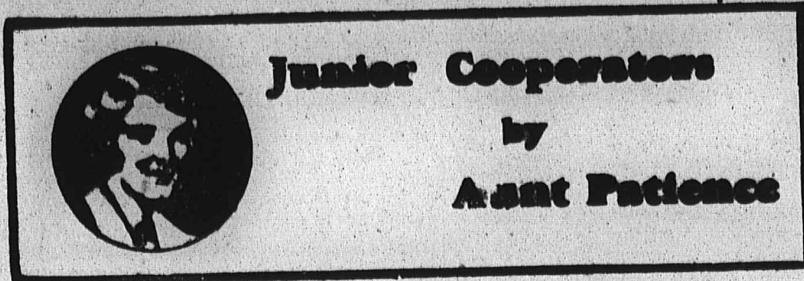
Figures from the United States Department of Agriculture show that the state produces approximately 169 million bushels of wheat annually, or one-fifth of all the wheat produced in the United States.

The nation requires 456 million bushels of wheat annually for human food. Kansas' proportionate share of this amount is 91 million bushels. Her share of the estimated 40

million bushels annual export demand is 8 million bushels, and 20 million bushels is her share of the safe annual carryover. Altogether, the state produces 119 million bushels needed by the nation, which leaves 50 million bushels to add to already burdensome surpluses.

Because they are creditor nations, the European countries have raised their tariff walls higher each year against American wheat. The accom-

panying chart illustrates graphically what a tariff hill the American wheat grower must climb if he is to sell his wheat in Europe. To do away with this problem, the adjustment administration has asked wheat growers to agree to a 15 per cent reduction in wheat acreage. Kansas wheat growers must take the responsibility of one-fifth of the annual wheat production of the country if this situation is to be changed.



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

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

Dear Junior Cooperators:

You've been told to expect another lesson for so long that I imagine you all thought you were never going to have one. Well, here it is and it will be our October lesson. It is one of a group of lessons which have been planned and arranged by Mrs. G. H. Edwards, who is in charge of the Junior work in the state of North Dakota, for the Farmers' Union of that state. You will find that it deals simply and clearly with its subject—cooperation.

We are going to have something a little different this year—the three Juniors who send the best lessons will receive a small prize from the State Office. There will be three prizes—one in each age class, which, like those during our last Essay Contest, will be put from 6 to 9, 9 to 12 and 12 to 16. So, be sure to put your age, name and address on each sheet of your lesson. Answer the questions as carefully as you can—our younger Juniors can ask their parents to explain some of the things which seem hardest. And be sure to give a great deal of thought to the little story which you are to write about "The Best Example of Cooperation that I know."

Be sure to study this lesson and send your answers and stories just as soon as you can—for a thing is always easiest if it's done right away.

—Aunt Patience.

October Lesson

We are going to study first—what is meant by Cooperation? And then we are going to study about a group of people called the Rochdale Pioneers, because they first proved that cooperation could succeed as a business venture.

Cooperation is a big word. But it is easy to understand after we have learned that it means a group of people working together to help each other, and to make things better for all of them.

The group is not always people. In fact, people do not cooperate (work together) with each other as well as many animals and insects. Bees and ants work together for the good of all, much better than people do. When attacked, buffalo herds, always put the little ones and the weakest ones in the center and the strong ones form a ring around them with their heads out, facing the enemy. Animals and insects cooperate by instinct. It took men many ages to learn that this was the best way for them to do also.

The Indian tribes are an example of one kind of cooperation. They found that they could all get along better if they lived in a group, sending their strong young men to hunt and fight and having the children and the women cure the meat and plant the corn for food.

White men finally learned that they, too, could get along better if they divided the work of civilization. They first tried cooperating by living close to each other in cities and building great walls around them for protection. Some men became soldiers to fight the battles, some were weavers, some were millers, some were farm-

ers, some were merchants, some were sailors.

But it was found after a while that the merchants became rich, while the farmers did not because they did not receive enough for the food they raised. And the weavers and millers and others did not become rich either because they had to pay too much to the merchants for food.

Now in a town in England called Rochdale, there were great woolen mills. The wool that was raised on the farmers' sheep was made into cloth in these mills. The poor people who worked in these mills weaving the wool into cloth were paid so little for their work that their lives were miserable. They had little to eat, their clothes were ragged, and the houses they lived in were nothing but hovels. Their children had no education, but had to work long hours in the mills so that they could add a little money to the family wages.

The condition of these weavers became so bad that they could talk of nothing else when they met. At last they decided to start a co-operative store. No one had ever heard of such a thing before but they talked it over and over and were sure finally that they could manage it.

Now, where could they get the money? They had to have money to rent a building, to buy their first stock of groceries, and to pay someone to work in the store. Many people laughed at them but they were determined to go ahead just the same. Twenty-eight of them signed a pledge to save the money to start a store—twenty-seven men and one woman, Ann Tweedale.

And then the struggle began. Each one had to have a pound in English money. That was about five dollars in our money. And you will understand how poor they were, when you know that it took a whole year to save it.

But at last they had scraped the money together and they took the twenty-eight pounds and rented an old shack in Toad Lane where they lived, and started their store. The night the store was opened, a crowd of rough-necks gathered in front of it, threw stones, hooted and jeered. But the twenty-eight weavers paid no attention. The store opened on December 21, 1844.

They bought for cash and sold for cash. At the end of the year, they had eighty members instead of twenty-eight and a paid up capital of eighty pounds. They had proved that they could run a successful business. They are called the Rochdale Pioneers.

A pioneer is one who goes before others to find out a new land or a new plan. He goes through all the difficulties and tries to find the best way for others to live in this new country or by this new plan. Some times it is harder to be a pioneer in a new movement or organization than it is to be a pioneer in a new country. The Rochdale Pioneers had a great deal of trouble and discouragement before their plan of cooperation was finally understood and people began to admire them. They were called fools and knaves. That is what happens to all pioneers in a new organization. Don't be ashamed of your Union. Remember the Rochdale Pioneers.

Let us be sure that you understand what capital is, before we go on with our lessons. If you wanted to start a lemonade stand and you had no lemons or sugar or drinking cups or counter or jar for your lemonade, what would you do?—Wouldn't you go to some of your friends and tell them about your plan? They would be investing the nickel in your lemonade business. If you wanted to go to five friends, you would have five nickels. That would be your business capital.

The next lesson will be about the work of the Rochdale Pioneer.

Questions:
What is the meaning of Cooperation? Give some examples.
Who were the Rochdale Pioneers? How many were there? What did they do?
Did everyone help them?
When did they start their store and where?
What success did they have the first year?

Who was Ann Tweedale?
Exercise—Write a little story of 150-200 words on this subject: The Best Example of Cooperation that I know. Tell what you think is the best example you have seen. It can be a story or a theme, telling how some animals or insects cooperate, or it may be about people who have done some work cooperatively.

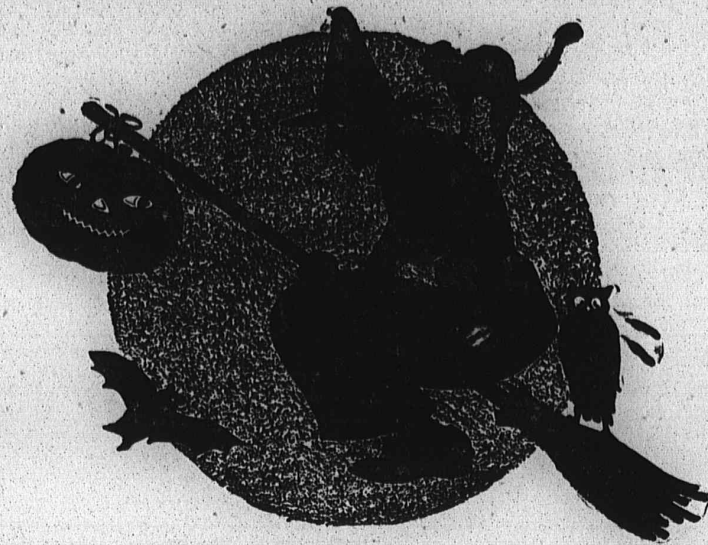
WE MANUFACTURE— Farmers Union Standardized Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union
Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery, Office Equipment, Printing



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

Foods for Hallowe'en



SPOOKY foods are the specialty of Hallowe'en—foods that suggest hobgoblins, Jack-o'-lanterns, witches and black cats. So, without more ado, we're going to give you some recipes for spooky foods to serve on that spectral night.

An Entree and Sandwich
Red Devil on Toast: Add two cups grated cheese to the contents of a can of tomato soup, and heat until melted. Add the contents of a No. 2 can of peas and half of a No. 2 can (one cup) of red kidney beans, salt and pepper, and heat thoroughly. Serve on toast and lay eight crisp curls of bacon on top. Serves eight.
Jack-O'-Lantern Sandwiches: Cut Boston brown bread in circles,

and on half of them cut Jack-o'-lantern faces with a sharp knife. Butter the other slices. Mix together one cream cheese, one-half cup chopped canned pineapple, and one-half cup chopped salted almonds, and add enough mayonnaise to make the mixture spread easily. Spread on the plain slices, cover with the faces, and stuff the eyes, nose and mouth with more pineapples.

An Appropriate Ice
Black Cat Ice: Boil two-thirds cup sugar and one and one-eighth cups syrup from canned pineapple about three minutes, and cool. Add three cups cider, and freeze. Serves eight. Serve topped with a black cat cut out of stiff paper and pasted onto a toothpick.

FRIENDLY RAILROAD

Did you notice the good advertisement which appeared in last week's issue, telling of the service offered by the Missouri Pacific Lines? This railroad company merits the patronage of good Farmers Union members. It is showing the proper spirit in making use of your own organization newspaper to get its message to you.

DAIRY FARMERS MUST GET PARITY PRICES FOR PRODUCTS SOON

(continued from page 1)
products which could not find foreign markets or domestic markets, and these great quantities of goods were in a measure yoked around the necks of agriculture and hearing down the price of their products. This of course began to break down the buying power of agriculture and they could not buy the products of industry; so in the past year we find that industry and agriculture were both paralyzed because industry in order to dispose of products, created unemployment and lowered the buying power of labor to such an extent that they could not buy any consume the products of agriculture. Agriculture having a large surplus of goods on hand had to lower the price of these goods to the point where they could be disposed of at some price in line with the buying power of the country.

Up until a few months ago this condition became more severe because lower prices seemed to be in demand and lower prices for manufactured and agricultural products meant lower buying power, and so on. If this condition were permitted to continue which would mean a zero point of employment with no incomes, and agriculture destitute. And it is the opinion of many that this zero point would be reached within perhaps another year or so.

It was this condition that the industrial and farm leaders attempted to check by the passage of the National Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act. In other words by the passage of the National Recovery Act the Congress of the United States said to industry's leaders: "You must get all of the industries in your respective lines together to agree upon a code of fair trade practice and agree upon a labor code which would provide for increased wages and increased employment, and you must get your plants on a profitable basis so that you can pay to labor these increased wages, that they in turn will have money to buy the products of agriculture and of manufacturing plants." And we find as a result of this call by the administrators of this act that some 20 of our major industries of the U. S. have responded and signed codes of fair trade practice and labor codes fair to workers, and today there are thousands of

businesses of every type operating under the N. R. A. and there are a good many thousands of people re- turning to employment at increased wages.

Put Farming on Parity Basis
Now the framers of the Agricultural Adjustment Act attempted to provide means of placing agriculture on a parity with other industry. That is, it is their intention to give the farmer a price for his product which would be on a parity with the price of the manufactured products that he must use on his farm and in his home. The price that he would receive for his product is not important. The important thing is that the price that he will receive will be a parity price.

For illustration, let us take butterfat. The Agricultural Act promises to the farmer that he will receive a price for his butterfat in 1933 and 1934 which will buy as many yards of cloth or any other product listed in the industrial index that his pound of butterfat would have bought in the years of 1909 to 1914. These years are used as a base period because it seemed at that time that industry and agriculture and labor were more in balance.

Now in what way can the administrators of the Agricultural Adjustment Act guarantee to the producer a parity price? The ultimate aim is to maintain a parity price by the control of production to our domestic demand. The emergency existing at present is being handled by the levying of a processing tax upon processors of agricultural commodities, but this is not to be a permanent proposition. It is only done during the time that we have a large surplus of products on hand and until those surpluses can be disposed of. But the future plan is to maintain a parity price by the control of production. Now we see that in order for this to be accomplished it will require the cooperation of the producers themselves. The administrators of the act cannot continue to levy taxes upon one group for the benefit of another and at the same time permit that group to continue its over-production. In order for the act to become a success it will be necessary for all producers to cooperate with the National Administration and we find that in the programs which the administration has worked out for the wheat producers and the cotton producers that they are receiving the cooperation of these farmers and are cutting their production more in line with our consuming demand.

As to Dairy Farmer
We are not sure at this time as to just what program will be outlined for the dairy farmer, but from what information we have at this time it is very probable that some program similar to the wheat program or cotton program will be adopted. One thing is quite certain and that is the administration will ask for the cooperation of the dairy farmer in curtailing his production.

There are three large problems before the dairy section of the administration. First, to dispose of the present butter surplus. Second, to secure a National adjustment of milk and butter prices. Third, to determine if

the slaughter of dairy cattle will be necessary. In other words the administration is studying some plan to relieve the depressed condition quickly and to work out a program to maintain future production with our future requirements.

Already a corporation has been formed for the purpose of buying and disposing of surplus butter outside of regular trade channels. This will probably be financed by a one-cent-a-pound charge or tax on all butterfat. The second step is the formation of a milk code which will fix a minimum price to producers and a maximum price to consumers of fluid milk. If these two programs do not relieve the market of the surplus products and fail to bring an upward price adjustment, then the destroying of dairy cattle may be resorted to.

Could Eat Our Own Surplus

We have heard much lately of our large surplus of butter and cheese and other milk products. In normal times we are not an export country of dairy products, but rather we are an import country. In years past we have always found it difficult to store away enough butter and milk products during the heavy season of the year to supply the requirements and demand during the light season of the year and it has always been a practice to store the surplus butter in the heavy season of the year and bring it on the market in the light season.

We do not have a much larger supply of storage butter on hand at present than we would have during a normal year. Government figures show that we have at present 116 million pounds of butter in storage and this would be easily disposed of in a short period of time during the winter if we had anything like a normal consumption. We believe that the farmer could solve this surplus question himself to a large extent by consuming a large quantity of his product at home. If 30 million people ate one more pound of butter per week there would be 30 million pounds less on the market and in five weeks the heavy surplus would be converted into a shortage which no doubt would result in advancing prices of dairy products.

Butter Substitutes Depress Price
One of the things that has created our surplus of storage butter and which causes it to be a burden is the increased use of butter substitutes. I would like to spend a few minutes on discussing this problem because I, being a creamery manager, believe I am able to see the depressing effect that the increased consumption of substitutes is having upon our butter markets. Government figures show that the use of butter substitutes increased 17 million pounds for the first six months of 1933 and if we are to bring about the price of butterfat to a parity basis the oleomargarine industry must be strictly dealt with.

The best available information shows that the largest part of the increase in oleomargarine consumption this year is found in public relief areas and in the congested industrial low wage district. We also have information to the effect that farmers themselves are eating altogether too much oleomargarine. A survey made recently in 117 towns in nine states shows that oleomargarine sales were 83 percent of the amount of butter sales and that 43 percent of the 83 percent was sold to farmers. This indicates that the farmer himself is aiding in depressing the markets for his own products. Of course we cannot expect the producer to consume or use all of his surplus products, but the producer should realize that he cannot better his condition if he uses, on his own farm and in his own home, substitutes for the products that he is raising. The farmer has a double reason why he should use butter on his own table. First is that he is helping to dispose of a surplus of this product and second he is contributing a food to his family which is healthful and nourishing.

Support the Programs
In conclusion let me make an appeal to agriculture to support the programs as outlined by our National Administration. These programs may not prove to be a complete cure for our ills, but up to the present time we have not had proposed any plan which promises to do as much for agriculture as the Agricultural Adjustment Act; and I want to emphasize the fact that in order for this program to be successful, it will require the cooperation of all producers. It is very evident that we cannot raise the price of our commodities to a parity price as long as we are producing a surplus of those commodities. These surpluses must be dealt with in some way or other and inasmuch as we do not have a foreign market for our surplus goods and inasmuch as we cannot consume it all ourselves, it is very apparent that we must curtail our production to meet our domestic demand.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards.....20 for 5c	Secretary's Minute Book.....20c
Credentia blank.....10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used
Demit blank.....15 for 10c	instead of Ritual, each.....5c
Constitutions.....5c	Farmers' Union Watch Fob.....10c
Local Sec'y Receipt Book.....25c	Ladies Auxiliary Pins.....50c
Farmers Union Buttons.....25c	per dozen.....10c
Farmers Union Song Leaflet.....	

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

Don't Cheat Yourself!

—Ask yourself the question: When you buy "old line" products—who "pockets" the profits?

—Cooperative Profits belong in your pocket. Cooperative Profits never become ammunition to fight what your Neighbors are doing through Cooperation.

Cooperative Products Are Good

Union Certified Petroleum Products

Coop Tires Tubes Batteries

—Are Cooperative Products.

—Do Your Part To Protect The Future of Consumers With Cooperation!!

UNION OIL COMPANY

(COOPERATIVE)

North Kansas City, Missouri

WHY NOT TRY

the 100 Per Cent Cooperative Plan

Of marketing your cream? Final settlement on or before the 15th of following month or advances weekly if you desire. Give it a TRIAL and you'll like it.

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

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas

Wabesney, Kansas

Why Donate

A PART OF YOUR LIVE STOCK PROFITS TO SOME ONE ELSE?

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

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

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

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

Stock Yards

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo.

(Read the list of sales in this issue)

BE CAREFUL with FIRE

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

PREVENTION

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

You cannot prevent others from having fires, but you CAN prevent fires on your own premises. MISERY AND LOSS may come to you if you do not develop a habit of carefulness.

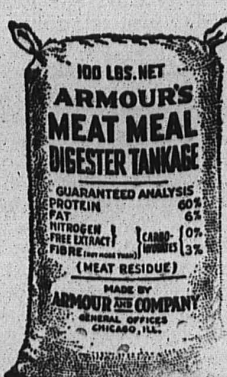
A little carelessness may allow FIRE to reach into your home and undo what you've built up during a lifetime.

If it's a flame, whether in a lantern, trash pile, lamp or match, or anywhere else—WATCH IT. ALWAYS see that you are protected from loss. Call or write your nearest Farmers Union Insurance Co. agent.

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA KANSAS

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



Meat Scraps Tankage

Armour's and Morris' trade mark on a bag of tankage, meat scrap or bone meal, assures you that every bag is FRESH—made of government inspected material—thoroughly analyzed and contains the GUARANTEED amount of protein-digestible protein. See your Farmers Union Store or Elevator for these high quality products. They are reasonably priced.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Board of Trade

Kansas City, Mo.

