



The Kansas Farmer



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EDUCATION

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A DISCUSSION BY SIMPSON IN RADIO SPEECH TO NATION

First Half of Speech Delivered February 27 Is Published This Week, With More to Follow

FOR FIXED PRICES

Says Transfer of Administration of Marketing Act to Dept. of Agriculture Not of Vital Importance

A communication from John A. Simpson, national president of the Farmers Union, received too late for publication last week, contains a copy of Mr. Simpson's radio address which went out over a nation-wide hook-up February 27. Mr. Simpson suggests that this paper, as well as other Farmers Union papers, print the speech "in the next issue of your paper, or at least in some future issue." He suggests that each paper either print all of it, or "pick out parts of it." The letter was addressed to all Farmers Union papers.

Mr. Simpson concludes his letter with this paragraph: "I am doing my dead level best as your National President and I have confidence that you are doing your best in your states. If we survive these awful times it will be conclusive proof that our organization is sound in principle and that our members know why they join."

Due to the length of the speech, only part of it will appear in this issue of the Kansas Farmer Union, and a part will follow in a later issue. President Simpson, in his address, which he gives the name, "Wilderness of Doubt and Despair and the Way Out," follows:

Fellow stockholders in the largest corporation in the world, the United States of America, I am happy to greet you again and to have this opportunity, furnished by the National Broadcasting Co., to report to you concerning the doings of the board of directors that you have placed here in the National Capital in charge of this great corporation.

I talked to you at this hour four weeks ago, and I thank you for your wonderful response. You may be glad to know that I received more than 18,000 letters asking for copies of that talk. NOT MORE THAN HALF OF THOSE THAT WROTE ARE FARMERS. At least one-half are made up of all kinds and classes of people. Among those writing were preachers, priests, teachers, students, merchants, bankers, every kind of business man and laborer.

The response was so much greater than I had anticipated that expenses reached such a sum that it cost me a great deal of money to tell you that I can furnish a copy of this talk to all who make requests. For two weeks I had five girls doing nothing but opening letters and reading them. I desire to eliminate that expense by asking anyone who desires a copy to use a postcard. Let me also ask you to write your name and address very plainly—printing it is the best method.

Out of the letters received from the talk in January quite a number asked for copies and did not sign their names at all. They are not wondering why they did not receive one. Out of more than 18,000 letters received, only seven criticized my talk. We had 30,000 copies printed. At least 20,000 copies printed and sent out at his own private expense. You must realize that the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America is strictly a farmers' organization, whose only source of revenue to the national organization is 25 cents per year dues from each member. We are poor financially but rich in principle, in faith, and in courage.

Tells Beautiful Story

Here is good news! The depression is over, as far as mid-western agriculture is concerned. At least that is true if we can believe what some of the magazine writers wish out to us.

An article in a recent issue of McCall's magazine, written by a Morris Markey, tells us how well off we are. Our reaction, after reading the article, was such that we now find the typewriter and the story before us, and a sort of ranking in our soul.

Introducing the article, McCall's editor says: "In all the world there exists no lushier grain country, no area so blessed by the immemorial gods of rain and sunshine as that fertile section of these great United States indicated nearly by geographers as Indiana and Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska."

"Here the soil is tilled by husbandmen, who tend the tractor, the harrow and the plow with an amiable solemnity. Here wives wash and iron, convalesce to make ends meet and, inevitably, send their children to school. It is of these people, dwelling in millions of little white houses protected by a windbreak of soothing pines, that Morris Markey tells you in this article—a haunting report of their ceaseless struggle, their compromise with dreams."

Not "Kansas Language" Perhaps if we had an interpreter who could translate this stuff into the Kansas language, we could understand it better, and maybe our reaction would not be the same as it is

TO TAX POVERTY?

The following appeal, which is short and potent, and very much to the point, comes from John A. Simpson, national president of the Farmers Union. We urge all our readers to read this.

Washington, D. C., March 5, 1932. To all Presidents of the Farmers Union and to all Farmers Union papers.

Dear Brothers: Congress is about to tax property in the form of a sales tax to the extent of six hundred million dollars per annum. All farm organizations, here in Washington, have protested against it. Do whatever you can to bring pressure from the forks of the creek and grass roots against this iniquitous tax.

Yours fraternally, John A. Simpson, President.

I am also glad to report to you that there never was such an avalanche of letters received by Congressmen and Senators as the result of one broad-casting talk. But it is only a drop in the bucket to what must be done to awaken the sleeping giant, Congress. Congress is the most powerful branch of our National Government. Yet the very bureaus, commissions, and departments that it creates tell Congress what to do and where to go. These "children" of Congress frequently deny United States Senators information which they have because it is of such a secret nature that Congress has no right to it. A real awakened Congress would spend about two months investigating Federal officers who should be impeached and putting these inferior commissioners in jail for contempt. The Members of the House and Senate should read the Constitution and learn, if they ever learned it before, that they can pass laws without asking anybody under the sun. If you suggest the passage of a certain bill, the first thing an elected Congressman or Senator wants to know is whether or not it has had the approval of some little bureaucratic and would the president sign such a measure if Congress did pass it. They surely have the inferiority complex even worse than farmers.

Today I shall discuss three bills now pending in the House and Senate. If a million people listening in at this hour of the night write to their Congressmen and Senators asking them to support these measures, telling them that you had your neighbors are going to hold them accountable in the next election, you would make easy the job of the three national farm organizations which are here in Washington attending this session of Congress.

Wanton Destruction There are many instances of wanton destruction on the part of these various departments of government. In many instances the destruction takes place without the consent of Congress. At the disarmament conference, held in Washington and called by President Harding, a related navy strength program was agreed to by the various nations represented. This agreement involved the proposition of destroying a number of vessels this country had in the process of construction. We took half a million dollars and destroyed them. All any other nation had to do was to tear up the plans and specifications of proposed warships. There is an old saying that "The United States never lost a war and never won a conference."

Today, without action of Congress, public buildings here in Washington are marked for destruction. These buildings are such permanent construction that they would be from now. Last spring all over Europe, I saw many buildings a thousand years old. They were of no more permanency than the ones in Washington that are marked to be torn down.

(continued on page 2)

HOGS ARE HIGHER WHEN FEW DIRECT RECEIPTS ARRIVE

Market Paper Points Out Reasons for Advance in Hog Prices in Early Part of Month of March

POINTS TO REMEDY

On One Saturday, 60 Hogs Set the Price for 700; Not Enough Good Hogs to Fill Shippers' Orders

The substantial rise in hog prices which took place the first two weeks in March has a direct bearing on the "direct" marketing of hogs. Quoting from March 10 issue of the Drovers Telegram, published at the Kansas City Stock Yards, we learn:

"Information received from reliable sources advise the total number of hogs shipped 'direct' last week to packers, at the eleven western markets, were 23.4 per cent less than during the 6-day period preceding.

"This is of especial note as hog prices advanced during the week of February 29 to March 5, from 20¢ to 25¢. Also, direct shipment figures the first part of this week were the lightest on record for corresponding days this year and an additional 50¢ gain in values resulted.

"The combined advances of around 70¢ are the greatest for any given period this season."

"What further proof is necessary that hogs would be selling higher today, if all were sold on the open competitive market?"

In another place in the same issue of the Telegram, we find this story: "Last Saturday there were around 250 hogs on sale in the local yards. At the same time one packer alone had 700 head billed direct. This same packer entered the buying on the yards here and purchased 60 head at \$4 to \$4.05. These 60 hogs thereby set the price for 700 head which came in straight from the country. But what hurt most was the fact that two shippers each had an order for a double deck car of good 200-pound hogs. Had there been enough of that type hogs here to fill the order they would have paid from \$4.10 to \$4.20 for them since the market was steady and they had awarded that figure on the day before."

"But because of the fact that there WERE NOT ENOUGH GOOD HOGS HERE they did not attempt to fill the order and the market advanced while the packers came in and paid the lower figure for them."

"The man in the country oftentimes never knows how much he really lost to not shipping to the open market. Top prices that would have been paid but were not because they had to be sold on a direct basis, they would be fed and watered before weighing and a price settlement made during the morning. Imagine his surprise when he was informed that the price would be set until a market basis was established at the nearby public stock yards!"

Like many other farmers, says the Telegram, he assumed that when his hogs arrived at the concentration point to be sold on a direct basis, they would be fed and watered before weighing and a price settlement made during the morning. Imagine his surprise when he was informed that the price would be set until a market basis was established at the nearby public stock yards!

Now here is where the stockman proved himself equal to the occasion: he ordered his hogs left in their pen and hid himself over to the competitive market where he could at least see transactions before he had to bid. Upon his return from the public market in the afternoon another surprise awaited him. The prices he was offered were not in line with general levels of the open market, instead they were on a scale with those paid by killers alone, less a stipulated amount, supposed to be on a par with regular marketing charges. He decided that the price offered was not high enough so arranged for trucks to deliver them to the public stock yards.

Of course, it cost him money to do all this—much more than had he shipped to market in the first place. But, with a good "fill" and a competitive selling the next day, he not only put more weight over the scale, but was able to do so at a price higher than that which he had been bid direct.

When he received his check from the commission company, and all charges had been deducted including the extra trucking from the "direct" yard, the net revenue figured slightly in excess of \$50 over what he would have received had he sold them direct on the preceding day.

The Farmers Union has a commission firm operating on the Kansas City and Wichita markets, and one operating on the St. Joseph market. These firms not only offer the opportunity for Kansas farmers to have their hogs sold in the competitive market, but they offer the added advantage of having them sold cooperatively, with the profits made in the selling operation set aside and returned to the producer at the end of the year. Here is where duty and opportunity seem to coincide.

The confusion at the Tower of Babel has its counterpart in manufactured goods. As an example, woven wire fence comes in 2,072 styles. One hundred and thirty-eight would serve the purposes equally well.

ON WIBW FRIDAY NIGHT



REX LEAR
All readers of the Kansas Union Farmer are invited to tune in on WIBW, radio station of the Capper Publications, Topeka, on Friday evening to hear an address by Rex Lear, of Salina, Kansas, who is the Kansas manager of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Lear will have a message that all should hear. The Farmers Union program will start at 7:30 p. m.

EGG CONSUMPTION LOW

In noting egg prices for the near future says Vance M. Rucker, extension marketing specialist of Kansas State College, it must be remembered that the flush of production will be during the next sixty days. Egg receipts are now running less than for the same period last year, but storage holdings have not been worked off as fast as last year. Consumption of the local flock for March 25, at which time under consumption of February, 1931. This does not point to much possibility for price advance.

Receipts of poultry have been declining since January, as compared to last year, thus leaving a fair outlet for steady to stronger poultry prices during the near future.

WHEAT GOING TO NEEDY

The Federal Farm Board announces today (March 9, 1932) that it has authorized The Grain Stabilization Corporation to make available the 40 million bushels of wheat provided by Act of Congress for food and feed relief purposes, to be distributed by the American National Red Cross or organizations which it may designate.

ASK LOWER EXPENDITURES

The following resolutions were adopted at an open meeting of the Clay Bank Local at Neosho Falls, Kansas, on March 10.

Whereas, the tax payers have been and are now producing below cost, and cannot maintain the high cost of government with the extreme low cost of commodities, and whereas we must have immediate relief in taxes;

Therefore, be it resolved that we ask our county officers, their deputies, instructors of schools, both rural and high, to voluntarily agree to a reasonable reduction in the salary. We also ask the school boards of all districts, both rural and high, to cooperate with tax payers to keep the school tax levy as low as possible. We also recommend that in thinly settled districts both rural and high, consolidation and furnish transportation for their children to other schools if it be economical. We respectfully ask the cooperation of the school boards, teachers, county officers and their deputies, that they may be able to pay our taxes and keep the county from bankruptcy.

We recommend that the county and township road tax levy shall be the same as it is now; provided such money shall practically all be spent in building county and township permanent roads. We highly commend the building of permanent roads each year and pay for them as they are finished.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the work be given to the tax payers of the county and township.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the County Commissioners, County Superintendent of schools, Farm Organizations, American Legion Post No. 13, and that they be published in all newspapers of Woodson County.

Signed,

G. B. George,
J. W. Becker,
W. H. Roberts.

IMPORTANT RADIO TALKS

On Saturday, March 26, from 11:30 to 12:30, noon, Central Standard Time, a most interesting radio program will be broadcast over N. B. C. hook-up. The program will consist of a ten minute talk by Senator Wheeler on his bill, a ten minute talk by Senator Frazier on his bill, and a ten minute talk by Senator Thomas on the Swank-Thomas bill. These three speakers will be introduced to the radio audience by President John A. Simpson of the Farmers Union.

It has been determined that motor traffic moves fastest with cars going at 34.5 miles per hour. A higher speed requires more space for safety.

WOMAN'S PART IN F. U. WORK TOLD BY MISS COWGER

Was One of Speakers at Meeting of Culver Local at Culver High School Building Friday Night

STRESS JUNIOR WORK

State Secretary also Spoke to Local Group Who Fought through Snow Drifts to Attend Meeting

At a meeting of the Farmers Union local at Culver, Kansas, on Friday evening, March 11, Miss Pauline Cowger of the State Farmers Union office in Salina, and state secretary-treasurer Floyd H. Lynn and Mrs. Lynn, attended. Miss Cowger and Mr. Lynn addressed the group of loyal Farmers Union members of the Culver community. Only a few people were present, due to the fact that most of the roads were blocked by snow drifts. Some of those who attended were forced to walk or to come by horseback.

Mr. Lynn spoke on the value of membership in the Farmers Union, and told the Culver folks that the state officers were quite well pleased with the way the membership is holding up, in spite of the scarcity of money generally, and the bad weather conditions which have kept the members from meeting normally over the state.

Miss Cowger followed with remarks relative to the part women are playing in the success of the organization. At the close of the meeting, which was presided over by Hal Stith, those present called a meeting of the local for March 25, at which time a program and supper will be given.

Miss Cowger said, in part: "It is with much pleasure on my part that I am permitted to meet with you folks this evening, as one neighbor meets with another, to talk over some of the things that are interesting to all of us."

As you perhaps know, it has been my good fortune to have been associated with the office at Salina for a considerable number of years. In fact, I have seen the new ideas of the Kansas Farmers Union headquarters before we moved into our present quarters in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company building. I have seen many state officers come and go, I have seen new ideas advanced and developed, and I have seen hopes realized and hopes blasted. But through it all, there has been the same underlying motive and the same strong tendency of progress.

Although there have been some deductions as to the course being followed, the same goal has ever been urging the organization forward to its ultimate attainment. Cooperation among farmers in the matter of marketing and purchasing, together with improvements in the standard of living on the farm, and the betterment of agriculture as a class in things that come about through legislation, have always been the ideals of the Farmers Union.

Sometimes it appears as though we are not making much progress. Often I have seen our leaders almost on the verge of despair. But courage of the highest type has not been lacking, and always the organization has emerged from these inevitable tight places with more strength and more influence than it previously had.

Give Women Credit Credit for the progress of the farmers is due not to the state leaders, or even the local leaders; but is due alike to the leaders and the membership as a whole. And right here, if you please, I want to call your attention to the fact that not all the credit should go to the men of the organization. In fact, I positively know that much of the credit for the progress of the Farmers Union in Kansas rightly belongs to the women of our farms, and of our farm neighborhoods.

In my work, I handle much of the correspondence with the local secretaries and other local officers and county officers. I am in a position to know that the women of our state do much of the work which has to be handled by the locals, and by the county Unions.

It is nothing unusual for a woman secretary-treasurer of a local to call on her farmer neighbors, either in person or over the telephone, and remind them that their dues should be paid, or tell them that a meeting is to be held at a certain place and that it is important that as many attend as possible. Women secretaries are good dues collectors, and they are good at bringing out good crowds at the various meetings. Even at times when it is not possible for a lady member to attend, she often urges the men folks to attend and that is a help.

One of the principal features at the majority of local and county meetings is the supper or the dinner that is served to those who attend. When men have charge of the meetings, they do not fail to see that some of the women are appointed on an "extra" committee. Then they are assured of good coffee, good sandwiches, good basket dinners, salads and whatnot. Take those things away, and you would see how quickly many of the local meetings would lose interest.

Program committees also are made up usually of the women folks. Some times this does not show on the surface, for much of the work—hard work—is done in getting the program ready; and then some man takes charge of the program when it is actually given. Many times he reads his an-

AID NORTH DAKOTA FOLKS

The office of the Kansas Farmers Union at Salina, Kansas, sent out this week several cartons and boxes of clothing and food to the unfortunate victims of the North Dakota drouth.

The shipment consisted of three large cartons of shoes, two large boxes of shoes, one large box of clothing, two cartons of clothing, and one carton of preserves in glass.

People in the communities being aided by these contributions are exceedingly grateful to the Kansas Farmers Union folk who have been so kind to them. They are kind folks themselves, and no doubt if the tables were turned they would be just as free with their aid "or Kansas Farmers Union folks. It is an expression of brotherhood, which reflects the true status of the Farmers Union.

Announcements from notes which have been prepared by one of the women. Behind the accomplishments of a man is the shadow of a woman who has helped and encouraged him.

Teach Young Folks

Junior work is an important department of Farmers Union work. We all realize that we have to build for the future, and we have to start building for later cooperative work which is to be carried on by the children of today. I do not have to go into detail to remind you that practically all the work with the youngsters is carried on by the women folks, as far as the youngsters' parts in the various programs is concerned. A lot of cooperative ideas—Farmers Union ideas—are planted in the minds of the children in the farm home. Both sides of the house share in this part of the program of future building, and when we compare the influence exerted by the father and by the mother, the mothers do not suffer by the comparisons.

The idea I am trying to bring out is based on the fact that the women of the Farmers Union are able to contribute much to the well being and to the progress of our organization—and we are glad that we can. Our interests are identical with those of our men folks. We know that Agriculture must be organized if it is to be on a par with other industries. We want Agriculture to hold its own; we want it to continue to be a profitable and respected calling. We want that condition to hold true, not only for ourselves and for the young folks, but for the young folks—the children—who soon will be running the affairs of our neighborhoods and our state and nation. Naturally we want at least part of our young folks to stay on the farm, and we want them to be able to operate and to work under favorable conditions. We want them to have an equal chance with the youth of the cities. We do not want life to be a hum-drum affair for them, simply because they may decide to stay on the farm. We want to elevate the standard of living of the farms as much as possible, and we want Agriculture to be in such a position that all the work of our young folks will not be for nothing. We do not want things to develop in such a way that when our young folks grow up they will be at the mercy of those who gamble with farm products. We do not want the next generation of farmers or any future generation of farmers, to be under the heel of big interests. In fact, we do not want future agriculture, which will involve our young folks of today, to be bled of its life blood as much as it is being bled even today.

In other words, we want to inculcate into their very beings the principles of cooperation as it is taught and practiced in the Farmers Union. We want them to be prepared for the tough fight which we know they cannot escape. We can do this partly by way of example. If they know the older folks to whom they look for advice and counsel, are practicing cooperation (continued on page 4)

AGRICULTURE IS PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES

Ward, in Radio Address, Says All Other Industries are Interested in Welfare of Agriculture

UNEMPLOYMENT AID

Dollar Wheat and Similar Prices for All Farm Products Would Bring Depression to Close in 60 Days

"Agriculture and its welfare is generally conceded by all groups everywhere to be paramount to any and all of the other interests of the country, and especially in Kansas," said Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, in an address which was broadcast Friday evening over radio station WIBW, Topeka.

Mr. Ward continued: "Kansas is one of the major agricultural states of the Union. It ranks first in production of wheat, and follows closely in the production of hogs and cattle, and live stock in general. It brings our cities are so closely associated with the farmers in their business that we are almost one and inseparable. To neglect the welfare of agriculture is to strike at the very heart of that which means life and death to business and industry, and to progress in general."

Mr. Ward declared that the day has arrived in Kansas when every student and sound thinking man is tremendously interested in the farmer's welfare. All realize that the farmer must be considered if Kansas is to survive and continue to be one of the great states of the Union.

Nobody knows better than the farmer, said Mr. Ward, that we cannot go on indefinitely as we are today. Our farm commodities are selling at scandalously low prices. He pointed out that the price of eggs are bringing from 7 to 8 cents—that it takes pretty good cattle to bring a nickel a pound. "We cannot hope to maintain our present standard of living and carry on with these tragic prices," he said.

In regard to unemployment, the speaker declared that eggs are going through "the worst winter in the history of our country as far as unemployment is concerned. Millions of willing workers, including men and women all over the country, are out of work. The standard of living is being strained to the breaking point as we endeavor to feed, clothe, and keep warm those who are in want. We are learning and demonstrating the principal of the golden rule as we care for the needy. On the other hand," he pointed out, "our big cities are bursting with too much wheat, we have too much live stock and meat products, too much milk, butter and eggs."

We are facing a national condition that must be readjusted, said Mr. Ward. The standard of living, including high taxes, high interest rates, unavoidable cost of overhead and production, are much higher than we can support. To pull the standard of living down to an equality with the revenue derived from agriculture, and to an equality with the buying power of the masses in general would be destructive, and would set our nation back at least twenty-five years. Not only have agricultural lands depreciated in value, but property in the towns and cities has depreciated. Millions of debts now existing were contracted on the higher plane when our nation and our people were more prosperous than now. To attempt to pay off this indebtedness under present conditions is attempting to do that which is absolutely impossible, said Mr. Ward.

The speaker declared he is in favor of maintaining our present standards in life, if it is possible. He believes that our people are intelligent enough (continued on page 4)

Grain in Kansas Bins

Grain bins and cribs in Kansas on March 1, 1932, held more grain than they did a year ago or two years ago, says a report recently released by F. K. Reed of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and by J. C. Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The report shows that Kansas farmers on March 1 held nearly a fourth of the 1931 wheat crop, over a third of the 1931 corn crop, and nearly a third of the 1931 oats crop. United States stocks of wheat and corn are larger than last year and two years ago. Oats and barley stocks are smaller than last year.

The condition of Kansas wheat crop continues poor in the western half of the state. In this area injury from the near zero temperatures on March 4th to 9th is quite probable due to the effect of warm temperatures of mid-February followed by the extreme cold in the western Kansas comprising over 5,000,000 acres is susceptible to injury from this cause due to lack of soil moisture and insufficient root development. Wheat in the eastern half of the state is in fair to good condition.

Farm wheat stocks in Kansas on March 1, 1932, totaled 55,170,000 bushels, 23 per cent of the 1931 crop compared with 25,005,000 bushels, or 15 per cent last March and 19,811,000 bushels or 13 per cent two years ago. Marketings of wheat during January were relatively small because of the impassable condition of country roads but movement during the last half of February was large. The quantity disposed of during these two

months was in excess of twenty five million bushels. The quantity fed to livestock has been large especially in the central Kansas belt. The eastern third of the state. Although last year's wheat crop was a record one only 72 per cent has been or will be shipped out of the county where grown, the remainder being used for seed and feed or milled locally. This compares with 73 per cent of the 1930 crop shipped and 79 per cent the five year average.

Corn held in Kansas cribs totals 39,645,000 bushels, being 35 per cent of the 1931 crop compared with 20,328,000 bushels or 25 per cent of the 1930 crop held last March, 34,876,000 bushels or 30 per cent of the 1931 crop, and 47,418,000 the five year average. The relationship between the acreage and prices of meat animals has not been favorable since the first of January and mild weather has favored conservation of corn supplies. The number of hogs slaughtered and exported is larger than last year but fewer cattle are being fattened. Only 18 per cent of the 1931 corn crop has been or will be shipped out of the country where grown compared with shipments last season of 20 per cent and 27 per cent the five year average percentage shipped. Seventy eight per cent of last year's crop is reported as being of merchantable quality compared with 68 per cent of the 1930 crop and 86 per cent the five year average percentage merchantable.

Kansas oats stocks at 12,736,000 bushels represent 31 per cent of last year's crop and compares with 9,905,000 (continued on page 4)

PAGE TWO

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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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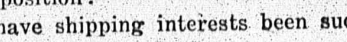
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THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1932



VALUE OF ORGANIZATION

Why can railroads ask the government for aid or subsidy, and receive what they ask for without much opposition?

Why have shipping interests been successful in getting government subsidies?

Why is it that banks have government protection and aid through the Federal Reserve system, which amounts to a subsidy?

Why is it that agriculture stirs up such a mighty howl on the part of other industries whenever it asks for any government aid in any form, and why is the government so loathe to grant any kind of aid to agriculture?

All these questions can be answered without wasting much breath.

It all amounts to organization—or lack of it.

Organization gives a voice to a group. A group that is organized can ask for what it wants—because it has a voice. A group or class that is not organized has no voice—has no identity. Therefore such a class cannot make any requests that can be heard.

An individual who never speaks up for himself—never asserts his rights—is pretty likely to be imposed upon. The same thing applies to different classes of people, or different groups. As long as agriculture does not speak up for itself and as long as it fails to assert its rights, it will continue to be imposed upon. It should develop a voice whereby it could make its demands. Its voice depends on organization. Organization depends on you.

The processors and the middlemen are organized. When conditions become a little tight, and the processors and middlemen fail to receive a high price for the commodity they are processing or handling, they do not narrow their margins. They simply pay less for the raw product as it comes from the farm. They can do this, because agriculture is not sufficiently organized to prevent them.

Now, if farmers become sufficiently organized to do their own marketing, and if they get together in sufficient measure to have a hand in the processing of their products, the middleman will be partially eliminated, and the farmer will not have to stand helplessly by and accept all cuts in prices.

Some headway is being made, although it seems a slow process. Live stock producers, through organization, have had an influence on the market, but they are just started. The same can be said of grain farmers, and of dairy and produce farmers. Kansas farmers and farmers in the middle west have demonstrated that they can write their own cooperative life and property insurance to an advantage. They save money and improve their service by handling their own auditing in a cooperative way. They purchase their oil and other merchandise cooperatively, thereby affecting savings.

One advantage of the cooperative effort noted here is not always visible to the naked eye. That advantage comes by way of forcing outsiders, who are enemies of cooperative marketing, to narrow their margins in order to meet the new prices made by cooperation. These outsiders try to discredit cooperation by offering apparently more attractive prices to farmers than the cooperatives can offer for their products, in an effort to divert their patronage from their own cooperative institutions. Too often, these outsiders succeed in this effort; but, although they may wreck the cooperative institution, that institution has served at least a temporary purpose in showing the farmers that the competitive institutions are getting a larger margin than necessary, in the absence of competition offered by cooperative concerns. Always, as soon as a cooperative business has been chucked out, the competitive concern hikes its prices, or

lowers its offers, as the case may be. Then, too late, the farmer realizes the value of his cooperative concern.

Complete organization will get away from these evils. Complete organization can be affected when all farmers affiliate themselves with the Farmers Union, or some other similar organization. It's up to you. Start the ball to rolling by joining the Farmers Union now.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By CAL. A. WARD

FARMERS UNION SPEAKING OUT AT WASHINGTON

Our members are tremendously interested in what, if anything, is being done in Washington which is really constructive and will help our class, and help us now. Time alone will tell.

Rest assured Congress certainly knows there is one fighting militant organization, and that is the Farmers Union. This office is constantly in touch, and we are doing all we can at long range to lend our influence in all agricultural legislation which we feel is worth while. Because of urgent requests from several of our agricultural leaders, I expect to be in Washington the last half of this week.

National President Simpson, as well as others of our farm leaders, have been in Washington fighting our battles continuously since Congress convened. While even our own leadership may not agree on all legislative proposals, yet the sincerity on the part of all should not be questioned by anyone.

Agriculture Must Be Stabilized

After it is all said and done, in my opinion, the one thing which is absolutely fundamental is that the farmers must, by some means, be put in a position where we can get cost of production, if we ever expect to come out of this depression. The Farmers Union carries on a program of education and organization. It is fine and we will finally win.

At the present time we need emergency legislation. A prevention is always better than a cure; but when once the patient is sick, we call a doctor and medicine is prescribed and administered that the patient may recover. So with agriculture. Our millions of farmers saw this thing coming. We sounded the note of warning. Even some of our own class did not rally with their support as they should. The calamity overtook us and we are in a mess. What will we do about it? Is there anything that can be done?

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Some call the Reconstruction Finance Corporation a treasury raid, with favoritism being played. Again, I say, time will tell. The bill authorizes capital of two billion dollars of which \$500,000,000 is to be subscribed by the treasury and \$1,500,000,000 is to be secured, if necessary, through the issuance of bonds guaranteed by the U. S. Government. Loans are made wholly at the discretion of the Board of Directors. However, it is understood the Corporation was founded primarily to liquidate frozen assets.

Apparently banks, railroads and insurance companies are the chief beneficiaries, so far. This measure is inflationary in character. The question is: will it pump life into the industrial corpse of the nation? Congress seems interested in sustaining railroad credits because their bonds are held by banks and insurance companies. It was feared if the bonds were defaulted in payment of principal and interest, it would impair their condition. It seems to me the Government is undertaking to underwrite the losses of the railroads in order to protect the banks and insurance companies. The money barons and financial wizards are, of course, backing this bill from selfish and personal reasons.

We want to be fair. There is no question but what 1931 shows tremendous losses to most lines of industry. I hold in my hand a report published by the National City Bank of New York, which is conceded to be authentic. This report submits a record of the net profits of 50 lines of business and industry of 1930 as compared to 1931. Net profits are shown after depreciation, interest, taxes and other charges and reserves are made, but before dividends were paid.

According to this report, only three of these concerns show net profits in 1931 above 1930. These three are chain stores, tobacco, and shoes. All in this report show percentage changes to a point of very little or no profit. Farmers, do not be misled. This condition with these industrial and business concerns did not exist even in the year 1930. The collapse in stocks and bonds and investments of 1929 was a result of a down-and-out depressed agriculture dating back to the close of the world war. Nothing else could be expected since agriculture is the biggest industry of our nation. So, it is up to agriculture and the farmers, through their leadership, to put up a real fight which will give to agriculture a new life flow, which, in return, will solidify and stabilize business as referred to in this article.

The Frazier Bill

The Frazier Bill is more radical than the Finance Corporation measure. It is also inflationary in character. It will, in my judgment, take the farmers out of their distress at once. It proposes to refund farm mortgage indebtedness by redeeming the farm mortgages on the basis of 3 per cent interest. One-half of the 3 per cent being amortized to retire the debt and the other half being interest. Mortgages refunded on this basis are made available for collateral by the Federal Reserve Banks which, under the terms of the bill, may issue currency to the full value of the mortgage. This is inflation of the currency and would give the country an abundance of money, and the reaction of business and the purchasing of commodities would be made possible.

Cost of Production Program

We have the Agricultural Marketing Act. It builds and stimulates cooperatives. It makes them possible. It should be amended with a type of legislation which will meet the emergency. A

different national and world wide situation relative to handling farm commodities exists today as compared to a few years back when we were tremendously enthusiastic about either the debenture or equalization fee. Our world markets, because of financial conditions and economic disturbances, are minimized to an appalling degree. We have large surpluses under existing conditions. The Marketing Act should be amended to give the farmer cost of production, and adequately provide for the handling and surpluses, and the tariff should be made effective on agricultural commodities which come into this country in competition with those commodities of which we have a surplus.

I am heartily in accord with that part of the Swank bill which carries out this principle of cost of production.

Why not Government fixed minimum prices on the amount required for domestic consumption of our major farm commodities? The farmer would then have money to pay his interest and taxes, to repair and paint his buildings and to buy the necessities of life, which today he does not have.

The passage of such a law, when once applied, would immediately bring this whole nation out of its depression. Business and industry would take on new impetus and the unemployed situation would quite largely be absorbed. Along with this, the ultimate consumer would not have to pay materially higher prices for his food than he does at the present time. The facts are, the prices the farmer receives for the raw product is not reflected in the prices the consumers pay when they buy.

Brothers of the Farmers Union, pay your dues. Get your neighbors to join. Let's carry on this fight. Let's be on the firing line and show that we are courageous warriors. In Union there is strength.

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By JOHN FROST, Blue Rapids, Kansas

Number 26

THE SALES TAX AND THE INCOME TAX COMPARED

The rich are constantly urging the adoption of the sales tax. Only a very small per cent, as a sales tax, would be added to the price of articles sold, they say, and we would not even notice it. And everybody would pay to the support of the government. If we compare the sales tax which the rich want with the income tax which they do not want, maybe we can see the reason why. Let us compare a rich man with a net income of \$1,000,000, with 1,000 poor men each with a net income of \$1,000, making a total net income of \$1,000,000, the same as the one rich man. Remember that ABILITY TO PAY is the recognized basis upon which taxes should be collected.

The one rich man and the 1,000 poor men each go to the grocery store to buy food, and each about the same, but the 1,000 poor men average larger families, and would pay about 1,000 times as much sales tax on food as the one rich man. Again they all go to the clothing store to buy an overcoat. The poor men each pay \$15, say, and the rich man pays \$50, so the 1,000 poor men would pay 300 times as much sales tax as the one rich man. The rich man buys a Lincoln for \$6,000, and the 1,000 poor men each buy a Ford for \$600, and together they pay 100 times as much sales tax as the rich man. The rich man buys a 10c cigar and the 1,000 poor men each buy a 5c cigar, and together pay 600 times as much sales tax as the rich man. The rich man takes his family of three to a 35c movie with a 5c sales tax, and pays 3 times 40c, or \$1.20 to get in. The 1,000 poor men take their average family of five to the same movie and pay 5 times 40c, times 1,000, or \$2,000 to get in, and their sales tax is about 1,650 times that of the rich man. The sales tax is a plan to make the poor bear the burden of taxation.

Now how would the rich man and the 1,000 poor men fare under an income tax? All income tax laws allow an exemption of at least \$1,000 from net incomes. Subtracting this \$1,000 from the rich man's net income of \$1,000,000 would leave \$999,000, which with an average tax rate of 10 per cent (which is much less than the present U. S. income tax rate on net incomes of \$1,000,000) would be required to pay \$99,900 income tax. As each of the 1,000 poor men had a net income of only \$1,000, the exemption of \$1,000 to each would exempt it all, and they would have no income tax to pay. The income tax collects moderate taxes from the well to do and high taxes from the rich and the poor are exempted. It is the only general tax in proportion to ability to pay.

Now maybe we can guess why the wealthy, and the rich corporations, and their hirelings keep telling us that the income tax is bad and the sales tax is good.

THE INSURANCE CORNER

By W. J. SPENCER, President-Manager

We have decided upon a new plan for our advertising program in the Kansas Union Farmer, and hope that it will meet with the approval of all agents. Beginning next week, we are going to map out the State of Kansas in different zones, and each week in the paper we will print the names of the agents located in that territory. This will be done in each issue of the paper until every agent's name and his location has been printed.

We hope the agents will find the plan of assistance to them in obtaining new business and keeping in contact with their policy holders.

The following persons reported fire losses to the company this last week:

Eva M. Johnson, Scott City, Kans.
Ernest Wulfschle, Lecompton, Kans.
William Atteburg, Paola, Kans.
H. A. Stiner, Winfield, Kans.
F. W. Klone, Huron, Kans.
R. G. Horton, Garnett, Kans.
C. H. Martin, Girard, Kans.
H. F. Hartman, Overbrook, Kans.
Olive J. Beck, Ottawa, Kans.

A DISCUSSION BY SIMPSON IN RADIO SPEECH TO NATION

(continued from page 1)

down. I hold in my hand a letter, dated the 8th of this month and signed by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, written to a United States Senator, and from which I now read:

"The public-building program under the Treasury Department contemplates the ultimate replacement of the Post Office Building located at Twelfth and Pennsylvania Avenue, the Old Southern Railway office building at Thirteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue, and the Municipal Building which occupies the block bounded by Thirteenth and one-half, Fourteenth, D, and E streets."

"The Post Office Building was constructed at a cost of \$2,885,000 and was completed November 26, 1898. The Southern Railway Building was purchased by the Government on August 4, 1928, and the estimated value of the improvement at that time was \$1,000,000. The cost of constructing the Municipal Building was \$1,968,877. The building was occupied May, 1908."

You will observe that here is a destruction of more than five and a half million dollars worth of property. I am told that the only excuse is that architecture of these buildings does not harmonize with the plans for beautifying the National Capital. A lack of harmony in the architecture of the various buildings appears to offend the highly developed aesthetic natures of some of our public officials. Of course it could be possible that instead of an offended aesthetic nature a fat juicy construction contract might be the motive. I recommend that you write your Congressmen and Senators demanding an investigation of the tearing down of these buildings.

Talk about public offices being a profitable business, I call your attention to the fact that in the last 10 years, on advice from time to time of the Secretary of the Treasury, the income tax rates on incomes over \$1,000,000 or more have been reduced from 65 per cent to a fraction less than 16 per cent.

War. With all my heart, with all my soul, and with all my might, I urge you—I plead with you to write your Congressmen and Senators demanding that they do everything possible to prevent this country being drawn into the China-Japanese trouble which threatens to become a world war. I want to read a little from a report of the great correspondent, Floyd Gibbons, written to me, and in listening, picture this country involved, and mothers, your sons were being described instead of the sons of Chinese and Japanese mothers. I read from Floyd Gibbons:

"If you knew a murder was going to be committed in about seven hours and there was nothing you could do or apparently anybody could do to prevent it how would you feel?"

"Suppose instead of just an ordinary homicide, this was going to be a wholesale murder—a slaughter?"

"Between sixty and seven thousand strong, vigorous, healthy young men—many of them boys in their teens—are sleeping on their arms tonight within half an hour's walk of this room."

"All of them have been generously supplied with the latest and most improved instruments of killing and maiming."

"Twenty-five thousand comprise one group—the Japanese."

"There are about 40,000 in the other group—Chinese."

"The two groups hate each other, not individually but as groups."

"Some time around 7 o'clock tomorrow morning—according to the present morning schedule which has been announced as officially and publicly as any sporting competition—these two groups of young men will hurl themselves at each other's throats."

"With shell, lead, and explosive, with bayonet, bullets, and bombs, the grisly spectacle will open and continue until one side or the other gives way."

"About 5,000 American soldiers, marines, and sailors will occupy ringside seats, some of them dangerously close to the conflict, because at any moment after the opening of hostilities this fight is liable to get out of the ring and spread over the arena."

"Only a man on a slant battle front could give such a vivid description of the horrors of war. I want you to get this. All war is for profit. If we are finally drawn into this Far East conflict, it will be to protect rich men's property. This Government should immediately afford an opportunity for every citizen to get out of that country at once, and if necessary for his country to reimburse all these citizens for the loss of a few million dollars of property."

"It is instead of going into a war that may cost a million lives and billions of dollars."

Here is something interesting. One day last week while attending a hearing on Muscle Shoals before the Senate Agricultural Committee, I heard Mercer Reynolds, a member of the Muscle Shoals Commission, say that the United States Government has the largest poison-gas plant in the world. He also said that France had just recently purchased 40,000,000 gas masks and placed them where they are available for every man, woman, and child in that country.

I said that all war is for profit. During a war the manufacturers make the profit. After a war those who hold the obligations of the Government and the people, make the profit. Let me give you an illustration. In the last war the manufacturers of this country in making contracts with Uncle Sam wrote into the contracts three provisions. First, that Uncle Sam must take the goods contracted for even though the war ended the next day. Second, Uncle Sam must not bring them back to this country. Under this contract this Government was shipping goods to France a year after the war had ended. When the war did end, the Government found itself with \$4,000,000 worth of property in France. Under the contract our Government could not bring this property back. They sold it to France at 10 cents on the dollar for a sum of \$400,000,000. However, France has never paid the bill and we have now granted her a

moratorium. Let me give you an illustration of how the manufacturers operated. The International Harvester Co., under this contract, sold and the Government shipped to France every kind of farm implement made by them. There was shipped to France of International Harvester make, corn planters, cultivators, grain drills, disc harrows, disc harrows, and if it were not such a tragedy it would be a real comedy, the International Harvester Co. sold to the United States and shipped to France, to be used in whip the Kaiser, thousands of International Harvester Co. manure spreaders.

Swank-Thomas Bill
In my talk over this broadcasting system January 23 I suggested that those listening write their Congressmen and Senators, and ask for copies of three certain bills. I take it that many of you did this and I now desire to discuss these bills and shall take up the Swank-Thomas bill first. The House bill is H. R. 7797 and in the Senate it is S. 3133. The authors are Congressman F. B. Swank and Senator Elmer Thomas, both of Oklahoma.

The bill is an amendment to the farm marketing act. It may be divided into three parts. The first part transfers the administration of the marketing act from the Federal Farm Board to the Department of Agriculture. THIS IS IMMATERIAL TO THE FARMERS UNION—IT IS NOT VITAL. And we have so told the House and Senate Agricultural Committees. The last part of the bill provides for keeping on the farm that portion of a farm crop not needed for use in this country. It makes such part unsaleable until such time as some foreign buyer may be willing to pay cost of production for it. This part of the bill is also not vital and we have so told the committees. It is immaterial to us what method the Government may use in disposing of the surplus of farm crops.

The heart of the bill and the part that is vital provides for securing cost of production for that part of farm crops used in this country. The three farm organizations have adopted as a slogan, "Nothing less than cost of production for that part of farmers' crops used in this country, is a remedy." I am sure that my audience will agree that no institution can operate at less than cost any longer than their capital. An institution selling at less than cost of operation, if it continues to operate, must do so by borrowing on its capital. Farmers have been operating at less than cost of production so long that more than one-half of them have lost their farms through foreclosures and tax sales. That is why we say that nothing less than cost of production for that part of farm crops used in this country, is a remedy.

Price fixing is not new. Everything a farmer buys the seller sets the price. Even the farmers' products, after they get out of his hands, have a fixed price. I have never known postage stamps to sell at a discount. There are nearly a million Federal officers and employees with their services paid at a fixed price. No person can get their jobs by offering to serve for less. A ticket on the railroad, bus, boat, or airplane must be purchased at a fixed price. Why should anyone else have a fixed price on farmers' products?

Here are a few fundamentals. No unorganized group has anything to say about the price of their products. No unorganized group can take advantage of a tariff on their products. The farmers of this Nation in relation to other groups are organized to a less degree than any other group. The work of a farmer tends to make him an individualist. The members of no other group are so completely isolated from each other as are farmers, and this isolated condition of life makes him an individualist. I could qualify in court as an expert witness in the matter of organizing farmers. It is my opinion, formed out of 16 years of continuous organizing work, that they will not in the near future organize to a degree where they can set the price of their products. Here is another fundamental: When a group of producers do not set the price of their own products, somebody else does it. In the case of the farmers, a handful of gamblers on the Chicago Board of Trade sets the price of his grain. Another handful of gamblers on the cotton exchanges set the price of his cotton. And so on. The whole list of the prices of his products are set by those who care not whether that price gives the farmer the cost of producing his crops.

In support of my statement that a tariff does not operate for an unorganized group like farmers, let us take a farm crop on which there is a 30 cents a pound tariff. Yet farmer gets less than one-half that price for wool. Also the case of wool proves that the surplus is also a scarecrow. In the last 10 years we have exported one-half billion pounds of wool more than we exported. We do not produce as much wool as we consume. Yet farmers are not getting more than one-fourth the cost of production. This ought to show any intelligent person that to reduce production of wheat to domestic consumption, so long as you let the wheat gamblers price it, there would be no assurance of farmers getting cost of production.

The Swank-Thomas bill provides that the Government shall regulate the marketing of farm crops just like the Government regulates the marketing of transportation. The Government under the interstate commerce law does not buy or sell transportation, but it does say what the price of every pound of freight shall be. It fixes this price on the cost of the transportation. The Swank-Thomas bill provides that all that part of the major farm crops, such as wheat, corn, cotton, pork, beef, poultry, and dairy products used in this country, shall be purchased by licensed buyers at a minimum price covering cost of production. Cost of production includes pay for all labor used in producing the crop and interest on the investment. THIS DOES NOT PUT THE GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS ANY MORE THAN THE REGULATION OF TRANSPORTATION PUTS THEM IN BUSINESS.

It is well to remember that exports of agricultural products are now only about 5 per cent more than imports. The 1900 census shows 30 per cent more. In other words in 30 years our

surplus has decreased from 80 per cent to about 5 per cent. At the present rate, in a few years, we will be an importing Nation so far as agricultural products are concerned. The Swank-Thomas bill contemplates that farmers will be prosperous if they can have cost of production for what the home folks use. Surely no real American wants to eat a farmer's bread and butter at less than it cost the farmer to produce it.

We have precedent for doing the thing the Swank-Thomas bill provides. February, 1919, delegations of farm-union from one-half dozen mid-western States came to Washington and promoted a bill through Congress providing a minimum price for that year's crop of wheat. The bill also provided for an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 to be used in making the price effective. Remember this was after the war had closed and before any of the spring crop had even been sowed. The Government, just as provided in the Swank-Thomas bill, licensed all purchasers of wheat such as mills and elevators. Then these licensees were told, "You pay less than \$2.25 per bushel for No. 1 white, Chicago basis, your license will be canceled and your business closed." The result of this legislation was that the gamblers on the Grain Exchange in Chicago were forced to gamble above this guaranteed minimum price and the market went up and stayed around \$3.00 per bushel up to May 1, 1920, when the law expired. There were three nice things about the 1919 guaranteed minimum price for wheat. First, it did not cost the Government anything. Second, the price of bread did not advance in spite of the fact that farmers received 75 cents per bushel more for their wheat that year than they did the two years of the war, and thus it did not cost the consumer anything. Third, it is the only year in 20 years, according to Government figures, that wheat farmers made a profit on wheat. If farmers needed such aid for their 1932 crop they need it ten times as badly for their 1932 crop.

France, Germany, Italy, and other European countries have been doing this very thing for their farmers ever since the war. A little less than a year ago wife and I were in Paris. We visited cousins of ours who are farmers. In April last year, the very week we were there, they were selling wheat at \$1.85 per bushel, figured in our money. It was much higher in theirs. We found that the minimum price for wheat in France was \$1.83 per bushel. Each of these Governments had a minimum guaranteed price, just like we had in 1919, and their prices played above the minimum every year. In 1930 the minimum was \$1.71, and farmers were getting \$1.85.

The great cartoonist, John M. Baer, made a cartoon, recently carried in Labor and copied by many papers throughout the United States, in which he shows the wheat farmer in the United States with a bag of wheat marked 90 cents a bushel. This good American farmer is talking to Uncle Sam. He points to France, where the cartoon shows a white farmer of that country with his bag of wheat and a price of \$1.80 a bushel. This American farmer says to Uncle Sam, "Can't this great Nation do as much for the American farmer as France does for its peasant?" The cartoon is in the American consumer of bread on the American side and the French consumer of bread on the French side of the cartoon. The French consumer has two loaves of bread under his arm, the American consumer one, and the American consumer is saying to Uncle Sam, "Yes; and I pay as much for a 1-pound loaf as a Frenchman pays for two." The Swank-Thomas bill undertakes to do for the American farmer exactly what France does for its farmers. It has been doing for its farmers for the last 15 years.

The next installment of Mr. Simpson's address will take up a discussion of the Frazier Bill, the Wheeler Bill, and other subjects.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON
Rep. W. Carlton Mobley of Georgia, is the newest and youngest member of the House. He was the Secretary to and filled the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Rutherford. Under the constitution a member must be twenty-five and this young man reached that age in December.

The Spanish American and World War men of congress and their annual banquet, March 8, there are now 17 in the Senate and 103 in the House. The first, third and seventh districts of Kansas are represented in the group.

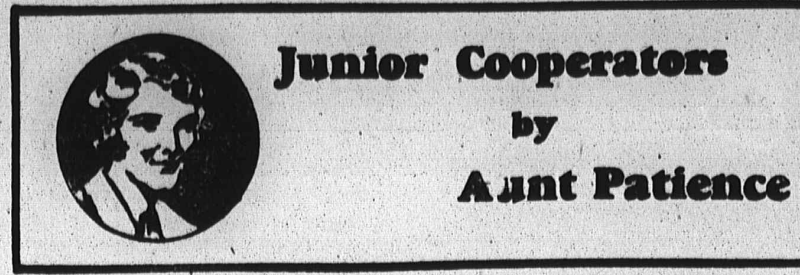
The danger of putting the sales tax on now is that it may never be removed. Big business has been working toward this for several years. The next Congress will have forty less members from the rural sections, which helps to confirm that opinion.

We are hearing a lot about the necessity of "balancing the budget." This means to make revenue sufficient to meet the expenses. They are afraid that this is not done our national credit will be impaired and our federal bonds further reduced.

Under the new tax bill \$100,000 income and up will pay 40 per cent tax. They paid 65 per cent in war time. Now, they argue, right after 40 per cent there is a vanishing point, like when water turns to vapor. However, these fortunes at a time like this ought to pay at least 50 per cent.

An increasing number of our manufacturers in the last few months have established branch plants in Canada. There are no no federal income tax against that country. This is contributing to the unemployment here and dissipating our wealth.

Along this same line I have discovered a strange internationalism. For illustration, a New Jersey corporation with \$100,000 federal income for 1930, pays a \$1500 federal tax, has branch factories in Missouri and France. She pays Missouri a tax on a \$5000 net income and that income is deducted from her \$100,000 in arriving at her federal income basis, but if her branch in France has to pay a total tax of \$1000 it is deducted from the \$1500 she pays here. A pure subsidy to go abroad. Thus more unemployment here.



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT
Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, he must signify his intentions to study the lessons and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send their lessons. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Junior Cooperators:
I want to remind you all again, of the importance of studying and sending in the lessons, as outlined by our Junior Instructor. A few of you, I am sorry to say, do not send all of them in. I know that in some cases there are good reasons why you are unable to do so—sometimes illness prevents, or an accident happens to the paper with the lesson in it. But in most cases, I am afraid that our failure to send them in, is due to putting the thing off until we've lost the lesson or until another one has been published and it seems too difficult to send both at once.

So—don't forget to plan and write your George Washington essay, at the earliest possible moment. It is not only important for us to know as much as possible of this great American's life, but our Junior Instructor has planned some very nice cash prizes for the best essays. Plan today to write it. I know we will have some splendid essays, for I've received such fine ones in other contests.

Aunt Patience.
Park, Kansas,
Jan. 27, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine and hope you are the same. I want to let you know that I found my twin. His name is Maynard Burdette Powers from Hope, Kansas. My, how our club is growing, we sure are having a lot of new members. I will close and I hope you will write me soon.

We are having a lot of snow, but it is melting. The weather is nice.
Your niece,
Walburga Kuntz.

Route 1.
Dear Walburga: Congratulations—did you write to Maynard? Yes we have a great many new members—the more the merrier, you know. I imagine you'll be surprised at the number of our members, when I publish the Membership Roll next time. Don't forget our Essay Contest.

Aunt Patience.
Corryer, Kans.,
January 26, 1932
I would like to join your club and I wrote a couple of letters to you already, but I did not get a reply from you. Maybe you didn't get my letter. I hope you send me a book and pin. I will also send my lesson as soon as I can.

Best goodbye
Adolph Knoll.
Dear Adolph: Your book and pin were sent some time ago—if you haven't them by now, write me again and I'll send others. If these were lost, alright—be thinking about your essay and send it to me as soon as you can.—Aunt Patience.

Corryer, Kans.,
January 26, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
Please send me a book of the penmanship. I am twelve years old and in the seventh grade. I have five sisters and four brothers. I live on the farm. I like it on the farm. We have 8 horses and 1 cow and about 130 chickens. I like to go to school. The name of our school is St. Anthony. My teacher's name is Sister M. Calista and I like her very much. I think I have to close for today.
Sincerely yours,
Alfred Wasenger.

Dear Alfred: We are glad you are joining the Junior Cooperators—I'll send your book and pin very soon. When is your birthday? You must watch carefully for your twin and write me when you find one.—Aunt Patience.

St. Peter, Kans.,
January 25, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. I am in the fifth grade. My birthday is April 15. I am 12 years old. Please send me a book and pin, and that will be all for this time. I will write to you another time.
Yours truly,
Benedict Kuhn.

Dear Benedict: I'm going to remember your promise to write me again soon and I'll send your book and pin soon. Don't overlook our Essay Contest.—Aunt Patience.

Ellis, Kans.,
January 25, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
Well, I would like to join your club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am in the second grade. I will be 10 years old April 11. I like school well and our teacher's name is Miss Elizabeth Tolson. Will you please send my book and pin. I will study hard and send in my lessons. I read the Junior Cooperator column every week. Have I a twin?
Yours truly,
Carl A. Sauer.

Dear Carl: It makes me very happy to know that you read our column every week. I'll look for a twin and you must watch, too. Alright, your first lesson is to send me an essay on George Washington—you'll find details on this page.—Aunt Patience.

Blue Mound, Kans.,
January 22, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I have been watching the paper, but haven't found the lesson. I never did find the December lesson, but I think I'll get my next

I should like to join your club. Please, will you send me a book and pin. I like your book and pin very much. My sister, Helen did not get her book and pin yet. She knows that Aunt Patience sent it, but she didn't get it. Somebody must have taken it out of the mail. Who is my twin?
Your nephew,
Daniel Dreiling.

Dear Daniel: Yes, I'll send your book and pin very soon and I am glad you are joining our club. I'm sorry that Helen did not receive hers—I'll look it up. You didn't tell me your birthday date—when is it?—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kans., Feb. 13, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I am ten years old and am in the fifth grade. I like to go to school very much. My birthday is April 26. Please send me a book and a pin.
Yours truly,
Ludurina Richmeier.
Care of John Richmeier.

Dear Ludurina: We are glad that you are joining our club—I'll send your book and pin soon. Write me when you find your twin—in the meantime, I'll try to help you find one.—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kans., Feb. 16, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your club. I am 12 years old and in the fifth grade. For pets I have a cat and a snow-white cat. It snowed a lot at my home. Please send me a book and pin. I will try to be a good member.
Yours truly,
Alvin Schreiner.
P. S.—I also wrote to you a few days ago and you didn't answer.

Dear Alvin: I didn't receive your other letter but I was glad to get this one. I'll send your book and pin soon—when is your birthday?

Scott City, Feb. 24, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to write to you today, because I am not very busy and don't have anything to do. I haven't seen any of the lessons, and I read the paper every time. I guess your pet is a raccoon, because they can have blue eyes. I am writing lying down because I am sick. I have the headache, so I didn't have to go to school today. I joined your club about last June and I have never seen my letter in the paper; but I got my note book and pin. I sure did like them. I read that in where I live, I have three sisters and four brothers. I forgot to tell you what my twin's name is. Her name is Dorothy Eikelberger, and I am just a day younger than she is. There is a girl in the paper today that I read about and her birthday is on March 10, but she is twelve years old and I am only eleven. I will be twelve March 23. Today is my brother's birthday. He is 14 years old and in his first year in high school. Well, I will close, as I am getting tired.
Your friend,
Pauline Ryan.

Logan, Kans.,
February 16, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I received my book and pin. Thanks a lot for both. They are very pretty and I like them very much.

How is the weather at Salina? It has been raining here on top of the snow. So you know about how bad it is walking in the snow and water.
How are you? I am fine. Hope you are too.
Well, my letter is getting long. I better close.
With love,
Louise Cole.
P. S. I forgot to tell you I'm sending in my lesson with this letter.

Dear Louise: It's been awfully cold here the last two weeks—I'll be glad when spring really begins. I sent your lesson on to our Junior Instructor—I'm glad you liked your book and pin.—Aunt Patience.

Pomona, Kans., Feb. 15, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I am so slow getting my lessons in. Do you care if we write on the back of our pages. The lesson was easy. My birthday is December 11. I don't know whether you can read my writing or not. There are three in my class. There are fifteen in our school. Our school is going to have a Mother's Day program. I am so busy with my school work that it keeps me busy to get it all done. I have not much to say, so will have to close.
Love,
Mary Catherine Johnston.

Dear Mary Catherine: No, I think it will be all right to write on both sides of your paper—we can save paper that way. I surely can read your writing—I think you write very nicely. I think that's a fine idea—to have a Mother's Day program. Wouldn't it be nice if our locals could have one—put on by members of our club in each locality? Have you found your twin?—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kans., Feb. 15, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I have two sisters by the names of Cyrella and Joan. For pets I have a cat. Her name is pussy. Please, I would like to have a book and pin for myself and also for my little sister, Joan.
Yours truly,
Elaine Richmeier.

Dear Elaine: I'll be glad to send your book and pin but Joan must write me a letter, herself. That is one of our club rules, you know. When is your birthday?—Aunt Patience.

Robinson, Kans., Feb. 15, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I must write you and tell you I received your very nice book and pin, and everybody thinks them very nice. I received them last Monday. I thought they got here very soon. I am also sending in my lesson and hope I get a good grade. Do you send us our grades? I like the lessons and think I will like them better after I get my grades. I have not written to my twin yet, but will soon. I hope some of the members will write me. Well, I must close. I will write again.
Your friend,
Edith Moore.

Dear Edith: I'm sure you will receive a good grade, for your lesson was fine. I thought—No, the grades are published in the paper at the end of the year's work. I hope you will write to your twin as soon as you can and I'm so glad that you liked the book and pin. Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kans., Feb. 15, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I am in the third grade and eight years old. I like to go to school. I am going to school. My teacher's name is Sister Christopher Marie.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS, SPRING 1932.
Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

think the sunflower would be a good flower for the club. I will close.
With love,
Edna Seidel.

Dear Edna: I'm glad you're joining the Junior Cooperators—I'll send your book and pin soon. The sunflower has the most votes for our club flower, so far—but I haven't heard from all our members as yet.—Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kans., Feb. 15, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? We are just fine and hope you are the same. We are sending in our January lesson now. We did not get time for the others. Is this all right? We will try to get them all now. We are nine years old. Our birthday is on April 19, and we are in the fourth grade. How is the weather down in Salina? We sure have nice weather here now. It looks like spring. This is all for now.
Your nieces,
Cecilia and Catherine Ziegler.

Dear Cecilia and Catherine: I'm fine, too, thank you and I do so hope that you'll send all the lessons in the future. Yes, it was like spring when you wrote but the last two weeks have been very different, haven't they? Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kans., Feb. 15, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: Please send me a pin and book. For pets I have a cat. Her name is Minny; a dog, his name is Fido. I have two sisters. Their names are Elaine and Joan, but I have no brother. My birthday is on Sept. 6.
Your friend,
Cyrilla Richmeier.

Dear Cyrilla: I'll send your book and pin this week and I'm glad you're becoming a member of our club. Watch for your twin—and I will, too. Aunt Patience.

Healy, Kans., Feb. 18, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I sent my lessons to you, so you could look at them before you send them to Mrs. Campbell. Please look at them and tell me how they are. I think they are fine, don't you? My birthday was February 6 and my aunt saw it in the Farmer's Union paper and sent me a package. It sure did surprise me. I am now 13 years old. Tell me if that girl is all right to be my twin? I wrote you once before.
Yours very truly,
Della M. Appel.

Dear Della: I thought your lessons were very good—I sent them to our Junior Instructor. Wasn't that nice of your aunt? Yes, I think she could be your twin—have you written to her? Don't forget the essay contest, which is our March lesson.—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kans., Feb. 9, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your club. I am eleven years old. Please send me a book and pin.
Yours truly,
Mary Herman.

Dear Mary: I'm glad you're joining the club and I'll send your book and pin soon. When is your birthday?—Aunt Patience.

Corryer, Kans., Feb. 9, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your club. I am in the fifth grade. We have eight subjects. Please send me a book and pin.
Yours truly,
Albert Wendler.

Dear Albert: You forgot to tell me your birthday date, too. I'm glad you're joining the club—your book and pin will be sent very soon. Please write again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Garrison, Kans., Feb. 27, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I am writing you a few lines to let you know that I am sending the February lesson. I will sign my name to the pledge by Dorot Jean Howard of Montrose, Colorado. How are you feeling? School will soon be out. I must close.
Yours truly,
Eleanore C. Hanson.

Dear Eleanore: I'll be glad to add your name to the pledge—your lesson was very good. It doesn't seem possible that it's almost time for school to be out again, does it?—Aunt Patience.

Rush Center, Kans., Feb. 20, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending in my February lesson, so thought I would write you a few lines. It has been a long time since I have written to you. When are you going to publish our grades? I hope real soon. I have not found my twin yet. My birthday is August 18 and I was 14. I think it would be fine if we extended the age to 18 or 21. You also said something about a club flower and bird. I think the rose and meadow-lark would be nice. Well I don't know anything else to write, so will close for this time.
Your niece,
Maxine Weltmer.

Dear Maxine: Indeed it has been a long time since you've written—I think Mrs. Campbell will have your grades ready soon, now. The rose is running a close second to the sunflower, in the number of votes cast for our club flower. And almost everyone seems to want the age limit extended. I'll try to help you find your twin—you must watch, too.—Aunt Patience.

Tampa, Kans., Feb. 21, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: Well, I thought I would drop you a few lines. I sent my lesson to our Junior Instructor. Is that all right? I think that the lesson was pretty hard, but I got it done. I received my book and pin. They are pretty. Wore my pin to school—What kind of weather do you have there? It is muddy here. Yesterday it was drizzling. I have two sisters and one brother. I will describe myself. I am over five feet tall and weigh one hundred and twenty pounds. I have brown hair and blue eyes. My birthday is August 2. I will close for I haven't any more to say. Goodbye to you and all the juniors.
Yours truly,
Irene Hajek.

Dear Irene: Yes, that is perfectly all right for you to send your lesson

straight to Mrs. Campbell. I'm glad you liked the book and pin. It's been awfully cold here. If you've not found your twin, why don't you "adopt" Maxine Weltmer, of Rush Center, whose birthday is on August 18th?—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kans., Feb. 8, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your club. This is the first time I have sent a letter to you. I am in the sixth grade and I am eleven years old. I would like to have a book and pin. Do you want to have poetry and all kinds of stuff to read. Give me an answer. I have many poems to send you if you want to have them. If you send me the book and pin, so, goodbye.
Your true friend,
Richard Schreiner.

Dear Richard:—Of course I like to read poetry—are the poems you have to send, some you've written? I'd like to see them. I'll send your book and pin soon—when is your birthday.—Aunt Patience.

Penokee, Kans., Feb. 9, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I am glad to join your club. I am going to school. I am in the second grade and I am 7 years old. My birthday is June 8, 1932. Please send me a pin and book.
Your niece,
Mary Riedel.

Dear Mary: I am so glad you are becoming a member of our club—our youngest members have just that much more time to learn about the principles and practice of cooperation. Your book and pin will be sent very soon.—Aunt Patience.

Penokee, Kans., Feb. 9, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I am glad to join your club. I am going to school. I am in the fourth grade and 9 years old. My birthday is November 11, 1932. Please send me a book and pin.
Your niece,
Albina Riedel.

Dear Albina: We are glad you are becoming one of us—I'll send your book and pin soon. Watch the paper for your twin—and I'll help you find one, too. Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kans., Feb. 24, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I received my book and pin sometime ago and did not get time to write, and so I am writing now and I also asked my brother, George, to join, and he is going to do so. Will I get a star?
Your niece,
Rosa Ziegler.

P. S. My twin sister and I sent in our January lesson together.

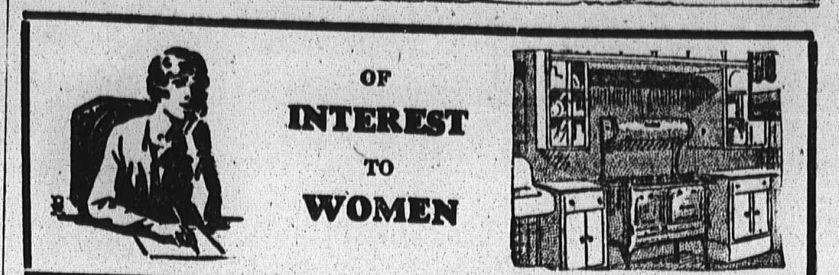
Dear Rosa: Yes, indeed, you'll have a star if George joins—but he must write me a letter, you know, before he can become a member and before you can receive your star. I sent your letter to our Junior Instructor—it was very good, I thought.—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kans., Feb. 7, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I am in the seventh grade and would like to be a member of your club. My brother joined, so I would like to be entitled to a pin and book.
Your nephew,
Albert Riedel.

Dear Albert:—I'll send your pin and book very soon. Be sure to enter the George Washington essay contest—that is our March lesson, you know. When is your birthday?—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kans., Feb. 8, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience: I am in the fifth grade. Many of the seventh grade boys have received their books and I am very interested in them. Please send me a book and a pin. I am, thanking you for the trouble.
I remain,
Dana Riedel.

Dear Dana:—You didn't tell me your birthday date—I'll send your pin and book very soon, with the understanding that you have promised to study and send in all of the club lessons. That is the first and most important of our club obligations, you know. Please write again.—Aunt Patience.



OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

SOME TIPS ON GROW-

ING HOUSE PLANTS
There are two main reasons why house plants fail to thrive and bloom in the average home, according to Earl Litwiler, landscape specialist in Kansas State college extension service. Most home florists try to grow plants in air as dry as the desert of Sahara and almost as warm, specialists say.

Plants thrive best when kept at a fairly uniform temperature—not over 70 degrees nor lower than 50 degrees. The average home is kept warmer than 70 degrees in the day time and lower than 50 degrees at night. If one doubts that the air in the room is dry as the desert, he may convince himself by setting a basin of water in the room and noting the evaporation. "Why are my geraniums so spindling?" many ask the specialist. In many instances, added to the dry, hot air to which the plants have been subjected is the lack of sunshine. Plants grow up to seek the sun and, like other plants, become spindling in the effort. Dust, too, is a plant enemy that works damage to the average house plants. Plants are like animals in that they need to breathe. Like some animals, too, they breathe through the pores of the skin. When the leaves are covered with dust, breathing is impossible. If one has water under pressure, he would do well to place the foliage of the plants under the faucet at least once a week and twice would be better. A light brushing or rubbing with the finger tips does no harm, but one should not brush or rub enough to remove the hairy growth on leaves, as it is needed for protection.

Many plants would do better if they were watered less frequently and then given a thorough soaking. Mr. Litwiler says. Ordinarily twice a week is often enough.

FRESH BREAD ROLLS
Of all good home cooked foods, few indeed surpass fresh bread rolls in popular favor. Owners of electric refrigerators may be prepared to bake rolls on short notice all the time. Now that winter furnishes natural refrigeration, the rest of the good cooks may take advantage of the cold offered and keep some refrigerators ready to bake. Gladys Vail of the Kansas State department of food economics and nutrition offers the following directions for making refrigerator rolls:

1 yeast cake dissolved in
1 cup lukewarm water
½ cup butter
½ cup other shortening
¾ cup sugar
1 cup warm mashed potatoes
1 cup cold water
1 teaspoon salt
Flour (6 to 6½ cups)

To combine the ingredients, add the shortening, sugar, and potatoes to yeast cake and water; let stand two hours in a warm room. Add cold water, salt, and enough flour to make a stiff dough. Let stand, covered, in refrigerator or room at about 50 degrees for 24 hours. Shape in any desired way and let rise two hours before baking. This mixture may be kept several days at 50 degrees and baked as needed.

Even in the refrigerator or cold room, these rolls rise considerably, the dough should be put in a container large enough to allow for expansion.

While these rolls are quite different in flavor and texture from the ordinary roll, they are excellent. One of their best "selling points" is the fact that everything except shaping and baking can be done days before.

**WE MANUFACTURE—
Farmers Union
Standardized Accounting
Forms**
Approved by Farmers Union
Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery, Office Equipment
Printing



We Have Moved—

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

**Farmers Union Cooperative
Creamery Association**
Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas

**Price List of Local
Supplies**

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

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

Farmers Union Flour--- Kansas Women Cooks--- Make Real Biscuits . . .

How to make biscuits is no problem for the Kansas farm woman. She's been making them successfully for years. She's found Farmers' Union flour fits right in her recipe. She's using Union Gold or Union Standard Flour right now and her biscuits are just as fluffy as ever. Her cakes, her pie crusts, her light rolls and all those other delicious pastries, she has found respond better with this fine flour than ever. That's why Farmers' Union Stores are reporting constantly growing sales of Union Gold and Union Standard. Go to your store today and lay in a supply of flour. You'll find Union Gold Chick Mash and Union Standard Chick Mash also in that same place.

THIS IS CHICK SEASON
—There's no better chick starter made than—
Union Gold
We dare you to try it and then change.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

L. D. 64 1140 Board of Trade, K. C. Mo.
Members of Kansas City Board of Trade, St. Joseph Board of Trade, K. C. Hay Dealers' Association, Salina Board of Trade
Branches in St. Joseph, Mo. and Salina, Kansas.



6905. Girls' Dress
Designed in Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 1 1/4 yard of 35 inch material. The collar and cuffs of contrasting material requires 1/4 yard 35 inches wide, cut crosswise. Price 15c.

7435. Misses' Dress.
Designed in Sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. Size 18 requires 3 1/4 yards of 35 inch material. Price 15c.

PAGE FOUR

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published the list of representative sales of cattle and hogs handled during the week of March 7 to March 11 by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City.

Name	Location	Kind	Weight	Price
Alcott Axelson, Riley Co., Kans.		22 steers	1258	6.60
C. V. Fisher, Wabunsee Co., Kans.		17 steers	1255	6.50
J. D. Snyder, St. Clair Co., Mo.		16 steers	1407	6.50
L. Landin, Clay Co., Kans.		15 steers	968	6.10
John P. Hogan, Washington Co., Kans.		7 steers and heifers	706	6.00
Sam Small, Pawnee Co., Nebr.		steers	1031	6.00
J. W. Falk, Wabunsee Co., Kans.		23 steers	1076	6.00
John F. Fiebler, Franklin Co., Kans.		25 steers	1037	6.00
Ralph Perkins, Elk Co., Kans.		37 steers	1254	5.75
C. B. Giles, Johnson Co., Kans.		11 yearlings	788	5.50
Chas. Musil, Marshall Co., Kans.		15 steers and heifers	579	5.50
Chris Pederson, Neokolls Co., Nebr.		22 steers	1104	5.50
Carl Carlson, Pottawatomie Co., Kans.		20 yearlings	633	5.50
Everett W. Wren, Anderson Co., Kans.		22 steers	1100	5.50
V. J. Mossman, Wabunsee Co., Kans.		12 heifers	600	6.00
H. M. Schoefflin, Osage Co., Kans.		14 heifers	792	5.50
John Otte, Mitchell Co., Kans.		16 steers and heifers	821	5.25
A. L. Hadin, Riley Co., Kans.		10 yearlings	708	5.25
Pete Koehler, Brush, Colo.		23 steers	1392	5.00
H. M. Baker, Coffey Co., Kans.		11 yearlings	800	5.00
H. M. Schoepflin, Osage Co., Kans.		17 heifers	744	5.00
W. L. Thompson, Jewell Co., Kans.		11 steers and heifers	784	5.00
Harvey Wakenholt, Lafayette Co., Mo.		16 steers and heifers	617	5.00
Sam Small, Pawnee Co., Nebr.		32 heifers	649	5.00
L. E. Decker, Furnas Co., Nebr.		15 heifers	834	5.00
O. A. Grim, Grundy Co., Mo.		11 steers and heifers	543	5.00
Chas. Margreiter, Mitchell Co., Kans.		35 heifers	710	4.65

E. A. Shuler, Franklin Co., Kans.	14 hogs	202	4.50
Osgood S. A., Grundy Co., Mo.	35 hogs	219	4.45
Theo. Temple, Lafayette Co., Mo.	21 hogs	193	4.45
R. M. Brown, Lafayette Co., Mo.	25 hogs	174	4.45
Gus A. Hahn, Miami Co., Kans.	24 hogs	183	4.45
Peckman Bros., Miami Co., Kans.	14 hogs	220	4.40
Hook & Dawson, Osborne Co., Kans.	26 hogs	201	4.35
W. H. Moss, Adams Co., Kans.	35 hogs	208	4.35
Schroyer Grain & Supply Co., Marshall Co., Kans.	35 hogs	706	4.35
Everett Wren, Anderson Co., Kans.	15 hogs	190	4.30
E. O. Daggett, Lafayette Co., Mo.	15 hogs	223	4.30
Wm. Hoelscher, Lafayette Co., Mo.	23 hogs	210	4.30
Fr. Co-Op Gr., Marshall Co., Kans.	53 hogs	214	4.30
H. M. Schoepflin, Osage Co., Kans.	24 hogs	208	4.25
A. L. Hadin, Riley Co., Kans.	34 hogs	240	4.25
Frankfort F. U., Marshall Co., Kans.	30 hogs	270	4.25
Roy M. Anderson, Osage Co., Kans.	54 hogs	200	4.25
Wm. J. Walker, Lafayette Co., Mo.	21 hogs	194	4.25
Sam Babb, Trege Co., Kans.	22 hogs	190	4.25
Farmers C. Union, Furnas Co., Nebr.	24 hogs	182	4.10
Geo. Rohe, Franklin Co., Kans.	14 hogs	240	4.15
Wm. Shannon, Carroll Co., Mo.	16 hogs	191	4.10
W. W. Boyd, Jefferson Co., Kans.	20 hogs	210	4.05
Farmers Cooperative Union, Furnas Co., Nebr.	46 hogs	240	4.00
W. M. Boyer, Clay Co., Mo.	30 hogs	258	4.00
Cozad S. A., Dawson Co., Nebr.	39 hogs	270	3.95
A. G. Schneider, Rooks Co., Kans.	56 hogs		

"WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING"

By Representative James G. Strong.

Taxpayers generally are insisting that Government expenses be reduced. The President, both in his message to Congress and in his budget, has recommended such action. The Appropriations Committee of the House, whose duty it is to prepare the bills appropriating the money for various branches of the Government, has been endeavoring to reduce appropriations as to make possible the balancing of the budget, meaning to have expenditures reduced to equal revenues when increased taxes are provided.

The Ways and Means Committee has for weeks been trying to find means to increase taxes in the least objectionable way to the end that the budget may be balanced. On the other hand the legislative committee of the House, to whom are referred bills calling for expenditures, under the influence of organized groups have favorably reported and placed on the calendar bills calling for One Billion Three Hundred Ninety Million Dollars more than the President's budget calls for. Members of Congress are receiving

appeals both to vote for such increases of expenditures and also to reduce Government expenses. They cannot, of course, do both. Some are trying to "play politics" by talking economy and then voting for increases that they are being asked to support.

The Members of the House have stood behind the efforts of the Appropriations Committee to reduce expenditures until within the past ten days. On February 29, after we had already appropriated One Hundred Million Dollars for roads, a bill passed the House appropriating another One Hundred and Thirty Million Dollars for highways, with the provision that the States would have to match dollars with the Government before receiving any part thereof. The Kansas delegation stood 100 per cent against such bill.

A few days later a provision passed the House placing on the Government payroll for life over five hundred cadets whom the Government had educated and for whom there was no room in the army. The Kansas delegation, with but two exceptions, voted against this expenditure.

On last Saturday the House was considering the appropriation for the Post Office department, in which the Appropriations Committee had incorporated a Section to suspend for the

year 1932 and 1933 automatic promotions that would cause increased expenditures. Congressman LaGuardia of New York, moved to strike out such Section. Chairman Byrns of the Appropriations Committee pointed out that in face of the reduced cost of living they felt that in the present situation Government employees should not expect automatic promotions and salary increases; that in four previous appropriations bills (including that of agriculture) such a provision had been carried and the splendid spirit of loyalty of the men and women employed by the Government had caused them to make no complaint. But the LaGuardia amendment was adopted in the Committee and again in the House by a record vote. Only one member of the Kansas delegation followed his leadership.

If members of the House continue to override the Appropriation Committee and force increases of Government appropriations the Ways and Means Committee will have to find other means to increase taxes.

BUTTER

The fluctuating prices of dairy products have both encouraged and discouraged farmers for several years. Because the importations of butter from Canada depressed prices to the American farmer the 1930 Tariff Law increased the tariff rate from 8 to 14 cents a pound.

A year ago the manufacturers of oleomargarine, through the use of palm oil, were successful in avoiding the ten cent a pound tax on "artificially colored, oleomargarine, and the price of butterfat fell below 20 cents a pound. Congress then passed a law restoring this tax when oleomargarine is colored in any manner to any considerable degree of yellow, and the price of butterfat rose to about 30c a pound.

Last fall and up until about the first of February the rate of exchange (the difference in value between our money and that of Canada) has been permitting the importation of agricultural products as the American dollar was worth from 20 to 25 cents more than the Canadian dollar, which enables those who bring butter to Canada into this country, because produce our tariff rates, because produce in this country brought a dollar which was worth from \$1.20 to \$1.25 in Canada, and because of large importations the price of butterfat was again reduced.

I am glad to announce, however, that because of recent legislation, the liberalization of credit is increasing the volume of money, and the exchange rate is being reduced and the value of our dollar is today but 11c higher than Canada, which it is hoped will soon be so close to parity that the importations of butter, beef, etc., may be restricted to the full extent of our tariffs.

WHEAT

On March 4 the House passed the Senate bill introduced by Senator Campbell authorizing the distribution of forty million bushels of Federal Farm Board wheat in the form of bread and flour to the unemployed; those in need and for starving livestock in the drought and grasshopper ridden sections of the country. Distribution will be made through the American Red Cross.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

ALLEN COUNTY MEETING

AT LA HARPE MARCH 19
The Allen County Farmers Union will have an all day meeting with the Fairview local at LaHarpe, on Saturday, March 19. A basket dinner will be served at noon. Business matters pertaining to the county organization will be attended to, and in the afternoon the meeting will be addressed by the state Farmers Union, Mr. E. L. Floyd, Mr. Lynn, Mr. Meliza, county secretary, urges all Allen county members to attend this meeting.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Anderson County)
Whereas our Heavenly Father has called from our midst, to his eternal home, our beloved friend and brother, Harold Hosley,

Be it resolved that we, the members of Mt. Zion Local, No. 2072, extend to the sorrowing mother and brother our heartfelt sympathy, and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer and that one be spread on the minutes of this local.

Signed,
Mrs. Maude Campbell,
Mrs. Mary Campbell,
Mrs. Phoebe Johnston.

MIDWAY LOCAL ELECTIONS

On Friday, February 26, Midway Local, in Marshall county, held its election of officers and spent a social evening. The following officers were elected: President, C. E. Zwonitzer; vice president, Louis Schwarz; secretary-treasurer, Fred W. Koopp; door-keeper, Ernest Keller; conductor, Mrs. Louis Schwarz. The next meeting will be held March 11. All members are urged to be present. We will have installation of officers and a good program. Miss Iva Koopp and Mrs. Clara Keller are in charge of the program.

Mr. Zwonitzer, the new president, is a hustler and if the local will get behind him and help, we can expect some good things from Midway in 1932. Mr. Wm. Taylor, president of the local, thanked the members for their hearty cooperation and hopes they will show Mr. Zwonitzer the same consideration.

RILEY COUNTY RESOLUTIONS

March 5, 1932
The Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Riley County Farmers Union in quarterly meeting today: 1. We extend our sincere thanks to the ladies of Ashland Local a hearty thanks for the fine hospitality shown and the excellent dinner served.

2. We are in favor of the Frazier Bill No. 1197, the Wheeler Senate Bill No. 2487 and the Sank House Bill No. 7797, and demand that our Senators and Representatives in congress use all honorable means to get those bills enacted into law.

3. In order to get any legislation, State or National, favorable to Agriculture we must elect men from our own class to represent us in the State and National legislatures.

4. We most seriously object to the deferred payment plan of buying machinery as outlined by the board of directors of the F. U. Creamery Association.

5. We demand that the stockyard charges on livestock such as feed and yardage be reduced as it takes too large a part of the total returns of the live stock to pay the same. The commission charges also should be lowered as we feel that these conditions are greatly responsible for the present menace of direct selling.

Gust Larson, Secy.

DOUGLAS COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING SATURDAY, MAR. 19

The Douglas County Farmers Union will hold its next quarterly meeting at Pleasant Valley school house, on Saturday, March 19, beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m. Basket dinner at noon.

Farmer Brown of the Federal Farm Board, will address this meeting in the afternoon. Come and bring some friend who is not a member of the Farmers Union. This meeting will be open to everyone. A short musical program will be rendered.—B. A. Hammond, President.

STONE LOCAL ELECTIONS

At a meeting of the Stone Local No. 792, near Zurich, Kansas, the following officers were elected: Chas. Pywell, president; Chas. Thomas, vice president; L. O. Marcotte, secretary; W. H. Snice, door-keeper, and Fern Pywell pianist.

Let's all hope for a successful year for the Farmers Union. The next meeting will be on March 31, at Chas. Thomas home. All members are urged to be present.—M. E. Thomas, secretary, Local 792.

WHEAT IN KANSAS BINS

(continued from page 1)

000 bushels or 27 per cent of the 1930 crop held last March and 4,830,000 bushels or 20 per cent of the 1929 crop held March 1, 1930. Disappearance of oats from farms since January has been relatively small considering last year's large crop and the shortage of corn areas where oats are raised. About 8 per cent of the crop is expected to move into commercial channels compared with 10 per cent a year ago and 6 per cent two years ago.

Barley stocks total 1,750,000 bushels in Kansas compared with 2,519,000 bushels last March and 2,305,000 bushels two years ago. This represents 20 per cent, 24 per cent and 24 per cent of the crops of the preceding years respectively. The percentage of the crop shipped in the last year was 18 per cent. Rye stocks are small, as usual, being only 18,000 bushels.

TELLS BEAUTIFUL STORY

(continued from page 1)

Their bitter way across the eastern mountains and looked down and shouted that they had found a paradise, dropped to their knees and thanked God for leading them to the promised land. If it is, today, something more earthly than paradise, I think that is because men have no real taste for blissful contentments—no real talent for contriving an existence in which everything is sitting pretty all the time.

Time to Laugh
Now let's all stop and have a good laugh—or a good cry, if you feel that way. That's pretty, about the concrete roads. We wonder if Mr. Markley knows how much they cost, how much interest is being paid because of them, and who is getting the interest. Even at that, there are several miles of roads in Kansas which are no concrete, or hard surfaced. It seems to us that we have heard recently that bad roads have kept hundreds of Farmers Union locals from meeting this year.

"The cattle are sleek," says Mr. Markley. He should go to the stock yards and see the cattle that farmers are forced to send to market because of the fact that they can't buy feed for them without a further loss. Surely, Mr. Markley must have telephoned this report in, and because of a faulty connection was understood to have said "sleek" when he really said "cheap." We refuse to comment on the new cars that "glitter on the highway."

All right. Let's listen again to Mr. Markley. He is impressed, apparently, with a communistic enterprise, which he tells about.

"As for my road through the prairie, it began a few miles from Indianapolis when I visited a new sort of farm. It was a communistic enterprise directed by a young man who is something of a firebrand, but it seemed to work. Thirty or forty families were living on its profits. The products went into a communal cannery, where the women helped with the work and every penny of the income was divided among the laborers. They had only the dimmest notions of the ideals of acting the new leader, but money in the bank was an explicit thing for them to believe in.

"A sturdy woman with clear eyes and solid convictions on all matters involving right and wrong explained how she felt about it. 'When they first put it up to me,' she said, 'I wasn't mad enough. I thought they meant all of this Bolshevik free love business, and down with the church. But when I thought it over, I don't know whether I'm a Communist or a Democrat, and I'm not going to do any of that wild preaching. But when you know you're getting share and share alike with all the others, you have to feel satisfied.'

"Most of the neighbors round about, however, and most of the press in the region disliked the communal farm, and they covered their fear with a thin, running fire of contemptuous shafts. It was, in all respects, an embattled enterprise, and it served as a very clear suggestion that the radical thought of the farmers is not a very active thing. Certainly it requires no real consideration from our statesmen."

Mr. Markley goes on to describe several other interviews, in which he found a diversity of opinion among farmers, as to the general outlook of agriculture generally. He said one old "husbandman" was desperately anxious to get out of cooperative selling or group action, and that he grieved because his sons did not see things as he saw them. Mr. Markley said he found farmers to be the most amiable people in the world, and that they are always ready for a laugh. He tells of another man and wife whom he interviewed. They had made money on their farm, and then had lost it. He intimated they were satisfied, because they had been able to educate their children and free them from the soil, and they had been able to travel extensively and see many of the good things of life.

Mr. Markley found another man—a tenant farmer—who was pitting his horses on Sunday when he interested him. This man said he didn't know who owned the land he farmed, for mortgages had taken it and banks and loan companies were in control of it. But this man told Mr. Markley it didn't make any difference. According to Mr. Markley the man continuing, "No, sir, you can't change the fields and you can't change the men that work on 'em. We elect somebody to Congress and then forget all about it, because he won't do any good, and he won't sell and forget that, because it don't do no good. But we keep on farming. And we keep on eating pig and beef, corn and wheat and the green vegetables. The kids get their education one way or another. What's the use talkin' and wond'rin' about it? Just keep up your corn and cuss the prices you get for it. You don't starve to death, do you?"

We haven't room for all of Mr. Markley's interviews, but here is the impression he says he got: "I went into a hundred farmhouses. They had the comforts and the amusements of our age.

"The excitements of the prairie are in a low key, like the landscape. It is an undramatic part of the earth, and the people there are undramatic. Their problems are immediate and pressing, and give them no time to think of the future. They are not thinking—when they have leisure from their toil—the assault of modern life upon their senses is so constant that they are anaesthetized to meditation. The radio beats into their ears. The car is always ready for a long spin down the road, past the filling stations, past the hamburger joints and the little towns that rise up so abruptly out of the even land."

Superficial Opinion

Just as a passing remark, we want to say that Mr. Markley got but a superficial idea of the real condition of Agriculture in his interviews and observations. Evidently, he saw only the sleek cattle, the radios, and the painted farmers. He did not find out that the farmers have lost their buying power, that they are not able to pay their taxes and their interest, that they are producing much more than they can sell, that they are being paid through the present unfair tax system, much more than their share of the cost of government; and that others who receive equal protection and government advantages, but whose wealth is invested in tax free securities, pay almost nothing for taxes.

After all, Mr. Markley seems to have seen just about what he wanted to see. We hope that when he takes another trip, farmers will be sufficiently organized to have received some of their just dues, and that they will be getting cost of production. Then—what a flowery report he could write!

AGRICULTURE IS PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES

(continued from page 1)

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the farmer receives for the raw material is not reflected in the price the consumer pays. Under that condition the buying power of the farmer would be restored, confidence would be re-established. Our factories would be kept running on additional workers, and thus the unemployment situation would fade away as does the dew before the June sun."

Mr. Ward made the declaration that we must commence at the grass roots, for the stabilization of American Agriculture will help the millions of our wage earners. Until we deal directly with the farmer and find the wage earner, we will not find a solution of their problems.

Mr. Ward pointed out that oil and petroleum products comprise an important part of Kansas' natural resources. We need a tariff on the imports of oil to protect these natural resources of Kansas, he said. Perhaps a third of our state is directly interested in oil and petroleum products, which bears a close relationship to agricultural interests. "I am pleading with every farmer and every one interested to get in touch with our representatives at Washington, and ask them vigorously to support any measures, even though they may seem a bit radical, which will stabilize at least these two major industries in Kansas," said the speaker.

Taxation Methods

Wealth is centralized, said Mr. Ward, and to affect an equitable and even distribution involves, among other things, a proper program in taxation.

"I am in favor of the graduated income tax," he said, "which places the burden of taxation most heavily on those best able to pay. Wealth is only beneficial when it serves. When it is centralized in a few men's hands it fails to serve and is the forerunner of tragic conditions. The individual or group of individuals, who sees the picture as it is today, with our millions of unemployed, and with thousands losing their homes and farms, is not a patriotic citizen or group, if he or the group fails to cooperate to the fullest extent, under these trying conditions and tragic times."

"I am asking the farmers of Kansas to lay aside their prejudices and join hands and get together. The Farmers Union needs your cooperation. The challenge is ours and the responsibility is ours. What will we do about it?"

WOMANS PART IN F. U. WORK

TOLD BY MISS COWGER

(continued from page 1)

tion, then they will naturally hold to that line of action when they come into responsible positions with reference to running the farms. A lot of this influence is to come from the women folks. Even with those who take up work other than farming, their sympathies and understandings are with the farmers.

There is more than one way for us to work effectively in the Farmers Union. In some communities, the women prefer to have their own organization, which is known as the Aux-

Auxiliary

iliary. In other sections of the state, the women believe their most effective work can be accomplished right in the organization along with the men folks. There is no Auxiliary established in this community, but that does not mean that the women folks cannot be effective works in the Farmers Union in this community.

I want to make one appeal before I close, and that is for all of you to definitely align yourselves with the Farmers Union, so that we may all work together effectively.

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