



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1931

NUMBER 23

GEORGE HOBBS IN SOUND ADVICE TO YOUTH OF FARMS

Manager of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. Delivers Timely Message over Radio WIBW

BEWARE CITY LURE

Points out Fact that Opportunities on Farms are Brighter than Opportunities in Cities at Present

The youngsters on Kansas farms heard a message packed with good sound advice, when they tuned in on radio station WIBW, Topeka, last Friday evening. George W. Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City, and who is not so far removed from the days of his youth himself, as years go, delivered a masterful address which should have been heard not only by the youth of the Kansas farms, but which should have reached the ears of thousands of older folks—and probably it did.

"This evening," said Mr. Hobbs, "I am going to devote my time to youth—to the boys and girls of the farm who are wondering their way to and from the little rural school house—which brings fond memories to me of not so many years ago. I trust, therefore, that the following friendly advice will not be unwelcome to the boys and girls who are listening in this evening."

"First, I advise each of you to make a firm friend of your teacher. And how can this be most easily accomplished? By doing just two things—first, by earnestly striving to learn your lessons, and second, by behaving yourself. The latter does not mean that you should not have your full share of fun. It means only that this fun should be wholesome, and that you should not do spiteful things that annoy your teacher or your fellow pupils."

"In tackling your lessons, give real thought to each one, and try to work them out by yourself, for the more you do this, the easier the task will become, and the richer you will grow in the power to think and to depend upon yourself. Remember that we go to school not merely to learn reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, etc., which we must know in this age of education, if we would not be regarded as ignorant, but also because we are learning to master our lessons, we are preparing ourselves to master the larger problems of life in the after years."

"Of course, if after you have tried your best to learn a lesson, principles or problem, and still do not understand it, then ask your teachers to help you and rest assured they will gladly do so. But be fair about it. Don't expect your teacher to do your studying and thinking for you, for you can never hope to grow strong and self-reliant by constantly leaning upon others."

"And here is something else that is very important—come to school with a clean face and hands, for remember the old saying, 'Cleanliness is Next to Godliness,' and if we learn to be clean in our youth, we are very apt to remain so throughout our entire lives. And don't mutilate, soil, or mark up your school books."

"I believe that if I were permitted to use the books of each pupil in your school, I would be able to form almost an accurate idea of the boys and girls who use them. I would know whether they have clean hands, and whether they are clean in their hearts. I would form an opinion of just about the kind of men and women they will grow up to be, and in what manner they will meet the responsibilities of life in the days to come."

"You see, there just isn't much chance for a boy or girl who is untidy and careless, to conquer the greater things in life. If there are boys and girls in your school whose clothes are unusually poor, or who do not possess the physical charms and graces of the rest of you, instead of making them conscious of these things, adopt exactly the opposite course, and make them feel that they are welcome on the playground, or wherever you come in contact with them."

"And now, if there is a 'bully' in your school who picks on the smaller boys because he is bigger and stronger than they are, I hope a hint to the

wise will be sufficient. I recall several boys of this type during my own school days, and not only have they not amounted to anything during these years, but in each case they finally got into trouble until finally some of them have found it. A 'bully' nearly always meets his match sooner or later, for at heart, he is a coward, and I say this because a truly brave boy protects his weaker and smaller companions rather than delights in 'picking on' them."

"Let me remind you now that your school days are a great stage upon which you must prepare yourselves for the greater tasks of tomorrow. Therefore, while you should have as much wholesome fun as possible, always bear this fact in mind. Among the farmer boys, who are trudging back and forth to school this winter, are many who will become a source of ever-increasing pride to their parents and friends as the years pass. Some will become 'master farmers'. Some will become 'master mechanics'. Some will be restored to its rightful place in the Nation. Others will become great leaders in business, finance or science; and who knows but what some day some boy from your school will become President of the United States? For in years gone by have not nearly all of our Presidents come from the farm?"

"And likewise who knows but what at this very moment there is a most girl in your school who will some day become famous as a writer, singer, painter or sculptress?"

"You see destiny seems to choose her favorites from among boys and girls who are poor. And why does destiny do this? Because they haven't been spoiled—because they are clean minded and clean hearted, and because they are not afraid of hard work."

"We are living in a time of mighty changes and I feel that I should call some of these changes to the attention of my young friends who are listening in. And to that end, I trust that the parents will bring this comment to the attention of their sons and daughters who will soon be called upon to exercise the responsibilities of citizenship."

"During recent years the young folks of the farm have been more and more attracted by the bright lights of the cities, not only because they believed the cities offered more pleasure and diversion, but that opportunity for accumulation of wealth are greater in the latter realm; and so far as wealth is concerned, in days gone by this was undoubtedly true, but whether it is true in these times of mighty corporation mergers, I doubt very much."

"Probably before my time, some forty or fifty years ago, when Andrew Carnegie, Phillip Armour, John D. Rockefeller and other industrial giants of the past were laying the foundations of their fortunes, it was possible for an ambitious and able young man to begin on a shoestring, and fight his way up from the bottom. But, this was when the industrial structure of our Nation, as we know it today, was in the process of building, and when opportunities for pioneering new enterprises which could grow with the country were plentiful."

"But we are living in a different world these times. Our pioneering days are largely over, and thus, at last, we are facing the problems of the congested nations of Europe, in which no new cities are being built—where, on the contrary, it is difficult to prevent the decay of those now in existence."

"Again in this day of mighty corporations when even a million dollars is looked upon as a mere speck in the realm of 'Big Business', what chance has a poor boy to become the head of a big business of his own?"

"Furthermore, practically all lines of industry have passed into the hands of giant corporations, which shows that the greed of monopoly is reaching out for this, the last stronghold of poor boys who desire to fight their way to the top of the ladder."

"The ever increasing consolidations in business are more and more narrowing the field for lawyers, engineers and others who have prepared themselves as specialists, and thus I often wonder what is to become of the thousands of young men and women who are preparing themselves for professional careers in our colleges and universities."

"Of course, the old saying 'There is still room at the top' still holds good in a measure, but certainly the amount of room available is constantly lessening and since the vast majority of us are destined to live lives of (continued on page 4)

F. U. LIVE STOCK FIRM PUBLISHES A LIST OF SALES

Handled 93 Car Loads of Rail Last Week, and Large Number Came to Market by Truck

700 HOGS BY TRUCK

That was One Day's Truck Receipts in Farmers Union Hog Department; Have List Each Week

The readers of the Kansas Union Farmer will be greatly interested in the list of outstanding sales which were made in the cattle and hog departments of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City last week. The list is printed below and was prepared by the manager, G. W. Hobbs, on Friday of last week.

The Farmers Union firm is making wonderful progress, and is the answer to the question: "What can the farmer do about his own marketing?"

Mr. Hobbs reports that during the week, the farmers' own cooperative firm handled 93 car loads of live stock by rail, and a large number by truck. On Thursday, for instance, the firm received 700 hogs by truck.

According to present plans, the Kansas Union Farmer will publish a list of sales each week, as handled by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. The list will give the name of the owner, and his location, the kind of live stock marketed, the average weight of the live stock, and the price received. This, in addition to the daily market broadcast which the Farmers Union firm puts on the air each day at 12:25 noon, is of inestimable value to the Kansas farmer who has live stock to market, and who desires to watch the trend of prices and sales. Look on this page for the list this week.

SPEAKER ATTACKS TAXATION SYSTEM

In Address Before Farmers Union Folks at Bazaar, H. C. O'Reilly Tells Faults of Present System

The Kansas Union Farmer is in receipt of an address, sent in by Tom Wells, of Elmdale, Kansas, and delivered at a Farmers Union bazaar, at Bazaar, Kansas, some weeks ago, by H. C. O'Reilly. The idea expressed in the address are particularly timely, and the Kansas Union Farmer is glad to grant Mr. Wells' request, and give the address publicity.

Mr. O'Reilly in the beginning of his address commented on the people of Bazaar neighborhood for their interest in public affairs, as evidenced by the large attendance at a Farmers Union meeting. He said, further:

"The Farmers Union is an institution has long since justified the wisdom of its creation. When we consider the extent of its accomplishment, the purpose of its organization and the niche it has filled in the lives of its members, the wonder is that it did not come into existence long before it did. It is an organization whose just emanation should be for the benefit of agriculture generally. From its very inception it has faithfully served the purpose of its creation and now in its vigor is at the very threshold of its greatest accomplishments."

Points to Labor

"Labor, long ago recognized the maxim, 'In Union There Is Strength' and as a result labor has been raised from a condition of approaching servitude to the dignity it now enjoys. The principle of collective bargaining has been recognized by the great employers of labor and the union is the medium through which the employee presents his just demands to his employer. In like manner the Farmer awakened to the importance of unified action. This awakening has expressed itself in the formation of various organizations, each working in its limited sphere for the common good, for the benefit of agriculture generally. Of all these associations, however, the Farmers' Union, by reason of its constitution, its type of membership, its extended organization and its well reasoned and logical methods of operation, gives promise in largest measure of accomplishing those things that are necessary if Agriculture is to survive."

"Many times since the formation of our Government and the commencement of our life as a free people, have we gone through periods of great financial stringency, times of great depression, eras of commercial disaster, when the gaunt spectre of adversity has haunted us in every walk of life; but I venture to say that at no time in our history have we experienced conditions such as those that surround the length and breadth of our land. And this is not confined to our own country. The world generally is in a ferment. Fortunes have been swept away, monetary standards have been destroyed, governments have fallen and wars and rumors of war appear in headlines of the daily press. It is a time to try men's souls, but it will at least tend to purge us of that spirit of gross materialism that usually accompanies or follows in the train of great and long continued prosperity."

"It is natural that in time of great depression and financial distress, the various branches of human endeavor, Labor, Industry and Agriculture, feel the weight of adversity. But we have a condition existing today that is so manifestly unfair that it calls for immediate and radical treatment of the Farmer is to be saved from final and

irrevocable ruin. Agriculture is on its back. It is faced with problems and difficulties that seem insurmountable, and that Labor and Industry have so far to a great extent escaped."

"The question of taxation has occupied the minds of economists for countless generations. An adequate and just system of taxation is the desire of all fair minded men. But it will not be denied that our present system is inequitable and that under it the Farmer is called upon to bear more than his just share of the cost of government. A good citizen takes pride in his country's achievements, in working for its welfare and in supporting its institutions both financially and otherwise; and a healthy body politic requires that the citizenship of the country generally contribute to the support of government, but no one be permitted to escape his just share of taxation."

"It may be asked: 'Why has our present inequitable system of taxation endured all these years?' The answer is radical change. The human race is a general rule, although history affords some rather notable exceptions. The basic taxable wealth of a pioneer state is its land. A primitive community obtained its sole livelihood from the soil and not much more than a livelihood. Real estate, therefore, bore the great burden of taxation following the organization of state government. There was probably little else to tax. With the passage of time and the growth of population, the primitive community developed into a more complex civilization with its added demands, requirements and opportunities. New sources of wealth were developed—wealth that had never been subjected actually to its just share of taxation. Notwithstanding this fact, land and tangible personal property, such as livestock, have continued to carry the burden of state taxes. They are not subject to concealment, but are open to the appraising eye of the tax assessor."

"But this is not the worst part of the matter. It is bad enough that real estate bears more than its just share of taxation. Its overvaluation constitutes a gross injustice that cries aloud for remedy. In periods of prosperity, the valuation of land has been continually increased, putting an added load upon the back of the farmer, and making him pay until it hurts. When depression sets in and the products of his farm bring little or nothing and its market value sinks fifty per cent, he still pays valued in the daily press that a movement is on foot to reduce real estate valuations twenty per cent. This will undoubtedly be a relief to the farmer, although one that can hardly be called legislation."

"It has been said that you cannot legislate prosperity. This may be to a great extent true. But is also true that without proper legislation, prosperity has not much chance to exist or survive. Taxation is the lifeblood of the government, and the government, then, legislation can affect prosperity for good or ill. The good old law of supply and demand governs prices, it is true, but again government through legislation may promote the standard of living enjoyed by its people, by appropriate measures. And in this instance I might cite the fact that while there exists an embargo against the importation of goods from South America, the products of this country are flooded with the canned products to the further detriment of our stricken live stock industry."

"Various causes may be assigned for present day conditions. We can trace them back to the time when the 1914 if not from the beginning of the century. The war, while destroying some markets, created new ones. Wealth was destroyed and required replacement. During the two years we lived in the war, there was an unprecedented era of material prosperity. Bonds in billions were issued. The wheels of industry turned rapidly if not madly. In these two years we did not so probably mortgaged the remaining thirteen. We are now paying off the mortgage. We cannot, however, charge all of our ills to the war. Causes of conditions such as exist today generally cover a considerable period of time and are cumulative. If demand to a great extent governs prices, it follows that we must have markets. Many of the markets of the world, formerly open to our surplus products, are now closed to us. If our production is great and exceeds our domestic consumption, these markets must be reopened before prosperity can be said to be just round the corner for the Farmer."

"High Cost of Government" "In a brief review of the causes of present day conditions, the high cost of government cannot be passed over. It is undeniably true that government costs us more than ever before in our history. It has been said that we have too much government, that there is a multiplicity of departments, bureaus and boards duplicating the functions of each other to a great extent. I believe there is a great deal of truth in this assertion. Economies in public life and the eliminations of useless and unnecessary agencies of government must be accomplished if the cost of government is to be reduced as it should be. And I want to say right here that I am heartily in sympathy with the people of this Country in their efforts to reduce the cost of government, of state, county and municipal, to effect economies in public office and to lift the oppressive burden of taxation that now bears down so heavily upon the farmers of this state."

"Why Governments Fall" "Labor and Industry have always been well represented in the legislative halls of government. If Agriculture is to be saved from final and

A PLEA FOR ALL FARMERS TO JOIN AND COOPERATE

In Radio Address, Cal Ward Says No Use to Fool Ourselves about Reality of Depression

HAVE RESOURCES

Points Out Fact that Farmers Union Exists for Education, Business and Legislation; Urges Action

In a radio address Thursday evening, February 11, over WIBW, Capper Publications station in Topeka, Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, brought an interesting message to the thousands who habitually tune in on the Farmers Union program.

Mr. Ward said at the outset that there was no use in trying to make ourselves believe that the depression is a state of mind and that it is not real. He went ahead to say, however, that it will avail us nothing to throw up our hands and say that we are not equal to the occasion. "The United States is the greatest nation on the face of the earth," said he. "In intellect, progress and brain power we are not superceded by any Nation of our country. If a greater degree of confidence can be established and if our smaller banking institutions can rediscount their paper, then a more stable line of credit will be worked out and the so-called frozen assets and securities in our banking institutions will have taken on new life thus establishing and bringing about higher prices for our farm commodities."

"The buying power of agriculture will be increased, and thus will react favorably all along down the line. I want to say at this time that the establishing of agriculture in my judgment is the high time for the farmers of this country to take definite action in their own business. We farmers have danced to the other fellow's music long enough. We are in a large measure to blame for our own condition. Business and industry have been solidly and closely organized. Fewer units are represented in their class, but the six and one-half million farmers over the country, have so far to any considerable degree, failed to join hands. My friends, as farmers we must become organized. Only about thirty per cent of our farmers belong to any farmers' organization. When once we have organized and then carry on our business as other groups of society are doing, we are beginning to bring agriculture up to a level and equality with other groups. The organized farmers should not be clannish in their endeavor, but should join hands with many and all groups that have the welfare and security of the masses at heart. It is high time that we were raising our voices in protest against big business domination."

"We can accomplish nothing as individuals but we can save our people and our country by pulling together. I am pleading for the farmers of Kansas tonight to join hands, unite with some farm organization—and there is none better than the Farmers Union. The Farmers Union is a class organization, made up in its entirety of farmers. We are organized for business and legislation. What is good for the farmers of the country is good for the laboring man, and the consuming public as well. The fact of the farmers being organized puts them in a position where their strength may be felt. They then can join hands with other groups and go out presenting a solid front for such legislation as will benefit the great masses of common people."

"We have two systems of running the affairs of the country, the business system. One way is the 'Capitalistic' and the other is the 'Cooperative.' The Capitalistic system has in its foundation principles, selfishness and greed, which leads to manipulation, exploitation, theft and the stimulation within man a desire to become greedy and inhuman. It causes men to think in terms of gold rather than in terms of humanity. It tends to break down the fundamental basic principles of any government or society. It is a system that has gained ground in our Nation and it is up to the masses of our people, not only to the masses who reside on farms, but every red-blooded patriot citizen of this country, to do something about it. You are going to correct this only by practicing the 'Cooperative' style which is a system of unselfishness, a system of equality and special privileges to none."

"Men and women of Kansas, we are pleading with you at this time to awaken unto your responsibilities. We have many conditions in our country which need correcting. Everyone of you have a voice in the affairs of

were fast becoming exhausted. The agricultural mortgage indebtedness of the country all of this time was mounting higher and higher. Our farmers were borrowing to the limit from our banks and financial institutions. Farm lands everywhere had shrunk to one-half or one-third of their former wartime values. The result was and is today that thousands of our banks have passed out of existence because of frozen assets. The climax came in 1929 when stocks, bonds and all securities including investments sought rapid and tremendous downward trends, and today it is not altogether an agricultural problem. It is a National problem and challenges the best thought there is in our land."

"Our Congress which is now in session is fully awake to the needs of our people of today. Two billions of dollars have been appropriated and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is being set up and it is hoped that this large appropriation of capital will result in more than a temporary measure. It is hoped that it will feed down through every financial institution of the country until it reaches and supplies the farmers of our country. If a greater degree of confidence can be established and if our smaller banking institutions can rediscount their paper, then a more stable line of credit will be worked out and the so-called frozen assets and securities in our banking institutions will have taken on new life thus establishing and bringing about higher prices for our farm commodities."

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REFUND CHECKS TOTALLING \$387.47 PAID TO MEMBERS

Manager Schwab of So. St. Joseph House of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Spoke Near Leona

ANNUAL OYSTER FEED

Kansas Farmers Union Members Furnished More Members' Business Than Any Other Organization

Messages like the one delivered to Farmers Union members near Leona, Kansas, at a meeting Saturday, February 13, of the Diamond Local No. 1556, are worth while, and tend to emphasize the value of cooperative marketing of the Farmers Union variety. This particular message was delivered by C. F. Schwab, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission of South St. Joseph, Mo., who was accompanied by two other members of the cooperative selling agency.

During the course of the program, which was held in the Diamond school three miles southwest of Leona, Mr. Schwab distributed thirteen 1931 refund checks to as many members of the local, amounting to \$387.47 which represented the cooperative savings they were entitled to because of having marketed their live stock through this cooperative marketing concern.

The occasion of the meeting which was well attended, was the annual meeting and oyster feed which is held during each year with members of this local. D. A. Anderson is president of this local and W. C. Otjen is secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Schwab called the attention of the members of Diamond Local to the fact that during the six years that the Kansas Farmers Union has been a member of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission selling agency at South St. Joseph, Missouri, that selling agency has paid back to the Farmers Union of Kansas the amount of \$17,388.08. This large amount of money represents the Kansas Farmers Union's prorated share or portion of non-members' business handled by the South St. Joseph Farmers Union Live Stock cooperative selling agency.

Another most gratifying bit of news which Mr. Schwab told the members of the local was to the effect that during the year 1930, the Kansas Farmers Union membership furnished the South St. Joseph house with the largest amount of members' business that was furnished by any statewide farm organization, during the year.

The South St. Joseph house handles a great deal of live stock from a large section of Kansas which is tributary to the St. Joseph market. The selling agency is well equipped to handle live stock, and in addition to getting for its customers every cent the markets will afford, it pays back, in the form of refund checks, the profits which the agency makes on the sales. These checks go back to the farmers who produce the live stock and who sell through the cooperative agency, and who are members in good standing of some statewide farm organization. This is another proof of the benefits to be obtained by farmers being organized.

Mr. Will A. House, prominent member and worker of the Colorado Farmers Union, was an appreciated visitor at the office of the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer on Saturday of last week. Mr. House lives at Grand Junction, Colo., and reports that the Farmers Union is making very satisfactory progress in his state.

Harry Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, headquartered at Kansas City, was a visitor at the salina headquarters office of the Kansas Farmers Union on Monday of this week. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has a branch office at Salina, which is under the management of A. T. Riley.

Government. You have a voice in the affairs of the country and I plead with you to assume your opportunity and responsibility."

Ask Depositors' Guarantee

A meeting of the Woodson County Farmers Union, held in the courtroom at Yates Center, Wednesday afternoon, February 17, was attended by state president C. A. Ward, and state secretary George W. Hobbs, both of whom spoke to the membership on questions which are up for consideration by Kansas farmers at the present time.

The meeting was quite well attended. One of the features of the program was the installation of the new officers for the ensuing year. The meeting was held in connection with a meeting of the Woodson county unit of the Farm Bureau. Several Grange members were also present. In Woodson county, as in many Kansas counties, the three organizations work together in a unified program. Among the resolutions presented and adopted was one that had formerly been adopted by the Clay Bank Local near Neosho Falls, Kansas. The resolution, as it was originally framed, follows:

"Whereas, the financial condition of the country is becoming almost unbearable, through the withdrawing of money from the banks, and the hoarding thereof, from lack of confidence in the banks, due to insufficient protection of deposits;

Therefore, be it resolved: that we demand legislation—both state and national—that will absolutely guarantee any and all deposits, on demand.

Be it further resolved that this resolution be presented at our next county meeting for its consideration, and if adopted, be passed on to Farmers Union Legislative Committee.

Signed
F. W. Smith,
Fra Saferte,
Lon Wright,
B. E. George,
H. P. Anderson.

The Kansas Union Farmer would be pleased to hear from the membership relative to this matter discussed in the above resolution. It certainly carries food for thought.

Farmers Union Livestock Sales

| Name | County | Kind | Weight | Price |
|--|--------------|------|--------|--------|
| J. C. Townley, Red Willow, Nebr. | 57 steers | | 1024 | \$8.15 |
| R. D. Mohamer, Osage Co., Kansas | 24 steers | | 1010 | 7.65 |
| A. E. Barnes, Butler Co., Kansas | 19 steers | | 1290 | 7.50 |
| Howard K. Woodbury, Osage Co., Kansas | 21 steers | | 1350 | 7.40 |
| F. E. Pierce, Ottawa Co., Kansas | 29 steers | | 955 | 7.10 |
| A. E. Barnes, Butler Co., Kansas | 22 steers | | 1136 | 7.00 |
| Oberle Bros., Osage Co., Kansas | 17 steers | | 1074 | 6.75 |
| W. A. Gensing, Wabunsee Co., Kansas | 21 steers | | 1094 | 6.80 |
| Otto Godderz, Osage Co., Kansas | 10 steers | | 1128 | 6.50 |
| Luther Van Doren, Ottawa Co., Kansas | 25 steers | | 999 | 6.25 |
| H. M. Schoepin, Osage Co., Kansas | 22 steers | | 1310 | 6.25 |
| Wm. Davis, Lyon Co., Kansas | 49 steers | | 961 | 6.50 |
| G. R. Jones, Lyon Co., Kansas | 21 steers | | 1095 | 6.25 |
| W. A. Johnson, Republic Co., Kansas | 10 steers | | 930 | 6.00 |
| E. Stekton, Furnas Co., Nebr. | 30 steers | | 1199 | 6.00 |
| Geo. Whitehair, Dickinson Co., Kans. | 41 steers | | 928 | 6.00 |
| Reese Lewis, Osage Co., Kansas | 24 steers | | 1082 | 6.00 |
| Arthur Stevenson, Labette Co., Missouri | 18 steers | | 1250 | 5.75 |
| Chas. A. Fritz & Son, Pottawatomie Co., Kansas | 15 yearlings | | 665 | 5.75 |
| Chas. A. Fritz & Son, Pottawatomie Co., Kansas | 15 yearlings | | 668 | 5.60 |

(continued on page 4)

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 on Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—201
Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room
208 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kans.

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

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

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—
Room 114 Farmers Union Building, Salina, Kans.
G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

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

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1931

DEPOSITS, LIKE CURRENCY, SHOULD BE GUARANTEED

The daily press last week carried a story about a man who bought a farm and who planked down the cash for it, astonishing a banker by dragging the currency for the full amount, \$11,000.00, from a tin can which evidently had been buried somewhere on his premises. The story, as the papers told it, showed that this man had considerably more than the purchase price stored away in tin cans, for he first brought out a tin can with only \$8,000.00 in it, and then told that he had made a mistake and had brought the wrong can.

This story may not be true—and again it might. We have not taken the trouble to check up on the facts. Nevertheless, it brings out a picture of conditions as they exist today, in relation to lack of confidence in banks.

The condition is deplorable, just as are many other conditions which now exist. Good banks are made to suffer. No matter how strong a bank may be, in the matter of assets and working capital, if something happens to cause the public to lose confidence in it, it cannot serve the public well, and it cannot retain its strength. Right now, too, with everything more or less topsy turvy, many people who ordinarily are hard to stampede will become suspicious upon the smallest pretext.

People know that under the present plan, virtually all a bank's strength is within itself. If it gets in bad condition, it cannot go to any higher institution for aid—for itself or its depositors. If it runs too close to the edge, it simply has to close its doors, and the depositors suffer. Sometimes, life savings are wiped out. Heads of families, with wives and children, are made virtually destitute. It may not be the bankers' fault, and in some cases bankers have been absolutely absolved from any blame. In fact, men who have headed banks that have failed have gone down with the bank, like a captain with his ship, with not a penny left, in an endeavor to prevent loss to the depositors.

This indicates plainly that something is wrong, somewhere along the line. A banking system is absolutely necessary in order for business to proceed, but if we can find some one smart enough, we can improve the system.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation may have a tendency to place renewed confidence in some of the banks, but it will be a long time in trickling down to the smaller banks, with which most of us actually do business. The government should be able to stand behind the banks, for we should have the kind of banks which the government is willing to back up. We should have the kind of banking system which has the confidence of the government. If the government does not have confidence in the banks sufficiently to stand back of them in a substantial way, then how can the people—who are supposed to be the government—be expected to have confidence in them?

It is freely admitted that if the confidence of the people of this nation were to be restored completely, then prosperity would return automatically. If money could be coaxed out of hiding, if hoarding could be eliminated, then enough money would be in circulation to assure normal business. How can the people—you and I, and our neighbors—be expected to loosen up and place complete confidence in our banking system, and resume our normal operations, if the government of which we are supposed to be the flesh, bone, blood and brains, does not have enough faith in the system to guarantee the depositors a full return of their deposits at all times?

This all leads up to one thing. We have seen and heard it hinted from several sources. Just last week, down in Woodson county, Kansas, at a county meeting of the Farmers Union, a concrete

suggestion was made. This suggestion was in the form of a resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a group of progressive farmers—a group which represents a good cross-section of Agricultural Kansas. This resolution called for the passage of a bank guarantee law, state and national, which would place the government in the position of guaranteeing depositors that they would not lose their money, through depositing it in banks.

Why not?

Various gigantic industrial and business enterprises are guaranteed a profit on their investments, and the guarantee comes from the same government which is asked to guarantee bank deposits to the depositors, small or large. Banks are more or less under the supervision of the government, but if they evade this supervision and fail, the government, as far as financial assistance is concerned, washes its hands of the whole affair, and lets the depositors—and in some cases the bankers—take the entire loss.

Banks play an important part in our system of monetary exchange, and in the system of extended credit. The monetary system is supposed to be regulated entirely by the government—at least that was the original supposition. A United States dollar is supposed to be worth a dollar because our government says it is. Confidence in the value of the coin of the realm is identical with confidence in the government—or is supposed to be. Since most of the coin of the realm is handled through the banks of the country, under government supervision, then it naturally follows that the government should seek to hold the people's confidence in that money—and in the depositors of that money—by saying to the people: "Banks are the accepted vehicles to carry the load of handling United States monies and securities, and credits, and you are guaranteed that if you deposit money in the banks of this country, you will not lose your accumulated wealth because of bank failures. Your government guarantees you this."

The government guarantees its currency. That currency is good as long as the government is good. If the government will guarantee deposits in banks, which it supervises, bank deposits will be good as long as the government is good.

This idea may be radical, but who is there to say we do not need something radical? The present economical status of the world is radical, for the meaning of the word is "extreme." The old order has failed to a large extent. Let's figure out something new.—Floyd H. Lynn.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By CAL. A. WARD

WASHINGTON'S CHALLENGE TO US

Today, Monday, marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the first President of the United States. Our entire nation and even the whole world pays respects to his life and memory. He is today, and will always be, remembered as the Father of our Country. His life's work proves the value of the man. He was of sterling character, possessed with a deep and keen insight into the future. Every action on his part proves his belief in building a foundation for the country that would stand the test of all time and ages.

Thus our nation has gone forward for more than 150 years. Many good men have appeared on the scene of action, contributed lives of service and sacrifice, and have gone to their fathers. To our country with the same sober seriousness of our country with the same sober seriousness of thought as was possessed by men such as Washington and Lincoln.

FIGHTING FOR AGRICULTURE

I am just in receipt of a letter from our good friend and brother, Charley Talbott of North Dakota, who is in Washington at the present time fighting in behalf of the interests of the American farmer. He goes to Washington with a great human sympathetic heart for our people because he lives as we have lived, out at the grass roots. He has experienced the ups and downs of life the same as we have, and is wholly and fully conscious of the farmers' needs and of the needs of American agriculture in general.

While all of us may not agree one hundred percent with brother Talbott, yet no one questions his sincerity and honesty of purpose. I personally agree with him in that it has always taken crusaders of this type to go ahead, far in advance of what we really hope to accomplish, and sound the note of warning.

His letter follows:

Washington, D. C.,
February 18, 1932.

To the Farmers of the Northwest:

I have been down here in Washington for the last two weeks. In my entire lifetime I was never so thoroughly disgusted.

A desperate effort is being made down here to relieve everybody but the farmer; especially the bankers and great corporations. The usual bluff is being pulled so far as the farmer is concerned. Quite a lot of sympathetic talk but absolutely no concerted action even among those who really want to help the farmer but don't know how or are afraid.

You've read about the Farm Bloc. There is no such thing except in name. It is useless and impotent. It is impossible to get them together to do anything. All it is used for is to fool the farmers. They are going along practically without protest on all the pernicious legislation to save the bankers who scuttled American investors and the big corporations. They will do nothing on the measures for American agriculture unless they are forced into action. You alone can get this action. Congress has just passed the act to furnish from one to three billion dollars to the bankers by the Federal Government on the usual plan without cost. Yet the Frazier Bill to refinance farmers and pay the government interest at 1½ percent is hopeless as far as this Congress is concerned unless we can put the pressure on. The impotency,

the littleness, the shameful subservience of many of our so-called farmer friends here is such as to make an American citizen fear for the welfare of the country.

I wish every farmer in the United States could come down here and see and hear what I have these past two weeks. If this could happen, there would be a different story. You would be so disgusted and get so mad that you would go back home and rouse the country to the necessity of either getting attention to your bills by your Representatives and Senators or do some house cleaning.

I am sadly afraid it is going to be necessary to put many new faces in Congress before we can break the grip of Wall Street and international bankers on our government. It is a grave situation. I plead with the farmers who not only want but need and deserve sane, fair and decent treatment from Congress on legislation to save the farming structure as the foundation of the Nation, to get aroused and into action. Many of these so-called friends of the farmer are worrying about how to go along on the pernicious legislation for favored interests and still appease the farmers.

Don't be fooled. Don't think for a minute your letters, telegrams and resolutions are not mighty forceful right now. Tell them with floods of demands. It is not too late. If we are finally betrayed by this Congress, then we have the task on our hands to put some Americans on the job.

Brother farmers, I appeal to you with all the earnestness and sincerity of my soul to get busy and also not to be fooled by the alleged progressives and Farm Bloc. They could do what ought to be done, if they would. I am amazed at their lack of initiative, courage and determination. It is time they did something to justify the faith we have had and the stewardship they have been honored with.

Fellow farmer—food is the most important thing in this world. You not only have the food but you have more power than any other single class in the world. You can get justice if you will go after it right. Tell these progressives down here to get together and quit whining about being in the minority or quit using the names of progressives. They can get justice for you if they will or see that bankers and privileged interests do not loot the treasury for you to foot the bill. The truth about the matter is Minorities, as you know, can and usually do rule. If your minority can't rule, get you one which can and will.

It is often said that half a dozen men run Congress. Now, if one-half a dozen of the other fellows' men can run Congress, couldn't about four dozen of your men, if they would get together, run Congress for awhile? I am telling you they could if they would. I have seen enough to know what I am talking about. The responsibility and opportunity is up to us now. We must either perform now or quit complaining.

C. C. Talbott,

President North Dakota Farmers Union.

The text of this letter speaks to us again that the farmer and his interests are being neglected. I have always stated that in wrestling with our present economic problems we are constantly faced with a fight as between the big interests of the country, especially of the east as against the interests of the middle west and west whose basic industry is agriculture.

I have repeatedly stated that we would have no appreciable degree of prosperity until the farmers of our land would be in a position whereby they could receive cost of production for their farm commodities and products.

As brother Talbott states, about every other interest is receiving special attention in this session of congress, but agriculture. It is to be hoped that the Congressmen and Senators from this whole section of the country will rise up in one militant force, regardless of whether they are Republicans or Democrats, and fight for and demand such a type of legislation, yes, emergency legislation, that will pull agriculture out of the mire. Thus, we can turn the tide of our present depression into that which will ultimately place the masses of our commonwealth in a position where we can carry on, continuing to own and maintain our homes and farms, and so provide a condition which will grant security to our people.

We want you to write your Congressmen and Senators asking them what is being done. Demand of them that we receive action before it is eternally too late. We have not lost faith or confidence in our representatives. We should not; yet we should reflect to them the mental attitude of our people and the real conditions of the country.

The Farmers Union is a great powerful militant body which in times past, without fear or favor, has taken the initiative in matters of a constructive and beneficial nature. Our challenge is to continue on, never giving up the fight which means peace, security and justice to our own.

—Cal. A. Ward.

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By JOHN FROST, Blue Rapids, Kansas

No. 23

A BAD NIGHTMARE OVER THE INCOME TAX

A county seat paper in northeastern Kansas recently published the following piece of misinformation. "These politicians that are pushing the income tax are looking for more money to spend. They are trying particularly to appeal to farmers by telling how it will mostly tax another class."

The editor of this paper alleges that it is the politicians that are boosting the income tax. Wrong. It is the politicians that have been blocking and delaying the income tax. It is the farm organizations of Kansas that are boosting the income tax. Some years ago the Farmers Union, the Farm Bureau Federation, and the Grange joined forces to get an income tax to relieve the almost unbearable burden of the property tax on

(continued on page 4)

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



"We are the workers and makers. We are no longer dumb! Tremble, O Shirkers and Fakers! Sweeping the earth we come!"

Down with your pride of birth And your golden gods of trade! A man is worth to his Mother Earth All that a man has made!

—Neihardt, Poet Laureate, Neb.

Continual change is the universal law. There is no standing still in nature. We either advance or retrograde. It is our task to note changes in public affairs and the trend of things as they affect agriculture.

We regret to note that general business conditions are steadily getting worse, agriculture included. Lots of speeches made about it in Congress and many bills introduced. Outside of Hoover's two billion scheme to help business, nothing definite or constructive has been accomplished.

President Hoover warned Congress that the country couldn't borrow its way out of prosperity to which we agree. So far all the administration offers is nothing but more debt to the citizen or business that happens to be fortunate enough to get some of this Government dole.

About all we hear from Washington is credit! More credit for business, more credit for farmers. Not a word about better prices or a raise of price level, or about farmers getting on a debt-paying basis. The truth is that usury—interest—is eating up the substance of the producers. Prosperity by borrowing can't come to farmers any more than it can come to the Nation.

Political and business leaders know quite well that a prompt and definite increase of money in circulation will raise prices and start trade moving in the channels of commerce. The Government has power to throw billions of good new money into circulation without anyone going in debt for it, but makes not a move to do so. Holy murder! That would be inflation! That awful word must not be breathed east of the Alleghenies.

New money issued by the Government did we say? Oh mores! Oh horrors! Greenbacks! Printing presses running! Irredeemable money! Wild inflation! Horrible examples. Germany's marks. French assignats. Continental money. Depreciated greenbacks. Wild speculation. Thus the dishonest clap trap of the money plunders is thrown broadcast in scare headlines to intimidate the uninformed public. The truth is, there isn't a case in all history where full legal tender paper money, issued by a responsible Government properly controlled as to volume ever depreciated.

Take even the much-tangled gold problem. Governor Harrison of the New York Federal Reserve Bank is quoted in the National City Bank bulletin as saying that we have now enough surplus gold to back from 3½ to 4 billions of new money—at 40 cents on the dollar, which is the law. From this it becomes clear that there is no good excuse for this money famine that is bankrupting and ruining the country.

Mr. Hoover is out calling for a voluntary personal campaign to combat this hoarding of money that has become prevalent. In place of begging and beseeching he should ask Congress to promptly shove through a bill guaranteeing deposits in National bank literature. In National bank literature, they would bring money back to the banks and stop hoarding in 24 hours. Let not the penalty of bank guarantee be charged against the banks, but against the U. S. Treasury. The Government characterizes those banks, controls them by legislation and keeps them under strict surveillance by periodical examinations, but turns them loose on a long-suffering public to "root hog or die." The Government is in the banking business and has been for over sixty years, but does a poor job of it.

The truth is this financial panic has been allowed to run so long (the administration until recently being unwilling to admit conditions as they were) that the banks are afraid of the people and the people are afraid of the banks. It will take something more effective than begging or beseeching or individual persuasion to stop hoarding.

There must be a cause for this unwillingness to increase money supply and to raise prices. It can't be ignorance or pure devilment. The real cause is plainly seen in eastern big business. They have got now just what they've wanted all along, viz. cheap food and cheap raw material and lower wages. They are now hammering away to get lower prices for their products and to lower their prices to compare with farm prices. They are hoping to get the country to settle down to a radically lower all round price level.

That's the "bug under the chip." That is the real reason why things are slow to move toward bettering conditions by our big banking and law-making bodies. I'm sure many of our Senators and Congressmen are

anxious to do something to better conditions but the overlords of the big moneyed interests blocks the game.

A number of bills are introduced in both houses of Congress to increase money supply by different methods and the leaders of the united farm organizations are on the job to back up those bills. We are hopeful that some good may come of it.

I want to state from over fifty years experience in trying for money reform that this campaign on which the farmers and others have entered will be no child's play. The international bankers and stock exchange gamblers are so strongly entrenched that they practically control the Government. It will take heroic effort. Tariff and transportation battles aren't a patching to it. Let the good work go on.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

MITCHELL CO. RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Mitchell County Union in regular session, December 15.

No. 1.—Be it resolved that we favor the passage of an income tax law and also an inheritance tax.

No. 2.—We believe that the law should be changed so that notes should not be outlawed in five years and accounts in three years.

No. 3.—We recommend public work for those in need.

C. L. Hendricks, Secy.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

Woodson County
Whereas, our Heavenly Father, in His Infinite Wisdom, has called from our midst, J. F. Adams, father of Brother J. A. Adams.

Now be it therefore resolved that we members of Piqua Union Local 2151, of the Kansas Farmers Union, pay tribute to the bereaved family and extend our heart-felt sympathy.

Be it furthermore resolved that we cause copies of these resolutions to be sent to the family of the deceased, that they be spread on the minutes of the Local and a copy printed in the Kansas Union Farmer.

Committee:
G. W. Becker,
Henry Kipp,
W. L. Habiger.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

Woodson County
Whereas, our Heavenly Father in His Infinite Wisdom, has called from our midst, Mrs. S. T. Baxley, wife of Brother S. T. Baxley.

Now be it therefore resolved that we members of Piqua Union Local No. 2151, of the Kansas Farmers Union pay tribute to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

Be it furthermore resolved that we cause copies of these resolutions to be sent to the family of the deceased, that they be spread on the minutes of the Local and a copy be printed in the Kansas Union Farmer.

Committee:
G. W. Becker,
Henry Kipp,
W. L. Habiger.

SPEAKERS COMMEMED

Feb. 17, 1932.
Mr. Floyd H. Lynn,
Secretary Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Brother Lynn:
Zephyr Local 1622, Conway Springs wishes to extend a vote of thanks to Brothers Tom Dewitt, Howard Whitaker and C. H. Gustafson, for their help in making our open meeting of February 8, held in Conway Springs, a big success.

If any local in the state contemplates holding an open meeting and wishes a speaker, any one or all of these men, for they not only put pep and vim into a meeting, but give you a lot of honest to goodness facts.

Yours for a prosperous Farmers Union year.

A. A. Reeside, Secretary.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Rooks Co.)
Whereas, our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called from his home the infant son of Brother and Sister Cecil and Fern Frevell.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of Stone Local 792, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this, their time of sorrow.

Mrs. May Marcotte.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Allen County)
Whereas, it has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst our sister, Mrs. Albert Smith.

Be it therefore resolved that we, the members of Fairview local number 2154, extend the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy sent to the Kansas Farmers Union for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of our local.

Committee:
Mrs. W. A. Moss,
Mr. Edd McVey,
Mrs. Sada McKeever.

MEETING AT HOLLENBERG

The Farmers Union meeting formerly scheduled to be held at Hollenberg, Washington county, Kansas, on Wednesday, February 24, has been postponed until one week later, or Wednesday, March 2. At that time, Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will be present and will address the group on topics of the day. The meeting will be an all day affair, and no doubt a large crowd will be present.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETING

The first quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Ashland school house Saturday, March 3, at 11 a. m.

March 5, at 11 a. m. All members are invited to attend this meeting. Dinner will be served at noon.—Gust Larson, Secretary.

MARSHALL CO. MEETING

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

Wm. F. Taylor, President.

GOVE COUNTY FARMERS UNION

MEETING ON MARCH NINTH
The Gove County Farmers Union will meet at Grinnell on Wednesday, March 9th. We are planning an all day meeting. The business session to be in the morning, a free dinner at noon and a program in the afternoon. We have asked State Secretary Lynn to be with us on that day and tell the people more about the income tax amendment. He will also touch on the other matters of legislation, the part the farm organizations are taking in the railroad rate fight, etc. Our county delegate will report on the Board of Agriculture meeting at Topeka.

A. Sites, Secretary,
Gove County

LIFE INSURANCE NOTES

This week a young lady of McPherson, Kansas, becomes our youngest Kansas policyholder. She is just two feet and one inch tall, weighs exactly twelve pounds and is a few days over six months old.

Our oldest policy holder in Kansas is a lady in Clay County. She is nearly eighty four years young. This lady purchased a One Year Endowment policy and is now enjoying the interest income from her investment.

Everyone knows the story of the two frogs who fell in graves since of cream. One frog gave up and drowned and the other eked and fought until he found himself victorious, sitting on a chunk of butter. In this "Repression" people are like the frogs; some give up and drown, others keep kicking. At Winfield, there is an Irish boy named Dulaney, representing the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co., who refuses to drown. His recent report shows that he has called on 71 farmers, secured 25 good interviews and wrote twelve applications for policies in our company. "Kicking" equally as hard is another representative, Jess Peterson in southeast Kansas, who is regularly making six calls each working day.

February 20th, the thirteenth annual Sales Congress of the Kansas Life Underwriters was held in Salina at the Masonic Temple. Chas. F. Hobbs, commissioner of insurance, State of Kansas was one of the main speakers. Attention was called to the fact that Life Insurance is a ship designed for travel in heavy seas, and times such as these are exactly the times for which the great institution has been built.

The Reserves of Legal Reserve Life Insurance Companies create an immense Reservoir of wealth that is available in times of need. Last year was a year of need but without a moment's hesitation, the Life Insurance Companies have been meeting every obligation of cash every dollar due every policy holder and every beneficiary—a staggering total in 1931 of \$2,600,000,000.

—Rex Lear.

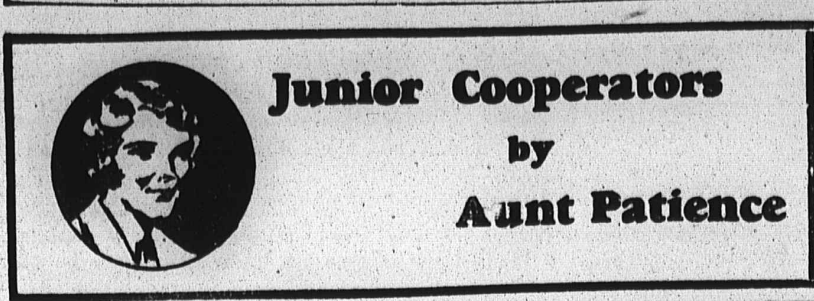
TO THE MEMBERSHIP

John A. Simmon, President, National Farmers Union

Beginning this week, Monday, February 15th, the Farm Bureau and the National Grange have had members in from a number of states going before the committees of Agriculture in both the house and the Senate.

In the committee hearing before the House Agricultural Committee February 17th, Senator Smith of Brookhart of Iowa, made a most convincing statement in favor of government regulation of marketing of farm products coupled with a debenture system. A little later I shall send to each Farmers Union paper Senator Brookhart's complete statement.

All the time of debate since the first of December, has been taken up with the Administration's reconstruction bills. Yes, billions of dollars have been provided for rehabilitating big bankers, railroads and other big business institutions with now and then an apparently few millions thrown out as a sop to farmers. But, up-to-date, I have not heard of a single farmer being able to catch any of these illusive dollars. The farm organization leaders here are hoping the Administration's bills will soon all be



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 sign 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.

Tampa, Kansas, Jan. 10, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I saw in the paper that Joseph Rohr had his birthday Sept. 12, and he was 13 years old. I am 14 but we can be twins, don't you think? I didn't write to him yet hoping he will see my letter in the paper.

I sent my December lesson and didn't think it was very hard. Are there going to be any more lessons this year?

We are going to have our semester exams. I have three teachers. Their names are: Miss Helen Dyck teaches world history and literature; Mr. William Gehlke, science, and Prof. John Gilbert, Algebra. I will close for I must do a little studying.

A Junior,
Bernice Schick.

Dear Bernice: Yes, you and Joseph can be twins—you can choose someone your age, or someone who has the same birthday date as yours, for your twin, you know. I hope you'll both write. Yes, we're going to have more lessons—did you save the one we had two weeks ago? I hope you got along well in your exams. Were they hard?

Aunt Patience.

Axtell, Kansas, Jan. 12, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience: I received my book and pin today. They sure are pretty. Thanks for them.

How are you? I hope you are fine. I am O. K. It is snowy on the ground here. What kind of weather are you having in Salina? Well, I will close now.

With love,
Wilma Olson.

Dear Wilma: I'm so glad you liked the book and pin. The weather here this week has been lovely—no snow several weeks ago. Be sure to watch for the lessons.—Aunt Patience.

Axtell, Kansas, Jan. 12, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: My sister Wilma asked me to join your club. Please send me my book and pin. My birthday was Jan. 5, 1932. I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade.

How are you? I am O. K., hope you are the same. I haven't any news to tell you, so I must close and get my lesson.

Yours truly,
Rose Olson.

Dear Rose: We are so glad that Wilma asked you to be a Junior Cooperator and I'll send your book and pin very soon. We had our last lesson several weeks ago and we'll have another one soon—so watch for it and send it in.—Aunt Patience.

Clements, Kansas, Jan. 11, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I would love to belong to your club. My father and mother are both real good members. They always attend the meetings if possible. I would try to obey the rules and work hard. I love any kind of work in lessons. I may join I would like to hear. I am 11 years old, in the 6th grade and my birthday is February 5. Please let me know if I may join, as soon as possible.

Yours truly,
Doris Shelton.

Dear Doris: We are very glad to have you in our Club and that you'll like our lessons as they're not too hard and they're very interesting. Watch for your birthday twin and I'll be looking for one for you, too.—Aunt Patience.

Menlo, Kansas, Jan. 10, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I wish to become a Junior. I have been reading the letters for a long time and think it would be great fun to become a member.

My Daddy is a member of the Farmers Union.

I would like to receive a book and pin. I will send in my lessons.

I go to Menlo Consolidated school. I am in the fourth grade. I take violin lessons at school, too, and play with the orchestra some, also.

I am nine years old. My birthday is June 17th. Have I a twin?

Your nephew,
Donald LeRoy Ferguson.

Dear Donald: I think it's fine that you're becoming a Junior and I hope you'll always like being one of us. I'll send you a book and pin very soon. I hope you'll keep your violin study up—you'll be glad you did, when you're grown. I'll help you look for a twin—you watch the paper for one, too.—Aunt Patience.

Arkansas, City, Kansas, Jan. 11, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I received my book and pin and I want to thank you for them. I liked them very much.

I found my twin. It is Catherine Vanderwort at Goff, Kansas. Her birthday is November 19 and mine is November 23—just four days difference.

Sincerely yours,
Helen Casement.

Dear Helen: I'm awfully glad that you liked your book and pin—congratulations on finding your twin. Have you written

day is the same as ours so I guess we are triplets.

You sure got some interesting letters from the Junior Cooperators, don't you?

Aunt Patience, do the lessons come in the paper or do you send them to us? I wasn't home for my Christmas vacation and I didn't see the lesson. Maybe it was in the paper that I did not see. If I ever see any lessons I will send them in. I didn't see the Junior Instructor's picture in the paper either that I have been reading about in the Junior Cooperator's letters. Will you please put your picture in the paper? I wouldn't miss that. I believe the sunflower would be a suitable flower for our club because it is the Kansas flower and I think raising the age limit to 18 would be all right. Can the Junior Cooperators be a member of the club until they get to be past the age limit or can they be a member all of their life if they join before they are too old? I sure wouldn't like to have my name erased off your books because I am having so much fun.

Thanks for the book and pin. I didn't think they would be that pretty. Are all the notebooks red?

I think that is the prettiest color.

How are you? We are all just fine. Not one of us have a cold. It is snowing a little now. It is cold, too, and there is ice on the ground. Well, my letter is getting kinda' long so I will close with love.

Maynard B. Powers.

I got a letter from Glenn Martin. His address is Vernon, Kansas. I was real tickled to get his letter. I answered it already.

Dear Maynard: What a nice, long letter! I can't imagine why you're happy over being moved to the back seat—or, well, yes—maybe I can, after all. You see I can remember when I went to school. I'm glad you found your twin—have you written to her? Yes, I think every letter that I get from the Juniors is interesting. The lessons are printed in the paper—we had our last one several weeks ago. We'll have another soon—maybe if I do, I'll put it in the paper. We have been making our Juniors who have passed the age limit, "honorary members." You see, when they are too old for our Club, we want them to go right on into the local which their fathers belong to. No, not all of the notebooks are red. I'm glad you liked yours. Fine! I'm glad that you answered Glenn's letter so promptly. Write to me again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Palco, Kansas, Jan. 14, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: Well, how are you by now? Fine, I hope. This weather is sure bad. It has snowed for about two weeks and I have gone to school but three days of these two weeks because the bus could not go.

Aunt Patience, I have not been able to keep up my lessons because I have been very busy, but will try and send in my next lesson. The papers got misplaced and can't find them to work them now.

Aunt Patience, my brother-in-law gave me four white rabbits but two of them died and I still have the other two left.

I have not found my twin yet. My birthday is on October 20. I am 15 years of age. If any of the Juniors whose birthday is near mine or on the same date, please write.

Well I must close now for I will have to get to work and help my mother.

Your niece,
Mattie Dietrich.

Dear Mattie: I know you will send in the lessons in the future—did you save the one which was printed several weeks ago? Oh I'm sorry about the rabbits you lost—how are the others. Well, I'll see if I can't help you find your twin and in the meantime why don't you write to one or two of our new members? They'd be glad to hear from you.—Aunt Patience.

Beattie, Kansas, Jan. 20, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I want to join your club through my cousin, Harold Mason. Please send

me a pin and note book.

Yours truly,
Paul Mason.

Dear Paul: We are all so glad that you are joining the Club and I'll send your pin and book very soon. When you write again, don't forget to give us your birthday date, so I can help you find your twin.—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kansas, Jan. 14, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I am ten years old. I am in the fifth grade. I know my lesson well in Arithmetic. We had examination Thursday and Friday and in arithmetic I got a grade of ninety. Please send me a book of red color.

Your friend,
Albert Dinkel.

Dear Albert: That was a fine grade in Arithmetic—I hope you did well in your other subjects, too. Alright, I'll try to send you a red book but sometimes it's impossible to send the color wanted. If you forgot to give me your birthday date.—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kansas, Jan. 15, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I am twelve years old and I am in the eighth grade. I like school very much. The subjects I like best are history, civil government, arithmetic, grammar and agriculture. The name of our city is St. Peter. Its population is about 6,000 people. I live three fourths of a mile west of St. Peter on a farm.

Please send me your loose leaf binder.

Yours truly,
Otto Dinkel.

Dear Otto—I am so glad that you are becoming a Junior Cooperator and I'll send your book and pin very soon. Please write again and tell me the date of your birthday, so I can help you to find your twin. Aunt Patience.

Schoenchen, Kansas, Nov. 13, 1931.

Dear Friend: I was very much surprised to think that I would get my book but I didn't get it. I suppose you forgot to send it or somebody else got it. I am 11 years old and in the 7th grade. I suppose you are well yet and hope you will stay well. Please send me my book and pin. I'll try to send my lessons every time.

Yours truly,
Mary Rose Denges.

Dear Mary Rose: I should have received your book and pin long ago—I can't imagine what has happened to it. But, since I've been so late in answering your letter, perhaps you've received them by this time. Please let me know and if you haven't, I'll send you another right away.—Aunt Patience.

Dear Friend: I think my brother's book is very nice so my friend told me to join the club. I will try to send your lessons every time. Please send my book. We need a book in school and will use the paper to get my lessons.

Your friend,
Helen Dinges.

Dear Helen: I am glad you are joining the Club and I'll send your book and pin soon. But the book is supposed to be used for the Club work, you know. And you forgot to tell us your birthday date—what is it?—Aunt Patience.

Schoenchen, Kansas, Nov. 13, 1932

Dear Sir: I want to join your club. I think my sister Sue's book is very nice. I will try and fill out my lesson. Please send me a book and pin.

Your friend,
Albert Dinger.

Dear Albert: I think it's fine that you are becoming a member of our Club—did Sue ask you to join? Your book and pin will be sent very soon—what is your birthday date?

Grainfield, Kansas, Jan. 14, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I am glad to hear that you think my lesson was fine. I have my note book and pin. I thank you for them. I think they are nice. It might be a good idea if I would send you my pictures first but I would like to see yours first. I guess that the pet you have is a doll. Can I write to my twin? She is just one year older than I am. I found two of my twins, both one year older. My sister and I made popcorn balls again. She made some the last time I wrote. I have brown eyes and weigh about 77 pounds. I have nine papers that I saved. There are 15 pupils in our school and with the teacher there are 16 pupils. When is your birthday? How is the weather in Salina, Kansas? We have some snow. Well, I guess this is all for this time.

Yours with love,
Mary Wolf.

Care of Ben A. Wolf.

I also don't want to forget you.

Dear Mary: I'm very glad that you liked your note book and pin. Your guess about my pet isn't right—at least, it isn't quite right. Yes I hope you will have a sister to make popcorn balls. That's fine—you're having saved nine papers, I mean. It's a very good idea to save them for we're going to need them. The weather is fine here, now.—Aunt Patience.

Penokee, Kansas, Jan. 14, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: My father is a member of the Farmers Union, and I would like to join your club. I am 12 years old and my birthday is March 10. Have I a twin? I hope to receive my book and pin very soon. I have one mile to walk to school. The name of my school is Halley, Dist. 89. I am in the 7th grade. Are you going to put your picture in the paper? Hope so. Has it been snowing out there? It

is fine here, now.—Aunt Patience.

Dear Helen: I'm fine, too thanks and yes, it does keep me pretty busy—reading and answering letters, I mean. No, I didn't get very many Christmas presents, either—I think almost everyone was economizing this year. Your book and pin will be sent very soon—write me how you like it and watch for our next lesson.—Aunt Patience.

Morland, Kansas, Jan. 21, 1932

Dear Aunt: How are you getting along there? I hope fine. Did you send my two pins and books. For pets I have four dogs. Their names are Brownie, Sport, Bill and Queen. And two cows, named Cottontail and Red. We have seven pupils in our school. Their names are John Boxler, Anton Boxler, Helen Boxler, Joe Rohleder, Helen Rohleder, Joe Rohleder, Celestine Spies and Daniel Spies. My teacher is Anton Wasinger and I like to go to school. All the people like to go to school. John and Anton are in the fourth grade, and two are in the second grade, and one is in the first grade. Helen Boxler and Helen Rohleder are in the sixth grade. I would be in the seventh grade but I did not pass last year.

Well I have to close my letter. Please send two pins and two books. A blue book and a red book.

Yours truly,
Helen Rohleder.

Dear Helen: I sent your pin and book several months ago—I send only one to each Club member, you know. Have you found your twin? Be sure to send in our last lesson—it was in the paper several weeks ago. Please let me know whether you've received the book and pin which I sent you when you joined the club.—Aunt Patience.

Answer, please,
Dear Doris:

My Dear Aunt Patience: How are you at this time of the year? I am just fine. I suppose you are busy reading and writing letters. I read all in the paper this last time. So I thought I would join. I am twelve years old and in the eighth grade. My birthday is the twenty-second of January. I go to the Island school. We walk every day. There is sure a lot of snow here. I have one brother, his name is Adolph, and two sisters, their names are Gayle Irene and Norma Jean. We had examinations the seventh and eighth of this month. They were hard, too. I take only six subjects.

Did you get a lot of Christmas presents? I didn't get very many.

Please send me a book and pin so I can start working on my lessons as soon as possible.

Yours truly,
Miss Doris Nemece.

Narka, Kansas, Jan. 13, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you at this time of the year? I am just fine. I suppose you are busy reading and writing letters. I read all in the paper this last time. So I thought I would join. I am twelve years old and in the eighth grade. My birthday is the twenty-second of January. I go to the Island school. We walk every day. There is sure a lot of snow here. I have one brother, his name is Adolph, and two sisters, their names are Gayle Irene and Norma Jean. We had examinations the seventh and eighth of this month. They were hard, too. I take only six subjects.

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Yours truly,
Miss Doris Nemece.

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Please send me a book and pin so I can start working on my lessons as soon as possible.

Yours truly,
Miss Doris Nemece.

Narka, Kansas, Jan. 13, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you at this time of the year? I am just fine. I suppose you are busy reading and writing letters. I read all in the paper this last time. So I thought I would join. I am twelve years old and in the eighth grade. My birthday is the twenty-second of January. I go to the Island school. We walk every day. There is sure a lot of snow here. I have one brother, his name is Adolph, and two sisters, their names are Gayle Irene and Norma Jean. We had examinations the seventh and eighth of this month. They were hard, too. I take only six subjects.

Did you get a lot of Christmas presents? I didn't get very many.

Please send me a book and pin so I can start working on my lessons as soon as possible.

sure has here. Do you have any pets? I have a dog and a cat. I will try to get my lessons. I must close for now.

Your niece,
Mary Clark.

Welcome to our Club—I'll send your book and pin very soon. Yes, I'm sure you have a twin—watch the paper, and I'll help you. I'm going to try to put my picture in the paper—you've all asked me so many times that I'm afraid I'm going to have to do it. Yes, I've a pet but no one has guessed what it is yet. It weighs 33 pounds and has blue eyes.—Aunt Patience.

Ransom, Kansas, Jan. 14, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am just fine. You'll have to excuse me for not writing any sooner. But I am a poor writer and never write very much. I have found my twin and she wrote to me but I forgot her address. I lost the letter she wrote to me. Her name is Edith Huges but I don't know her address. I have been watching for the lesson but have never found it. The November lesson was not in our paper. It was torn when we got the paper and the lesson was torn off. I am sorry I didn't get to send in my November lesson but will try to send in the next one. It sure is cold out here. I wish you would put your picture in the paper soon, because I want it. I have not found any other twins yet. I will describe myself. I am 5 feet 4 inches tall, weigh 132 pounds. I have blue eyes and dark brown hair; 15 years old. Well, my letter is awfully long so I will close. From your Junior friend,
Ruth Schweitzer.

Dear Ruth: I think you are a very good letter writer—it's too bad that you lost Edith's address. Perhaps she'll see this and write to you again. We had a lesson several weeks ago—did you see it?—Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kansas, Jan. 13, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am O. K. I hope you are the same. I am 7 years old and in the 2nd grade. I like to go to school. I have three brothers and three sisters. I like my book and pin. Your friend,
Steven Maurath.

Care of K. Maurath.

Dear Steven: I'm so glad that you liked your book and pin—have you found your birthday twin yet? How did you like our last lesson?—Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kansas, Jan. 15, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine. I hope you are the same. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. Our new school is nice. Oh boy, we have a lot of fun in arithmetic matches. How is the weather? We had snow out here. I have three sisters and four brothers. Their names are John, Henry, George and Steven. My sister's names are Clementine, Susie, and Madoline. Please send my book and pin. I have written about 10 times and I haven't got my book and pin yet.

Your friend,
Rosemary Maurath.

Care of K. Maurath.

P. S. Don't forget to send me a book and pin.

Dear Rosemary: I was surely surprised when I found you hadn't received your book and pin—they were sent a long time ago. I'll send you another one of each, as the other package must have been delivered somewhere else. Perhaps others of your sisters and brothers would like to join our Club? You'll get a star for each one, you know.—Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kansas, Jan. 18, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: Well, how are you? I am still fine and hope you are the same. I sure like it. It is prettier than Marcus' and I thank you ever so much.

Well, you said if I can't find my exact twin I should write to one a year or so younger or one that has just my birthday. I don't just know if any because there aren't many my age writing to you. If there are any you say I could read their letters and write to them or they write to me. I'll be glad to answer a letter if one writes to me.

You said you had a pet, age 3, weight 33 pounds, and has blue eyes. You said I should guess what it is. I think it is a little bulldog. Am I right?

I think I will enjoy being a member. I am sending the other part of my lesson along. I forgot the last. I hope I am not too late with it. Do you think my lesson was good?

Well, I have to close for my letter is getting long and I haven't any more time. Well, good by, Aunt Patience.

Your Junior,
Ida V. Pfeifer.

Dear Ida: It makes me happy to know you liked your book and pin. No, your guess is wrong as to the identity of my pet. I thought your lesson was very fine. I sent it on to our Junior instructor. I hope some of the Juniors do write to you—why don't you write to one of our new members?—Aunt Patience.

Narka, Kansas, Jan. 18, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am O. K. How are all the Junior Cooperators? I bet there are a lot of them as I read their letters in the paper.

Do you have any snow here? We have plenty. I think you are busy reading letters from the Juniors. I enjoy reading them. I am 14 years old and my birthday is June 7. I hope I have a twin. If so, I wish he would write to me. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Doris Mae and Norma Jean, and Adolph Lincoln.

We have a pet pony. Her name is Daisy. Also a pet calf, named Dumb Dora.

Doris Mae and Adolph Lincoln go



7139. Ladies' Smock. Designed in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material together with 1/2 yard of contrasting material. To finish with bias binding requires 3/4 yards. Price 15c.

7415. Girls' Dress. Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material if made with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves, 2 1/4 yards. For contrasting material 1/2 yard is required. Price 15c.

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.

The Power Plant of Cooperative Marketing is Patronage

Two Modernly Equipped Plants to Serve You

| Plant No. 1. Kansas City, Mo. | Plant No. 2 Wakeeney, Kansas |
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| Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association Kansas City, Mo. | Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association 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 blanks.....15 for 10c | Business Manual, new used.....5c |
| 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.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

(continued from page 1)

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| H. A. Strobel, Lane Co., Kansas, 23 steers..... | 645 | 5.65 |
| A. E. Barnes, Butler Co., Kansas, 21 steers..... | 1183 | 5.50 |
| E. R. Perkins, Elk Co., Kansas, 22 steers..... | 1251 | 5.40 |
| S. H. Schrader, Osage Co., Kansas, 20 steers..... | 708 | 5.50 |
| Jas. McCluggage & Son, Butler Co., Kansas, 36 steers..... | 1160 | 5.40 |
| Frank Klenda, Marion Co., Kansas, 16 steers..... | 981 | 5.35 |
| Robert Forbes, Osage Co., Kansas, 48 steers..... | 1098 | 5.10 |
| Otto Goddard, Osage Co., Kansas, 17 steers..... | 610 | 5.00 |
| O. D. Smith, Farnas Co., Nebr., 17 steers..... | 953 | 5.00 |
| H. A. Strobel, Lane Co., Kansas, 13 heifers..... | 582 | 5.00 |
| M. G. Hook, Lafayette Co., Mo., 21 steers..... | 1010 | 5.00 |
| M. Esch, Red Willow Co., Mo., 31 steers..... | 1016 | 5.00 |
| B. L. Layson, Harrison Co., Mo., 21 steers..... | 1018 | 4.85 |
| M. Esch, Red Willow Co., Nebr., 21 steers..... | 907 | 4.75 |
| F. E. Fletcher, Farnas Co., Nebr., 58 steers..... | 1055 | 4.75 |
| Ray Wyatt, Norton Co., Kansas, 11 steers..... | 758 | 4.50 |
| A. D. Jardon, Osage Co., Kansas, 37 heifers..... | 1055 | 4.00 |
| F. S. Schwab & Son, Riley Co., Kansas, 9 steers..... | 819 | 4.00 |
| Geo. Dietmann, Wabunsee Co., Kansas, 13 steers..... | | |
| Walter G. Oehrle, Osage Co., Kansas, 35 hogs..... | 188 | 3.95 |
| Mitchell Co. F. U., Mitchell Co., Kansas, 44 hogs..... | 215 | 3.90 |
| M. G. Hook, Lafayette Co., Mo., 20 hogs..... | 201 | 3.90 |
| Joe Goetz, Lafayette Co., Mo., 41 hogs..... | 217 | 3.90 |
| Geo. Rohe, Douglas Co., Kans., 24 hogs..... | 180 | 3.90 |
| W. M. Simms, Lafayette Co., Mo., 27 hogs..... | 294 | 3.90 |
| Julius Kolster, Lafayette Co., Kansas, 62 hogs..... | 294 | 3.90 |
| Hook & Dawson, Osborne Co., Kansas, 62 hogs..... | 184 | 3.90 |
| Frankfort F. U., Marshall Co., Kans., 15 hogs..... | 191 | 3.90 |
| Otto Brockmeier, Dickinson Co., Kans., 61 hogs..... | 179 | 3.90 |
| Harold Cornwell, Osborne Co., Kansas, 61 hogs..... | 273 | 3.85 |
| Harold Cornwell, Osborne Co., Kansas, 27 hogs..... | 225 | 3.85 |
| Winfield Scott, Douglas Co., Kansas, 17 hogs..... | 215 | 3.85 |
| A. W. Bonar, Franklin Co., Kansas, 19 hogs..... | 228 | 3.85 |
| F. D. Cox, Linn Co., Kansas, 18 hogs..... | 230 | 3.85 |
| Bonkoski Bros., Lafayette Co., Mo., 22 hogs..... | 219 | 3.85 |
| E. W. Swallow, Franklin Co., Kansas, 105 hogs..... | 285 | 3.85 |
| W. K. Thomas, Clay Co., Kansas, 21 hogs..... | 258 | 3.85 |
| Frank Hanzlick, Republic Co., Kansas, 73 hogs..... | 245 | 3.85 |
| Chas. Hanzlick, Republic Co., Kansas, 75 hogs..... | 153 | 3.85 |
| Frankfort F. U., Marshall Co., Kansas, 18 hogs..... | 183 | 3.80 |
| Fred Small, Linn Co., Kansas, 13 hogs..... | 187 | 3.80 |
| Vassar, S. A., Osage Co., Kansas, 62 hogs..... | 183 | 3.80 |
| W. E. Martinson, Lafayette Co., Mo., 32 hogs..... | 181 | 3.80 |
| H. S. Schrader, Osage Co., Kansas, 18 hogs..... | 170 | 3.80 |
| Don E. Page, Grundy Co., Missouri, 52 hogs..... | 204 | 3.80 |
| Emil Samuelson, Riley Co., Kansas, 55 hogs..... | 146 | 3.80 |
| Burton Lott, Ottawa Co., Kansas, 22 hogs..... | 267 | 3.80 |
| H. O. Wulffkuhle, Douglas Co., Kansas, 29 hogs..... | 234 | 3.75 |
| Balke Bros., Lafayette Co., Mo., 29 hogs..... | 281 | 3.75 |
| Geo. Stowell, Pottawatomie Co., Kansas, 44 hogs..... | 272 | 3.75 |
| Milton Hettenbach, Dickinson Co., Kansas, 44 hogs..... | 240 | 3.75 |
| F. U. Co-op. Ass'n, Farnas Co., Nebr., 49 hogs..... | 145 | 3.75 |
| E. B. Seyler, Franklin Co., Nebr., 16 hogs..... | 247 | 3.75 |
| Climax, S. A., Greenwood Co., Kansas, 36 hogs..... | 148 | 3.70 |
| Frank Mulhert, Anderson Co., Kansas, 18 hogs..... | 242 | 3.70 |
| E. V. Roberts, Norton Co., Kansas, 72 hogs..... | 281 | 3.70 |
| Evan Abbott, Gove Co., Kansas, 34 hogs..... | 244 | 3.65 |
| F. U. Co-op. Ass'n, Farnas Co., Nebr., 45 hogs..... | 268 | 3.65 |
| F. U. Co-op. Ass'n, Farnas Co., Nebr., 41 hogs..... | 300 | 3.65 |
| G. M. Shoop, Smith Co., Mo., 44 hogs..... | 267 | 3.60 |
| W. L. Collins, Gage Co., Nebr., 33 hogs..... | 307 | 3.60 |
| W. A. Johnson, Republic Co., Kansas, 65 hogs..... | 126 | 3.50 |
| Frank J. Marino, Osage Co., Kansas, 17 hogs..... | | |

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

Cong. Tinkham of Boston tells me that his district is two miles wide and six miles long, with 236,000 population. The whole state of Nevada, has only 91,000.

There has been no finer evidence of progressive action on the part of the President than the appointments of Dawes and Cardozo.

In a recent drive against illiteracy in a single Kentucky mountain county, 1100 grown-up, native-born men and women were taught to read and write.

I had a little talk with Buddy Rogers in the House gallery Thursday. He met him first in his father's newspaper office in Olathe in '22, as Buddy was graduating from High School.

Rep. Dallinger says all the towns in Massachusetts set to 10,000 population held their town meetings yet. Officers March, and elect all their officers right there, just like a big school meeting. They come at nine in the morning, and stay all day, with a recess at noon when the women serve dinner.

Watertown, Mass., with 35,000 population, has delegates elected to their town meeting, but the city is still unincorporated. The town corresponds to our township. The farmers participate just the same as the town people. There are only fifty incorporated cities in the state while there are 300 towns.

The Farmers Exchange

Where Farmers Buy and Sell

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

Terms cash in advance and where check accompanies order for four or more insertions the rate will be 2 1/2c per word per insertion.

| Number of words | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|----|------|------|------|------|
| 10 | 30 | 60 | 90 | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| 11 | 33 | 66 | 99 | 1.10 | 1.38 |
| 12 | 36 | 72 | 1.08 | 1.20 | 1.50 |
| 13 | 39 | 78 | 1.17 | 1.30 | 1.63 |
| 14 | 42 | 84 | 1.26 | 1.40 | 1.75 |
| 15 | 45 | 90 | 1.35 | 1.50 | 1.88 |
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| 17 | 51 | 1.02 | 1.53 | 1.70 | 2.13 |
| 18 | 54 | 1.08 | 1.62 | 1.80 | 2.25 |
| 19 | 57 | 1.14 | 1.71 | 1.90 | 2.38 |
| 20 | 60 | 1.20 | 1.80 | 2.00 | 2.50 |
| 25 | 75 | 1.50 | 2.25 | 2.50 | 3.13 |
| 30 | 90 | 1.80 | 2.70 | 3.00 | 3.75 |

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

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

A REAL TEST FOR COOPERATION

Right now, Farmers Union members face a real test for cooperation. Particularly is this true from the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has a new and better deal on flour and feed. The Larabee Flour Mills Company is packing Union Gold and Union Standard Flour, and Success Mills, Inc. is packing the new Union Gold and Union Standard mixed feed lines.

Both these deals are advantageous for you. Union Gold and Union Standard Flour are milled from Kansas wheat in Kansas mills, for the most part. Because of the strategic location of the Larabee mills it is much easier to get shipments to Farmers' Union stores and elevators. It is more economical, too, and these economies are being passed on to you in the true cooperative spirit.

Thus, we are witnessing a real test of cooperation. Will Farmers Union members respond to this bit of good business on the part of their jobbing association, and increase the volume of sales on these two Union brands of flour?

Talk the matter up among your neighbors and friends. Get them to specify Union Gold and Union Standard Flour when buying this commodity. Let's all stick together.

We are approximately two million miles nearer the sun during the winter than in the summer. The reason it is colder is that the sun strikes the surface here in Kansas at a more oblique angle.

RED CLOVER \$7.50

Alfalfa \$5.00; White Sweet Clover, \$3.00; Alsike Clover \$7.50; Timothy \$2.00; Mixed Alsike and Timothy \$3; Sudan Grass \$1.00. All per bushel; bags free. Samples, Price List and Catalog upon request 2-25p STANDARD SEED CO. 21 East 5th St. Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—100 acre farm, improved, adjoining Osage City on highway 31, or trade for small place.—Richard Johnson, Rt. 3, Osage City, Kansas.

ELECTRIC INCUBATORS—For Sale or trade.—Bertha Banker, Baldwin, Kansas.

BLOOD TESTED CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langshans, 7c; Leghorns 6c. Live delivery. Postpaid.—IVY VINE HATCHERY, Eskridge, Kansas, 4-2-18p

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

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A LETTER FROM CHARLES DAY

Allen, Kansas, Feb. 18, 1932

Mr. Floyd Lynn, Sec. Kan. Division F. E. and C. U. of Dear Sir and Brother:

I note in last week's Kansas Union Farmer, notice that National President John Simpson's speech broadcasted Jan. 23 over NBC Network will be printed in the Union paper soon.

We read this speech in the Congressional Record of Jan. 25th, and think it is unusually strong and full of truth. In the latter part of the talk he uses much of the line of thought I tried to use in an article in the Union Farmer and several other papers last fall, and in my talks at Madison and other places this winter; and of course I'm glad he's helping spread this doctrine and that it's getting so large a hearing and creating so much interest.

For "finally, brethren," we must come to some such solution as this, if civilization is to survive.

The endorsement of President Ward and Vice-President Lambertson is fine and encouraging. Congressman Lambertson's Washington notes are read with interest and appreciation. His opinion of Governor Murray tallies with that of thousands of plain, ordinary folks who do the world's work and get scant consideration.

A president of the Murray, Norris, LaFollette, Pinshot, or Wheeler type, backed by congressmen like Lambertson, McGowan and Ayers, and senators like Capper and McGill, would soon bring us out of the kinks and keep us out.

In studying these problems, Rogers, Ark., entitled "The Book" about the best we have found yet. President John Simpson has read it with interest and believes it full of truth.

Single copies sell for twenty-five cents, and I think six for one dollar. Many of our Lyon Co. Tax League and Union members have read and endorsed this book. Let some one become suspicious, we hasten to say that no one makes a profit from its sale and our only interest is in spreading the truth and enlightening the minds of the people.

I am enclosing copy of a paper read at a meeting of the State Tax League at Topeka, by J. D. Joseph, of Butler County, Kansas. I think it has some original ideas, or at least different from the ordinary, that you might like to reprint in part in the Union Farmer.

Fraternally, —Chas. Day.

(Editor's note: Following are extracts of the paper read by J. D. Joseph, referred to in Mr. Day's letter.)

It is a stock saying, and a very true one, that taxes should be collected from him who is most able to pay. I will add two other fundamental principles underlying taxation. First, taxes should not be levied where the public loses more than it gains.

Second, taxes should not take the form of what is known as double taxation. There are better ways of raising revenue than by violating these fundamental principles of taxation.

Moneys and credits are levied on any considerable extent, and should not be; because experience has taught that such taxes take from the public more than the public receives and are so dangerous and impractical that they never have been collected only to be levied by the state. The reason of this is, that credit furnishes the modern medium of exchange and to tax credits is the same as a tax issue of Federal Reserve notes.

When done is for the effective purpose of contracting the currency. Checks, drafts, etc., based on bank deposits is our chief circulating medium and to tax this medium is to contract our measure of values—limit credit and reduce prices. If the law removing the general property tax on moneys and credits had not been repealed the present depression would have looked like thirty cents compared to what was in store for Kansas. Our banks were being bled white of their deposits, and it took months to get back on the footing they were before. There is no use kidding yourselves that this is not true. I was on the firing line when I know, as it turned out, however, banks have been able to help the farmer hold his grain—buy cattle to feed his ensilage, and do all possible for him under the trying conditions that now prevail.

Then what object can there be in taxing bank deposits when it only takes the money out of circulation—all that is necessary to escape the tax being to draw the money out and hide it or buy some Government bonds.

As to double taxation, real estate mortgages are not taxed to any considerable extent, and should not be; because the value is taxed once in the land. Likewise stocks in public utilities are not taxed because the value is taxed in the physical value of the utility. Incomes in the way of dividends from corporations are not taxed because the dividend has once been taxed at the source as the profit of the corporation. These principles of taxation are fairly well established and I very much doubt the wisdom of questioning that they are founded on sound principles of good government. This is not saying, however, that municipal bonds hereafter issued should not be taxed. I think they should. Banks should be taxed the same as farms, and the Constitution should be changed to give the legislature the right to tax them. Section 5210 of the United States Statutes will probably be repealed this session of Congress, leaving the way clear to tax National as well as State Banks when our Constitution is amended in the proper way. It seems almost incredible that intelligent people of Kansas would keep an antiquated provision of the Constitution in such shape as to deprive their government of the right to raise revenue without loading it practically all on the farmers and the railroads.

It has often been suggested that farms be taxed less the mortgage. If this was done courts would rule that railroads and other public utilities and possibly all property, should be assessed less the mortgage. If this was done, the railroads and other public

TAX REVIEW DEPARTMENT

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real estate. Ralph Snyder, Clarence Huff, Carl Ward, and Carl Cogswell have led the fight. Other farm organizations joined the movement, and now every farm organization in Kansas is backing the income tax. At the recent meeting of the Agricultural Council in Topeka in January, the following ten Kansas farm organizations went on record demanding an income tax: Farmers Union, Farm Bureau, State Grange, Farmers Equity Union, State Horticultural Society, Kansas Livestock Association, Farmers Cooperative Commission Co., Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association, Cooperative Grain Dealers Association, and State Board of Agriculture. The Kansas Taxpayers Organization

lie utilities would escape most if not all taxes and the state would be left only a meager source from which to derive revenue and would be bankrupt the first year.

Our taxes have not only reached a point next to confiscation and altogether out of proportion to the ability of the people to pay, but we find first one bureau and then another going into courts and succeeding by reason of our out-of-date Constitution and bunglesome laws, to have a large percent of their taxes rebated, or to escape taxation almost entirely. Last year the banks this year the railroads until it looks very much like Henry George was now the ruling God of taxation.

Seventy-five percent of our taxes are for roads and schools and here as well as in amending the constitution, we must therefore go for relief. Our tax is now about ten times as much per capita as in 1900. Our school tax about eight times as much per capita.

How, you ask, could we reduce the expenses of the schools without injury to the schools? I would say: First, change our system to a limited state system, reserving to local authorities the right to levy taxes.

A much greater burden of taxation than that of roads, however, is chargeable to schools. About 50 per cent of all our taxes is for state institutions and schools. The expense for schools, as stated, is eight times as much now per capita as in 1900. This enormous outlay furnishes a much more difficult problem, in my judgment, than the roads.

A number of states do not now levy any general property tax for state purposes. Oklahoma uses oil production taxes. Virginia uses various forms. Pennsylvania chiefly corporation taxes. Do not understand I am not in favor of a State Income Tax. I am most emphatically in favor of it. Also of a tax on luxuries. I have only mentioned that their value to the state may be minimized by the probable action of the Federal Government.

FEDERAL COURT UPHOLDS GRAIN MARKETS REGULATION

In affirming the validity of sections of the Grain Futures Act which has been challenged by five grain firms operating on the Chicago board of trade, Federal Judge Wilkerson, of the U. S. District Court at Chicago, in a decision rendered February 12, upheld the power of the Secretary of Agriculture to supervise the futures markets, department officials explained today in commenting on the decision. The case before the court turned on the power of the Secretary to require that operators on the futures markets must make reports required by the Department of Agriculture, and must also allow agents of the department to inspect books and records relating to dealings on the futures markets. The case originated in April 1928 when five firms joined in a suit to restrain the Secretary from inspecting the books and records of Board of Trade members.

According to Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, Chief of the Grain Futures Administration, this suit had been successful if it practically would have blocked the power of the Secretary to supervise effectively the futures market. The regulations now require detailed reports from members' relative to volume of trading, open interests and for the accounts of customers when they are in excess of certain amounts. The regulations also provide that the books of grain brokerage firms must be open to inspection by authorized agents of the Grain Futures Administration. Failure to comply makes a firm liable to suspension, and under certain circumstances a grain exchange may lose its designation as a contract market.

Judge Wilkerson in his opinion stated, in part:

"It is difficult to see how the purpose of the act can be carried out unless the regulatory agencies are able to inform themselves as to the transactions in futures conducted on the boards of trade by its members. To sustain the part of the act prescribing the duty and conferring the power to regulate Boards of Trade and to strike down the part which puts the Government in possession of the facts essential to an intelligent performance of its duty is to confer the shadow and withhold the substance of authority...."

"Accepting the entire statute as a valid regulatory act, the reports required by departmental regulations and the inspection of records made under direction of the Secretary of Agriculture are reasonable exercises of the power conferred. The Court finds that the Secretary has not transgressed the limits of what is essential to the intelligent performance of the broad duties imposed upon him by the statute. To limit his right to inspect books to cases in which he has already obtained information justifying a formal complaint against somebody directed to the purpose of the act. Regulation of boards of trade, as a contract market necessarily requires, as the basis for the exercise of the regulatory authority, information concerning the business, in the transaction of which the board is used as an instrument."

"Nor does the evidence disclose any threatened acts of the Government agents which would invade plaintiff's constitutional rights. The fact that some agent might attempt an arbitrary and unwarranted exercise of

tion, large a farmers' organization, is also boosting for the income tax. The opponents of the income tax must be hard pressed for arguments to put out such bunk that the politicians are trying to force the income tax on the farmers, when the reverse is the truth.

And it is being represented that the advocates of the income tax want to raise more tax money—to make the income tax an additional tax. There is not a farm organization in Kansas, nor any organization advocating an income tax for Kansas that wants more tax money raised. Every one of the 11 organizations just named is on record in favor of the Constitutional Amendment reducing and limiting tax levies to 2 per cent in cities and to 1 1/2 per cent in the country. The farm organizations

have always advocated, and repeatedly and definitely state, that they want an income tax as a replacement tax to reduce the present property tax. And the State Federation of Labor, and Railroad Brotherhoods, and the State Bankers Association, and the many distinguished editors and public men of Kansas, all of whom have joined hands with the farmers for an income tax, are absolutely opposed to making the income tax an additional tax. Yet a number of papers and corporation owned politicians are busy scattering this fake charge, and seeking to befuddle the voters of Kansas. It seems appropriate to refer the authors of this canard to the homely saying of Josh Billings—"It is better to be ignorant than to know so many things that 'aint so."

power is not ground for invalidating the statute."

If you could peep into the cylinder of your automobile and see what goes on there, you would see an interesting sight as the gas is compressed, ignited, and burned. Engineers have devised special instruments whereby these operations may be studied.

The 666 Salve Contest, which has been advertised in the Kansas Union Farmer in ads carried by the Monticello Drug Co., has come to a close. The winner of the first prize of \$500 cash is Mrs. Helen Savage of Zanesville, Ohio. Several Kansas Union Farmer readers entered the contest. The sum of \$500.00 was paid in prizes.

SPEAKER ATTACKS TAXATION SYSTEM

(continued from page 1)

ture is to receive the justice to which it is entitled, the Farmer must also be heard in no uncertain tones. It is a maxim of modern political economy that the right to govern, under God, springs from the consent of the governed. A free people generally receive the kind of government they deserve. The path back to antiquity is strewn with the wreckage of fallen nations. It is thick with the dust of vanished civilizations long since forgotten and whose names merely stir the interest of historians and antiquarians. It is said that when Xenophon, the Greek leader, made his famous retreat from Persia, he passed within a short distance of buried Nineveh and did not know it was there. All that remained were a few scattered mounds upon the face of the desert. And yet this was once the proudest city of Antiquity, and the capital of the great empire of Assyria. Why did these great civilizations vanish? Why did these great empires fall? What was the inherent defect in their structure that caused them to disappear leaving hardly a trace? It was because they became lost to all sense of spiritual values. They became hopelessly sunk in the clutches of a gross materialism, wherein the rights of the common man were totally neglected and denied, and government was for the benefit of the privileged few. The best way to judge the future is by the past. The lessons of History should not be ignored. The future of modern civilization is in your hands and if modern civilization is saved for posterity, it will be saved by the common man.

"In the Eleventh Century began those series of great movements known as the Crusades, which had for their purpose the recovery and defense of the Holy Sepulchre. And from all the nations of Christendom, the valor and chivalry of Europe poured forth to the inspiring cry of 'God Will It.' And now in this Twentieth Century the people of this country are called to a new crusade, the People's Crusade, which has for its purpose the preservation of the rights of common humanity, the infusion into public life of those ideas of right and justice that alone can make for the perpetuation of our institutions. There is no place for partisanship in a crusade of this kind. It rises above party and its end is the common good. It has been said that 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty' but I want to say to you in closing that eternal vigilance is the price of good government."

GEORGE HOBBS IN SOUND ADVICE TO YOUTH OF FARM

(continued from page 1)

average achievement, it is well that as farmer boys and girls plan their life work, they realize that the picture in the cities has changed greatly during the recent years, and that the chance of "setting the world on fire" is becoming more remote.

"And yet far be it from me to discourage those who deeply feel the promptings of ambition, for it will always be true that there are those who will go to the cities and make good. But I do want the boys and girls of the farm to realize that the bright lights of the cities are deceiving these times in point of opportunity, and, therefore, ere they turn their

mother and father you would like to be. Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers Union, and who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of the Junior Cooperators and is entitled to a pin.

"Now, if your father is not a member of the Farmers Union, you talk to him, and insist that he make application for membership at once, so you can join the Junior Club. Just address the Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

"You, also, tell him what a fine live stock firm the Farmers Union has on the Kansas City Stock Yards and insist that he ship all of his live stock to his own firm. Be sure and tell him not to sell his hogs direct to the packers, that he is not cooperating with any one, even himself, when he does that."

"In conclusion, I want to invite you to come to Kansas City with your father the next time he ships a carload of live stock. I assure you I will be glad to meet you and have a real visit with you. I thank you."

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