The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION COOPERATION

VOLUME XXIV — SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1932 — NUMBER 33

ASK CONGRESSMEN TO FIGHT BILLS THAT HARM THE FARMERS

Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations Oppose Gore and Borah Bills and Ask for Amendments

REELECT OFFICERS

Influence of Kansas Cooperative Farm Organizations, Working Together, Is Being Strengthened

The influence of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations is being felt and is being developed as the Committee follows out its original intention of "camping on the trail" of our lawmakers in Washington. The harmonious program as adopted by all the cooperative farm organizations in Kansas, working together, is a fine example of cooperation and increasing organization.

At a recent meeting in Kansas City of this Committee, representatives of the different organizations, including the Kansas Farmers Union, reelected Ralph Snyder of Manhattan, and W. O. Sands of Hutchinson, as chairman and secretary, respectively.

Counsel for the Farm Organizations in the railroad rate case was present at the Kansas City meeting. Plans for the future handling of the case were discussed and formulated. It is believed that the concerted action as carried on by the Committee and its counsel will result in material savings to Kansas farmers, in the matter of rail transportation costs.

The Chairman was instructed to inform all U. S. Congressmen and Senators from Kansas of the Resolutions adopted at this meeting.

The Resolutions adopted are printed below:

Glass Steagall Bill

"Notwithstanding the fact that congress passed the Glass-Steagall bill broadening the base for federal reserve bank discounts and providing for bond-secured currency, all in good faith and intended to furnish means for liberal expansion of currency and bank credit to relieve the present distressed financial situaton, the federal reserve banking system so favored and charged by congress to exercise this beneficent power so far has shown no disposition to do so but to the contrary is taking currency out of circulation at the rate of from 35 to 40 million dollars per week with its corresponding decreased volume of bank credit. Persistent orders from banking headquarters to accept only liquid security for loans, nullified the avowed purpose of the Glass-Steagall law and destroys hope of relief from that direction.

"Conditions cannot go on as they are. The whole country is drifting toward bankruptcy. Unless the federal reserve bank policy is immediately reversed we recommend the time-tried policy in emergencies of issues of full legal tender treasury notes to be paid on soldiers' compensation certificates or other government expenses, without intervention of banks, such notes to be withdrawn from circulation when no longer needed by excess revenues, just as all government obligations are liquidated.

"A government bond is good (there is nothing better). A government treasury note is equally good. Public opinion will immediately force hoarded bank reserves into circulation, prices will rise, un-liquid securities will become liquid, buying will increase labor will be employed, payment of debts and taxes will become possible, and the present deadlock broken."

Gore and Borah Bills

There was then a discussion of the Gore Bill and the Borah Bill. The group approved the action of L. E. Webb in sending the following telegram:

"Earnestly request you oppose Gore bill for impounding stabilization wheat. Believe bill will only benefit owners of storage facilities, ties up revolving fund thus invested, thereby decreasing amount available to cooperatives. Also request you endeavor to amend Borah bill relative restrictions on loans to cooperatives to include all borrowers of federal funds, or oppose bill. Bill in present form rank discrimination against agriculture."

And, the following Resolution was adopted:

"We oppose the Gore Bill for impounding stabilization wheat. It is our conviction that this measure will be of benefit only to owners of storage facilities; that it will tie up the revolving fund of the Federal Farm Board which is thus invested, thereby unnecessarily decreasing the amount available to cooperatives.

"We believe the Borah Bill relative to restriction of loans to cooperatives should be so amended as to include all borrowers of federal funds or that the Bill should not be passed. The Bill in its present form is a rank and uncalled for discrimination against agriculture."

Sales Tax

The matter of a Sales Tax was also considered. It was unanimously the vote of the group that, "We reiterate out opposition to a general Sales Tax and wish to go on record as protesting the so-called manufacturers sales tax as a means of raising revenue for the purpose of balancing the budget.'

MOST FLOUR FROM KANSAS

Of the total wheat flour output reported by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., Kansas mills reported the highest output for January, 1932. The report shows that Kansas produced 15.3 percent, Minnesota, 13.4 percent; New York, 11.7 percent, and Missouri, 9.2 percent. Other states showed smaller percentages. Mills reporting from Kansas totalled 103. Missouri reported 66, Minnesota, 61. Kansas' production of wheat flour reached the total of 1,251,240 barrels. The volume of wheat ground in Kansas in January this year was 5,714,545 barrels. In Kansas, an average of 274 pounds of wheat were required to make a barrel of flour. The average the country over was 273.5 pounds for each barrel of flour. In Minnesota, the average number of pounds of wheat required for a barrel of flour was 279.2.

Of the 1,015 mills reporting throughout the country for January, 1932, 111 with daily capacity of 60,141 barrels were idle.

"TO YOUR TENTS, OH, ISRAEL"

Following is an editorial which was written by A. W. Ricker and published in Farmers Union Herald, of which Mr. Ricker is editor.

"To your tents, oh, Israel," was the rallying cry of the old Jewish nation. Surrounded by enemies, the little Jewish nation of ancient history was forever and always having to defend itself from enemy attacks. It is thus with the cooperative movement and the farm organizations.

Life for one engaged in the development of the cooperative movement is one perpetual struggle. Men wear out and grow old before their time in both offense and defense.

Never was there a time in the history of the struggle when there was such a need for organized farmers to use their brains as now. "To your tents, oh, Israel" or to the primaries and political conventions, oh, farmers, is a needed watch cry.

Agriculture has been robbed of about everything in a material way which it possesses. And in the fall of agriculture to its low estate, the very pillars of industry and financial stability as a nation are being pulled down with the dispossessed, interest-laden and tax-burdened farmers.

We are coming around again to the four year period when we elect the officials who administer national government and make laws, which, for weal or woe, determine our economic status. Two major political parties will contend for control of the government. One or the other will triumph. At this hour no one may predict with certainty which one of these political parties will gain control.

Since there is such doubt as to the outcome, even before candidates are nominated, does it not behoove us to take an active and if possible, dominant part in the affairs of both of these parties?

If the Republicans win and re-elect President Hoover, we will have to carry on under his administration whether or not we cast our ballot for him. On the other hand, should the Democrats win, we have four years to live under the administration of a Democratic president whether or not we like it or cast a Democratic ballot.

Plain common sense demands that we pay as much heed to one of these parties and what will transpire at its national convention as the other. And should not the attitude of organized agriculture be one of making demands on both conventions and the candidates nominated? The time to be partisan is now before the lines are drawn and the issues defined.

Should we not place our demands before both the Republican and Democratic conventions and then form conclusions when we see what these conventions have to offer, not in meaningless words and phrases but in definite, concrete promises and in language not possible of two interpretations.

(continued on page 4)

PLANS COMPLETE FOR COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE MEET

Cooperative Marketing as Carried on By Kansas Cooperatives to be Discussed in Manhattan Soon

HUNDREDS TO ATTEND

Program Complete with Round Table Discussions Providing for Exchange of Ideas and Experiences

Cooperative marketing in Kansas, as sponsored and developed by the cooperative and marketing associations of the state, will hold the spotlight April 14 and 15, at the Agricultural Cooperative Conference which is to be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College in Manhattan, Kansas, at that time. Virtually every branch of cooperative marketing as applied to all Kansas farm commodities will be represented on the two-day program.

Among the things to be considered will be the progress already made by cooperatives and cooperative marketing, as well as problems to be met and plans to be made for future development.

Included in the program will be reports from various cooperatives of the state. The reports will cover the program of work carried on by the cooperatives, as well as their accomplishments. Round table discussions will be conducted, bearing on the many questions to be submitted for consideration. Laymen and county and community leaders will be present from all over the state, and it is believed much impetus will be given the cooperative movement. It is hoped hundreds of Kansas farmers interested in cooperative marketing, will make plans to attend.

The conference will open at 1:30 p. m. Thursday, April 14, and a banquet is to be given at night. The program will be continued Friday morning and will terminate at noon that day. The purpose of the conference, which is the outgrowth of "cooperative schools" formerly held, is to give members of the cooperatives an opportunity to discuss problems of outstanding interest. Ideas and experiences will be exchanged, and a better understanding will be gained as to how best to conduct cooperatives.

Following is a more or less detailed program, which is subject to some slight changes:

1:30 p. m., Thursday, April 14, 1932

Room 331 of West Wing of Agricultural Building. C. C. Cogswell, Master, Kansas State Grange, presiding.

This program will consist of ten-minute reports on the programs and progress of various cooperatives of Kansas. The order of appearance on the program was determined by drawing lots.

INSURANCE

J. C. Russell, Director of Insurance, Kansas Farm Bureau, Manhattan.

E. C. Mingenback, Secretary, Farmers Alliance Insurance Company, McPherson, Kansas.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Coe Pritchett, Manager, The Pure Milk Producers Association, Kansas City, Mo.

A. W. Seamans, Manager, Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery, Colony, Kansas.

POTATOES

C. V. Cochran, President, Kaw Valley Potato Growers Association, Topeka, Kansas.

WOOL

Marshall Ross, President, Mid West Wool Marketing Association, Gibbons, Neb.

LIVESTOCK

O. O. Wolf, Treasurer, Kansas City Producers Commission Association, Ottawa, Kansas.

G. W. Hobbs, Manager, Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, Kansas City, Mo.

GRAIN

H. E. Witham, Secretary, Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo.

John Vesecky, President, The Southwest Cooperative Wheat Growers Association, Kansas City, Mo.

H. C. Morton, Manager, Farmers Cooperative Commission Company, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Wilson Peters, Equity Union Grain Company, Edson, Kansas.

OILS

Howard A. Cowden, President, Union Oil Company, North Kansas City, Mo.

Banquet, 6:30 p. m. April 14

Toastmaster, C. A. Ward, President, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

An Appraisal of Cooperative Progress in Kansas. W. E. Grimes, Kansas State College.

The Relation of the College to the Cooperative Movement. F. D. Farrell, President, Kansas State College.

Cooperation and Human Values. J. C. Mohler, Secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

9 a. m. Friday, April 15, 1932

Room 331 of West Wing of Agricultural Building. Ralph Snyder, President, Kansas State Farm Bureau, Manhattan, Kansas, presiding.

9:00 a. m. The Non-Member Problem. Discussion led by Ernest R. Downie, Assistant General Manager, The Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association, Kansas City, Mo.

10:30 a. m. Business Analysis of Local Cooperatives. V. M. Rucker, Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

11:00 a.m. The Reconstruction Finance Program. A representative of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

12:00 m. Discussion. Led by Frank Blecha, District County Agent Leader, Kansas State College.

12:30 p.m. Adjournment.

MRS. SIMPSON'S PLEA

Readers of the Kansas Union Farmer are urged to read and study this message which was received from Mrs. John A. Simpson, wife of our national president. The letter is dated March 18th and was sent from Washington, D. C. from the office of President Simpson in the Cavalier Hotel. The letter:

Dear Members of The Farmers Union:

I know that farmers of this Nation are 100 per cent against war.

Members of the Farmers' Union expressed themselves at their last National Convention. You will find it on page No. 47 of the Minutes. A resolution was adopted urging unceasing emphasis on the moral obdigations of the World Peace Pact; actual reduction of all armaments on land, sea and air; reduction and limitation of armament expenditure; immediate abolition by all governments of preparations for poison gas and disease germ warfare; and the establishment of a permanent Disarmament Commission to follow the execution of disarmament agreements.

The Disarmament Conference is now meeting in Geneva and needs your support. You can give this support by sending letters, petitions and resolutions to President Hoover, demanding him to instruct the American delegation now in Geneva to take the lead in securing a universal treaty for disarmament, and so initiating a reform which the plain people of the whole world desire.

Yours fraternally,
Mrs. John A. Simpson.

HOW HE GOT INTO A MESS

While politicians and financial experts offer high-powered and high-sounding opinions on the financial depression of the last year, a man over in Ttnnessee writes a simple opinion which seems to put the situation in a nut shell. After explaining that he feels it his duty to write his views and help analyze the situation he continues in his letter written to the News at Devine, Texas.

"I have taken my own case for instance, I see my mistakes and many others have acted likewise. I bought a Ford instead of a farm and it is worn out, but the farm I figured on is still O. K. I invested in a radio instead of a cow and the radio gives static instead of milk.

I am feeding five nice hounds which answer to the names of Red, Red Wing, Slobber, Jake and Bayrum instead of five pigs. I had our piano tuned, instead of the well cleaned out. I spent all my cash in 1928 and used my credit in 1929 and traded up my future wages on installments in 1930. so hard times caught me in bad shape last fall.

If I had spent my last $10 for flour and meat instead of gas and oil, I would have been O. K. I built a nice garage last year instead of covering my barn and I loafed in a mountain two weeks instead of being in the pasture fixin' it so's my cow won't get out, but she is dry and mortgaged to boot for two blankets my wife bought from an agent instead dof paying the preacher.

I am on a cash basis now, but ain't got no cash. I am tied to the end of my rope and the man I am working for is busted on account of nobody wouldn't pay him and his cotton won't sell 'cause nobody won't buy cotton clothes, all the gals wear slick silk stockings and silk underwear right here in our cotton patches. I had $4 saved up for a rainy day, but it turned dry and I spent the $4 for two inner tubes.

I tried hard to make both ends meet with a turnip patch, but when I got turnips ready to sell, everybody else was selling turnips for nothing, and the market was glutted. I am worrie updmlar tht hth raraodd ololo worried plum to the bone and my wife's kinfolks are coming over next Tuesday to spend two weeks.

Write or phone if you hear of any relief from the Government coming down my way. I am willing to be either a Democrat or a Republican for a few weeks if that will help any.

Mike Clark, R. F. D.

—printed by permission—The Forum, Omaha.

FEDERAL HAY INSPECTION AVAILABLE AT KANSAS CITY

Federal hay inspection will be available at Kansas City to handlers of hay in the Kansas City hay trade territory after April 1, when the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association will discontinue the official use of Federal hay grades and inspection at that market. Representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, at 1513 Genesee street, Kansas City, Missouri, will make inspections for hay producers, shippers, dealers and consumers upon request. Inspection may also be obtained in the Kansas City trade territory through the Omaha Hay Exchange, Omaha, Nebraska; the Denver Grain Exchange, Denver, Colorado; the Oklahoma State Market Commission, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and the Wilson County Farm Bureau, Fredonia, Kansas.

Additional information regarding Federal hay inspection may be obtained from representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture at the Kansas City address given above.

One hundred and two sizes of men's shoes are manufactured. Only a few of these are really necessary, but the idea costs us 100 million dollars each year.

PETERSON POINTS WAY TO EQUITABLE PRODUCTS MARKET

Member of Cooperative Creamery Board in Forceful Talk over Station WIBW Friday Evening

URGES COOPERATION

Points Out Fact that Misstatements of Those Opposed to Cooperative Marketing Are Unfair

In a strong address dealing with cooperation and cooperative marketing, Mr. Peter F. Peterson of Alta Vista, Kansas, preached the Farmers Union doctrine Friday evening over radio station WIBW, Topeka. Mr. Peterson is a member of the board of directors of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery, which he represented in his talk.

The natural desire for new adventures is one of the things that pertain to the makeup of the human family, and which deals with cooperation and cooperative marketing, said Mr. Peterson. "We want to advance and attain new position, and we are willing to undergo all hazards to accomplish this," he said. He continued:

"In reviewing history we find that the great events were made possible by new leaders being placed in command, although a great many times for only a short period. Just as long as they did not in any way attempt to intimidate the opposition, it went well with them; but as soon as they began to make known the faulty fabrication and the possibilities of advancement and equity, their position because endangered, and there was a force organized to impede and harass them.

"The Agricultural Marketing Act of June 15, 1929, and the manner in which it was put into operation, has been and is today being assailed by practically all the large private and corporate industries of the nation. Organization for the purpose of hindering the Farmer Producer from processing, packing and marketing their own products cooperatively was perfected in the Palmer House of Chicago during November, 1926. In trying to discourage the producer they have engaged such leading economists as Professor James E. Boyle of Cornell University of New York, to lend a hand in their gatherings of organized effort to stem the advancement of cooperative marketing.

"I wish to state at this time with all my powers that the demand for a Farm Board was almost universal for a number of years preceding the passage of the Farm Marketing Act. Professor James E. Boyle at that time advocated it in a book on farm relief, published a few years ago, and even wrote one bill on the subject which was introduced into the House of Congress (the Jacobstien Bill). The Chamber of Commerce of the United States was for a farm board with broad and helpful powers. The farmers were for it. Now that it has become a reality, Professor Boyle and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have turned against it and are assailing it with all their energy, accusing the Act of putting the Government into business as merchant, speculator, and banker. The misstatement of fact is the only damaging thing of the opposition's onslaught.

"The Marketing Act was for Cooperative Marketing. There must be an equitable plan with rules fair to all who participate. The opposition is complaining that it only lets one third of the producers receive benefits. They are pointing to this with pride. There is nothing to hinder the other two thirds from affiliating, and participating in the benefits of cooperative marketing. It is not speculation, as it does not release control of the merchandise until the consumer buys the roduct, after which it goes out of the market and disappears. Our endeavors are to establish facilities to process, pack, manufacture and market the farmer-producer products in their own plants with their own brands, direct to the consumer, and thereby eliminate resales and the possibility of gambling on the mercantile exchanges.

"The second thing I want to talk to you about is recognition. We all want some notice taken of our endeavors, and there must be some uniform rules to apply. We recognize the wants of our government, and for Agriculture to continue to provide its part in carrying on, there must be some adjustments. These will have to come through economies that can be affected through groups that are producers of the same commodities. In our effort to get recognition on spurious articles manufactured in competition with butter, we failed. All the recognition we got was that all state and penal institutions that are supported by appropriations raised by tax shall be served butter instead of oleomargarine.

"I wish it were possible for every Cooperatively minded person in Kansas to be present at Kansas State Agriculture College, Manhattan, Kansas, April 14 and 15, 1932, to help build something that all farm and agricultural organizations can agree to in an educational program. There should not be any recognized differences in organized farm groups. We gain recognition by our endeavors in building cooperative units to serve immediate groups.

"Our plant at Wakeeney, Kansas, is recognized by a large patronage tributary to the plant, but there are a large number of producers that could be served that have not as yet taken advantage of the facilities established there to better their conditions and improve their holdings. At Colony, Kansas, we have just recently completed a plant to serve the producers, and I want to ask all that hear me tonight to make all possible use of this plant and to plead with your nieghbor to cooperate with you in placing his products through the plant for processing, manufacturing and marketing. By doing this, cooperative marketing will grow and in this manner will be able to establish more units and serve more producers. We will gain more recognition and build a stronger agriculture. If the farmer producer ever needed cooperation and organized effort, it is now. And surely he recognizes the value of cooperative marketing. There is nothing so glaring or so desirous to want to continue as the service as corporate commissions, mercantile exchanges and the short selling that has reduced the values of the commodities that he has to dispose of.

"We want security and we must have it and to obtain it we will have to labor for it diligently to attain it. It is not a question of the survival of the fittest; it is a question of equality. This can only be gained through cooperation. As a single producer you pay for your service of distribution without having any part in it, whether it be too high or whether you are being discriminated against or not. We do not have any anti-discrimination law in Kansas. Your service agent may pay as many different prices for the same commodity as there are points of procurements. In this manner the spread between the raw and finished product is widened without any interference on your part, and should they be too large beyond reason you have no power of reimbursement, only through organized cooperative marketing. To have security you must be in a position to obtain a price equal to meet the demands that are placed against you, or you are going to lose title to that which you have acquired. There is no one thing that exemplifies the distress of the farmer-producer of farm products more convincingly than the closing of hundreds of banks that depended entirely on the farmer for their existence. They call it frozen assets, but that is not the case. It was the falling price of farm products that were to meet the obligations at the bank that closed them. Had the farmers received prices equal to those he was receiving when he took on the obligation, the bank would not have had to default wholesale in the past two and one half years.

"Labor is today in a more trying position than it has been for many years, but I would at this time call your attention to the railroad brotherhood and affiliated organizations. They have all agreed to a ten per cent reduction in wages; but they, through their organizations, have maintained their wage schedule. Their basic agreements are still in force, and automatically at the end of the year they will again regain their ten per cent reduction as their former schedule has never been changed. They have agreed to a 5-day week but they still maintain 8 hours pay. If it had not been for their organization they would have received a reduction in their schedule instead of a percentage in the wage. Had they taken a reduction in their schedule they never would have regained it.

"Our security remains in the Marketing Act. We must retain it and strengthen it to carry our needs into the communities for establishing new plants for packing, processing, and manufacturing; for marketing through cooperative marketing channels as established by the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Incorporated. Economies are made by increased volume and the elimination of the different cooperatives competing against each other in reaching the consumer. If Congress will only amend the Marketing Act to contain the Equalization Fee and the Debenture clause, then congress should rehabilitate the revolving fund, for administrative purposes of the Marketing Act. It will assist the farmers in strengthening their position and building up of their cooperative organizations and give to all the producers of this country benefits of a free and open market. Provisions should be made for financing the sale on long time credit in markets not now available to surplus stocks. When this is done the American farmer and producer may expect a fair price for his products, and security will be established to the farmer-producer, his local merchant, and his banker."

SECRETARY LYNN ON RADIO

The Farmers Union program over Radio Station WIBW, Capper Publications station at Topeka, Kansas, will be under the direction of state secretary Floyd H. Lynn, of the Kansas Farmers Union, on Friday evening of this week. The Farmers Union program will begin at 7:30 p. m. All are invited to tune in.

TAX STUDY CLUBS GROW IN NUMBERS AS INTEREST GROWS

Expect to Have 2,000 Groups Organized in Kansas Scattered All Over State, to Determine Tax Facts

TEACH FUNDAMENTALS

No Attempt to Dictate Tax Program, but Study Clears Way for Intelligent Action at Polls

The fact that Kansas farmers and citizens in general are keenly interested in the study of the tax question is reflected in the fact that nearly 100 tax study clubs have been organized and are functioning in the state.

These clubs have been organized and sponsored by the Farmers Union and other Kansas farm organizations, cooperating in this particular with the Kansas Chamber of Commerce. The ultimate goal is for the organization of 2,000 such tax study clubs, each with a membership of a dozen or fifteen taxpayers, and scattered throughout the state.

According to reports, the first club to be organized was at Dodge City, with fifteen members. In Wakeeney three clubs were organized with a total of forty member-students. A check-up a week ago disclosed the fact that groups have been formed in sixty of the hundred and five counties of the state.

It is believed that a thorough study of the tax situation in the state will clear the way for beneficial changes that should be made in the tax collection system. The fundamentals of taxation are not as well known as they should be, by the rank and file of the Kansas tax payers. The formation of these clubs should go a long way toward correcting this condition.

As outlined in a handbook sent out by those sponsoring the tax study clubs, the purpose of the groups is explained in this way:

"The tax study club plan is a means for collecting and disseminating to interested persons facts about public questions which affect the welfare of the state. The complicated Kansas tax problem can never be satisfactorily solved until the people understand the fundamentals."

Sponsors of the study clubs cooperating with the chamber of commerce are the University of Kansas, Kansas State College, the Kansas State Farm Bureau, the Kansas State Grange and Kansas Farmers Union.

The organizers of the clubs say there has been no attempt through the study plan to dictate a tax program and that:

"When the taxpayer has conscientiously studied the 13 topics, he will be in an exceptionally able position to decide the relative merits of whatever tax proposals may come before him."

Tentative plans have been made for a convention next fall of delegates from the various clubs. Their suggestions as to tax reform will be embodied into the tax study program.

HOLDS MANY OFFICIAL JOBS BUT SALARIES ARE FEW

T. R. Wells, of Elmdale, probably heads more local organizations than any other man in the county. Mr. Wells is president of four different associations and organizations and is a director in three others and in addition to these he is secretary and treasurer of still another, and a board member of another.

Mr. Wells says that of all these various offices that there is but one which gives him anything for his time. He finds that the time he is giving takes up a good part of his day.

Here are the organizations he heads as president: Elmdale Farm Cooperative Union store; Elmdale Chamber of Commerce; Chase County Fair; Chase County Taxpayers organization.

He is a director of the Farmers Union Cooperative Produce association; a director of the Farmers Union Creamery company and a director in the People's Exchange bank.

He is secretary-treasurer of the Chase County Republican central committee and is a board member of the Elmdale Christian church.

Mr. Wells says his only salary out of these many offices is $5 per day and expences when he serves on the creamery and produce boards.—Chase County Leader.

Hope To Reduce Surplus

C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, returned Monday from a trip which took him to Washington, D. C. and Chicago in the interests of cooperative marketing. He had been away from Kansas for nearly two weeks. Something of the nature of Mr. Ward's work in Washington can be gathered from the testimony which he gave before the Senate Agricultural Sub-Committee, and which is published in "The President's Column" in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Mr. Ward had the cooperation of a number of Farmers Union leaders from other states, as well as leaders in other farm organizations. While in Washington, Mr. Ward took an active part in the fight against the passage of a general sales tax. This fight was in keeping with the policies of the state and national Farmers Union organizations, and was victorious. since the sales tax measure was lost.

Much of Mr. Ward's effort during his stay in Washington was directed toward the formulation of a program which will provide for the disposal of the stock of the Farm Board stabilization wheat, and which will thereby eliminate that wheat from the existing surplus and pave the way for higher prices for wheat to farmers after the coming harvest. Plans which are under consideration provide for the sale of stabilization wheat to countries in the Orient. Mr. Ward is optimistic over the prospect for these surplus reducing measures to be put into effect.

Mr. Ward's visit to Chicago was occasioned by a meeting of the board of directors of the Farmers National Live Stock Marketing Association. Mr. Ward reports that C. C. Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, was elected to a place on the executive committee.

It's Time To Clean Up

As these warm days of spring begin to thaw us out, we can begin to look around and see a few things that need cleaning up and painting. This is being written on Monday and by the time it reaches the readers—this being March in Kansas—the opening reference to "warm days of spring" may seem all out of place. At any rate, spring is here sure enough, and it is time to slick up a little.

The week of April 18 to 23, inclusive, has been designated as Kansas Clean Up Week." Governor H. H. Woodring has issued a proclamation, under the direction of State Fire Marshal Douglas A. Graham, in which he states it has been the annual costum in Kansas for the Governor, in cooperation with the State Fire Marshal, to designate the annual Clean Up and Paint Up Week; and in which he designates the week of April 18 to 23.

The object of the campaign is threefold: first, to reduce the fire hazards by cleaning up all rubbish and inflamable materials that are usually found on premises; second, to promote the interest of good health by cleaning up streets, alleys, highways and out of the way places and removing debris and decaying vegetables, etc.; third, to furnish employment for as many men who are now out of work, as possible.

At a meeting called by Governor Harry H. Woodring, a "Kansas Clean Up Week" committee was appointed by him. Leaders of all important organizations, civic and otherwise, in the state of Kansas, are cooperating with the Governor and his committee for "Kansas Clean Up Week." The State Fair Marshal's office is hoping that this clean up week will continue beyond the time designated as Clean Up Week.

This general program is national in character and the Kansas committee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thowe ---------- President
T. C. Belden ---------- Secretary.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1932

APPRECIATION—AND A PLEDGE

As was stated in last week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, the editor of this paper was called to Neosho Falls, Kansas, on a sad mission. I was notified Monday about noon of the fact that my father, George H. Lynn, had passed away.

I dropped everything, of course, and left Salina for my old home in Woodson county. Miss Pauline Cowger took charge of furnishing copy for the papeh, and of reading proof as well as taking care of other details. She was assisted by Rex Lear, Kansas manager of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co., and by H. M. Korns, shop foreman of the General Printing Co.

Part of the previous week I had spent in the hospital at Chanute, Kansas, with my father, trying to make him as comfortable as possible. In fact, I had barely returned to Salina with my family when the sad news came.

I hope the readers will pardon a few personal remarks which I feel constrained to make here and now. My father was a pioneer in Kansas. When he was nine years of age, he came to Kansas with his father and mother and his brothers and sisters. The family settled on the farm which my father later acquired in his own right and which was his home until his death. It still is my mother's home.

All this may not seem to have much to do with the Farmers Union organization in Kansas; but it has a lot to do with it.

George Lynn spent a life time tilling Kansas soil. He had good years and bad years. He had faith in agriculture. He raised good crops of grain and hay, and produced good live stock. He believed in cooperative marketing, and was a member of the Farmers Union. He was a leader in community affairs and served twelve years as county commissioner. He was a Christian gentleman, and a member of the Methodist church. All this is by way of showing that he was a good farmer and a good citizen, just as thousands of other Kansas farmers are.

He left a precious heritage to his children, in the form of the memory and influence of a noble life, spent not so much to his own personal material gain as to the benefit of those with whom he associated.

I said he had faith in agriculture. He had faith that at some time the farmers, of which he was one, will organize and step forth in one solid front to demand the things they deserve. He had faith that at some time, through cooperation, organization, and proper legislation, the farmer will be able to get cost of production. He had talked these things over with me, not so many days ago.

It is no reflection on him or on his memory, that he spent the last few years as a man who had seen his earthly possessions dwindle. He was caught in the same swirl that has sucked many hundreds of good men under. He was not extravagant, and he used good judgment, in the main, in making his investments. Yet much of the worldly goods which he had collected during a life time of hard work had slipped from him.

He was not bitter about it. He simply realized that the wrong system, as it applies to agriculture, was in force and effect. He realized that the enemies of agriculture, as a class, held the upper hand. He hoped they held the upper hand only temporarily, and we who are left share this hope. He recognized the enemies of agriculture as the speculators who gamble with what the farmer has produced, totally disregarding the farmer's rights by reason of being the producer and of being the one who takes the risk of production. He recognized the fact that these enemies of agriculture are violently opposed to allowing the farmer to have anything to say about marketing his own products. His sympathies were with the Farmers Union and other farmer organizations, and he offered his active support. I am sure he would sanction my saying these things in these columns.

His passing came before organization of farmers had been perfected. His whole life reflected his desire for fair play, and his desire that agriculture as a class might be recognized for what it is. He knew that agriculture faced a tough fight—but he expected that it would win instead of giving up.

Knowing this to be a fact, and remembering his influence on my life, I here and now renew my pledge to keep in the fight and do all I can with what strength I can muster to carry on the fight for thorough organization among my own kind—the farmers of Kansas.

Right here I want to express my appreciation and the appreciation of my mother, brothers and sister, as well as of the other relatives, for the many expressions of sympathy which have arrived by letter, and which have been spoken to us personally, and which came in the form of beautiful floral offerings. These acts of kindness shall be added to other fond memories which will stay with us always.—Floyd H. Lynn.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By CAL. A. WARD

UPHOLDING COOPERATION

Having just returned from Washington, where a number of the Farmers Union leaders of the country, as well as a number of leaders in other farm organizations, met in an effort to present the farmers' side of the present economic situation, I wish to pass on to the readers of our paper some of the testimony which we were able to give. The following paragraphs constitute the testimony I gave on Monday afternoon, March 21, before the Senate Agricultural sub-committee.—C. A. WARD.

In addition to my position as President of the Farmers Union of Kansas, which has a membership of over forty thousand men and women, I am appearing here as a representative of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations and at their request.

The State Grange of Kansas, the Kansas Farm Bureau, the Kansas Farmers Union, the Kansas Wheat Pool, the Equity Union, the Cooperative Grain Dealers and the Cooperative Commission Company of Hutchinson have a combined membership of more than one hundred thousand Kansas farmers and it is in their behalf and for the purpose of expressing their wishes and views that I appear before your Committee today.

The Kansas Farmers Union for years has been engaged in an educational campaign in behalf of the cooperative cause.

Section 5 of the Marketing Act very wisely provides, among other things, that the Federal Farm Board is authorized and directed, I quote: "To promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing of agricultural products and food commodities thereof."

Congress, in an effort to fulfill in part the promises made by both major political parties to correct the manifest evils affecting agriculture, not only gave the power and provided the machinery for the creation of cooperative organizations to handle the farmers' commodities, but fully realized the need of a campaign of education and the need of bringing home to the farmers the principles and the practices of the cooperative cause.

For several years it has been my privilege to address each year from 200 to 250 meetings, consisting of groups of farmers and civic organizations in the State of Kansas and I have been in contact with thousands of farmers and business men in all sections of the state.

Not only are the farmers of Kansas cooperatively minded, and understand in a very fair way what this struggle means, but as a result of our campaign of education the business men and civic groups fully realize that the success of the merchants and bankers is vitally dependent upon the success of agriculture.

Before the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act, the farmers of my State had taken an active part in building up the cooperative movement and in the organization of cooperative associations for the handling of farmers' products.

This was not an easy task. It was a hard fight and at every step we were met with the secret, as well as he open opposition of the private grain trade and of those interests which have so long profited in the handling of the farmers' products. Knowing the nature of that fight and the unethical and unscrupulous methods used by many of these selfish interests, we recognize quite clearly that the present campaign of propaganda against the Federal Farm Board and the cooperative movement has all the earmarks of being born of the same mind, conceived for the same unholy purpose, and financed by the same selfish interests which always have and always will fight the cooperative movement.

The Marketing Act is but one step that has been taken in an effort to give to agriculture and the farmers of this country economic equality and stability.

Gentlemen, it should by no means be the last step taken by Congress in this regard.

The passage of this Act was an effort to give to the farmers and producers of this country the right to own and control ther own marketng system and that Act is now the accepted policy of this Government.

As soon as the Marketing Act was passed and thes Federal Farm Board created, a campaign of propaganda and of misrepresentation was launched which has not only deceived many of the people, but has apparently misled some members of Congress.

The farmers of Kansas and of this country generally will welcome any change in the Agricultural Marketing Act which will strengthen it. However, at the same time, we are unalterably opposed to any legislation or any amendments which to any degree will deprive the farmers of the benefits they now have under the Act.

Any attempt to deny to the cooperative organizations the same freedom of action in the handling of their business and in the hiring of competent and efficient employees to manage and direct their interests as is enjoyed by other business interests who receive Governmental aid is unfair and discriminatory.

The Gore Amendment which seeks to impound the wheat now held by the Grain Stabilization Corporation will give to the private grain dealers in whose elevators millions of bushels of this grain is stored a subsidy amounting to millions of dollars, which must come out of the farmers' pockets. We are opposed to the amendment not only on this ground, but also because as long as these elevators are filled with this grain it will unfavorably affect the price to be received by the farmers by taking these elevators out of the competitive market.

We feel that it would be a sound policy for our Government to appropriate sufficent funds to enable the Farm Board to dispose of this wheat in storage, in markets not now available to the American wheat growers, and that such a step would result in stabilizing the price to be received by the farmers for the coming crop.

The State of Kansas is the largest wheat producing State in the Nation and the success and welfare of the farmers of Kansas, as well as of other sections, would be immeasurably helped by such a step.

The efforts of the Farm Board to carry out the purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act have taken place in one of the most trying times in our history, when world conditions brought about a fall in the market over which we had no control.

Any loss that has resulted from the stabilization operations of the Farm Board has been more than compensated for by the benefits that have accrued to agriculture and business in general as a result of such operations. They have not only helped the farmers of Kansas, but in a direct way they have been of tremendous benefit to the merchants and the local business men and to the banking institutions of our State.

The farmers and producers are looking forward to Congress with faith and with hope that you will understand our problems and give to the agricultural interests the additional legislation which is so sorely needed.

If Congress will rehabilitate the Revolving Fund of the Farm Board and provide adequate funds for the administration of its activities and, in addition thereto, if Congress will do what we farmers feel it should long ago have done give us the Equalization Fee and Debenture Clause or pass legislation which will give the American producer at least the cost of production for what is consumed in this country, then the farmers and producers can look forward with hope to the future.

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By JOHN FROST, Blue Rapids, Kansas

Number 28

BALL AND CHAIN ON BOTH LEGS

Agriculture in its present deplorable condition, may be likened to a great giant floundering about, trying to cross the slough of an unparalled depression, with a mighty weight of interest chained to one leg, and a ponderous weight of taxes chained to the other leg. The 1930 Yearbook of Agriculture (Pg. 389) gives the total farm mortgage indebtedness in U. S. at a little over 9 billion dollars, which, at an average interest rate of 5½ per cent would require about 500 million dollars interest money. It is estimated that the farmers other loans amount to about 5 billion dollars, which, at an average interest rate of 8 per cent would require about 400 million dollars interest money. This is a total of about 900 million dollars interest money to be paid by farmers. The 1930 Yearbook of Agriculture states (Pg. 505) that the farmers of the United States pay a total tax bill of about 900 million dollars. With 900 million dollars of interest tugging on one leg, and 900 million dollars of taxes tugging on the other leg, Agriculture, with income deflated, staggers under a load of nearly 2 billion dollars of fixed overhead charges.

The remedy for the 9 billion dollars of mortgage debt, with an annual interest charge of 500 million dollars, is the Frazier Bill, by which this vast mortgage debt would be refunded with a loan of Government money at an interest rate of 1½ per cent plus an amortization payment of 1½ per cent on the principal of the mortgage, a total of 3 per cent that would wipe out the entire debt, both principal and interest, in some twenty years —the refunding mortgages being used as collateral security for the issue and loan of Government legal tender notes. The adoption of this reasonable plan would reverse deflation, would bring an upturn in farm prices, would give farmers a chance to save their mortgaged homes, and would bring hope to millions of farmers now on the verge of despair.

The remedy in Kansas for our part of Agriculture's 900 million dollar tax load is two fold. 1st. TAX REDUCTION. The adoption of the constitutional amendment limiting total property tax levies to 1½ per cent in the country and 2 per cent in the cities, would force the outrageous total tax levies of 3, 4 and 5 per cent and even higher, down to 2 per cent and keep them there. Pull hard for this amendment, and make tax reduction permanent, and save a thousand battles every year before a multitude of taxing boards in Kansas.

2nd. TAX EQUALIZATION. The adoption of the graduated income tax amendment to the constitution, and the levying of a substantial income tax will raise large tax revenues from intangible wealth that now practically escapes taxation, and will correspondingly decrease the present burdensome property tax on real estate and other tangible property. The income tax will bring permanent reduction of taxes to those now carrying the brunt of the burden.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
(Scott County)

Whereas our Heavenly Father has called from our midst to His eternal reward, our beloved friend and brother, Howard L. Proudfoot. Be it resolved, that we, the members of Beaver Flat Local No. 2117, extend to the sorrowing wife and son, our heartfelt sympathy. Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer and that on be spread on the minutes of this Local.

Signed,
Humbert Krebs,
Fred Beeson
Thomas Stockwell.
T. H. Stockwell, President.
Humbert Krebs, Secretary.

GREENWOOD COUNTY MEETING

The first quarterly meeting of the Greenwood County Farmers Union was held on Friday, March 11, 1932 with an allday meeting. In the absence of County President H. L. Soule, Mrs. Guy Bang presided. The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock. Minutes of previous meeting were read by Secretary-Treasurer and accepted as read. It was also voted to hold the next quarterly meeting at Seleey school house in June. The meeting then adjourned for dinner, which was held Cafeteria style and there was no depression about the eats.

The afternoon session: The first on the program with singing of songs by the Summit school children, which was enjoyed by all present. There was some talk of how Tax might be lowered on farm and city property.

Our state president, Cal A. Ward was speaker, but he missed out on the eats. However, when he arrived he was ready and gave us an insight of how and where the farmers must stand to get any help for themselves, which was enjoyed by all. We were certainly glad Mr. Ward could be with us.

Chas A. Roberts.

CHASE COUNTY MEETING

The Chase County Farmers Union is holding its second quarterly meeting in the Strong City high school building, Saturday, April 2, with an allday meeting and basket dinner. The committee requests that you bring a fork, spoon and cup. There will be a business meeting before dinner, and after dinner a short program will be given. We expect to have with us C. H. Gustafson, representative of the Federal Farm Board; also H. B. Whitaker, representative of Farmers Union creamery; also L. J. Alkire, manager of the Farmers Union Commission company, of Wichita. If any of you Farmers Union officials would like to spend a day with us, we would sure be pleased to have you.

W. C. Childs, President.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
(Greenwood County)

Whereas our Heavenly Father has called from our midst to her eternal reward, our beloved sister and friend; Mrs. Sarah Ida Kern.

Be it resolved, that we the members of South Verdigris Local, No. 1498-F. E. C. U. of A. extend to the sorrowing husband and daughter, our heartfelt sympathy and,

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer and one to be spread on the minutes of this local.

Anna L. Imthurn
Viola Soule
H. G. Culver.

BEST OF FRIENDS MUST PART

Here is the way J. D. Stotz felt about it, poetically speaking. Mr. Stosz lives at Beattie, Kansas, and is a Farmers Union leader in his community. His verses follow:

Little bankroll, ere we part
Let me hug you to my heart;
All the years I've clung to you,
I've been faithful, you've been true.
Little bankroll, in a day
You and I will start away
To a gay and festive spot;
I'll come home but—you will not.

ABOUT DIRECT MARKETING

Here is a letter from a man who has studied direct marketing. Since he was on the market, as mentioned in his letter, the price of corn has been reduced on the Kansas City market. Commissions are reduced only when the hogs are marketed through the Farmers Union Firm. Through that firm, the marketing is done at cost, and all the net profits that accrue from the marketing are returned to the customer at the end of the year—provided the customer is a member of some state-wide farm organization, and is a stockholder in the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., at the nominal cost of $1.00. Mr. Sterrett's letter but points out the necessity for complete organization among farmers. His letter:

Dear Editor:

The cartoon of "Hogging Down the Market," in the Union Farmer of March 10, was quite interesting.

If you will allow me space in your paper, I would like to ask the readers this question: "Why do farmres sell their hogs direct?" Is it because they know no better, or is it because of the unreasonable expense that must be paid when we sell on the competitive market? I claim the latter.

Here is an example:

Last August I trucked 47 head of hogs to the Kansas City market. These hogs sold for 15 cents below packer top for the day. Expenses on the hogs including yardage, feed commission etc., amounted to 21 cents per 100 pounds. Corn alone cost $1.20 per bushel while at home the local market was 35 cents per bushel.

The following week I trucked 20 head of hogs to Topeka, and sold direct to the Packers there. This lot of hogs sold for K. C. packer top, for the day, and not one cent of expense whatsoever.

Why did I sell direct? For one simple reason—to save the expense of selling in K. C.

I don't believe all that can be said about selling direct will stop the practice until the selling expenses of the competitive markets are trimmed much closer than they are now.

I can name a salesman in the K. C. market, who claims he rejected an offer of $5,000 per year from a commission company, as their salesman to sell for himself. Are the commission companies underpaid? It doesn't look like it.

The matter of "shrink and fill" is left wholly to the truck drivers when selling direct, as I have never been asked yet, how often I unloaded to feed and water while enroute.

R. B. Sterrett, Quinter, Kans.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

Agricultural commodity prices as a whole have declined 6 per cent in the U. S. in the last sixty days. Prosperity does not seem to have trickled down yet to the farmers.

A certain congressman in a doubtful district who has been a teetotaler all his life and had always been counted dry, surprised his friends by voting wet. When asked to explain his vote, he said, "I can afford to change my vote easier than my district can afford to change Congressmen."

The one who killed Cock Robin is no longer a question in my mind. More responsibility for our condition should lodge with the Federal Reserve Board thhan any place else. They are thwarting the direct purposes of the Glass-Steagall Act, by not putting more money into circulation on our gold reserves. They can do what we are trying to force them to do in new proposed stabilization bills.

Former Senator Robert L. Owen for Oklahoma, seventy-six years old, part Cherokee Indian, and Senator for eighteen years, addressed the subcommittee on monetary stabilization for an hour and a half. It was one of the most profound and illuminating discussions I ever heard. He is one of the great men of America.

Wm. Randolph Hearst, in promoting the Sales Tax so vigorously and at the same time supporting Garner for the presidency, has raised Cain. While the Democrats love their Speaker, they resent having a multi-millionaire and nation-wide publisher trying to force his selfish views on legislation.

The fact that the two parties are so evenly divided in the House has forced an evident new alignment. The center aisle is wiped out. There is an invisible line now running the other way, separating the liberals from the conservatives. The leaders on both sides are conservatives and they call this situation a united patriotic effort. It is largely a smoke screen. The sales tax was the acid test.

We anticipate a beautiful Easter sunrise service by the Knights Templar in the ampitheatre at the Unknown Soldier's Grave in Arlington tomorrow morning.

Representative Kilberg, the newest member from Texas, an affable, sunburnt cowboy, was formerly a baseball pitcher of note and now operates a cattle ranch bigger than the state of Rhode Island, the largest individually owned in North America.

Smedley Butler, the retired Marine Commander, is the Pinchot dry candidate for United States Senator in Pensylvania, against the flip-flop James J. Davis. This talking Marine is likable, with a dynamic personality, and stranger things have happened than his victory.

Every Republican in the House north and east of the Potomac River except LaGuardia voted for the Sales Tax. This able little Italian, although on the eastern seaboard, also helped us put a tax on imported oil.

Does anybody suppose for a minute that the $55,000,000 and B. and O. railroad borrowed from the Finance Corporation is ever going to be paid back? It is my judgement that the government will own the railroads in the end in default of the payment of these loans. It is not the Reds who are doing the most to promote socialism.

The big eastern banks of our country who were the principal object and beneficiary of the two-billion-dollar bill have done the least to raise the depression. These people who sold billions of worthless foreign bonds are the greatest hoarders in this land. They are opposed to any inflation in the money system, have ceased their loaning, and are doing their best to force wages and food products to lower levels. When they own America completely they will start the bull market.

Cornerstone records do not last as long as we have supposed. Recently one such record only 47 years old was observed to be mostly undecipherable.

Two hundred types of printing presses are said to do the work which five types would do equally well—another example of the waste in industry.

There are 6,000 different brands of paper manufactured in America. A small percentage would be sufficient for our needs. Enormous savings could be accomplished by standardization.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a list of representative sales of cattle and hogs handled during the week of March 21 to March 28 by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City.

W. F. Karnes, Osage Co., Kans., 27 steers	982	$7.25
Earl Dundon, Geary Co., Kans., 22 steers	1235	7.15
C. J. Chambers, Geary Co., Kans., 18 steers	1368	7.10
Earl Dundon, Geary Co., Kans., 24 steers	1125	.6.75
Frederich Thowe, Wabaunsee Co., Kans., 28 steers	1092	6.50
Frederich Thowe, Wabaunsee Co., Kans., 22 steers	1207	6.25
Dan Younkin, Clay Co., Kans., 14 steers	1288	6.25
Sandell Bros., Republic Co., Kans., 17 steers	1258	6.25
Geo. Hammerlund, Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 21 yearlings	705	6.25
Andrew Block, Nuckolls Co., Nebr., 12 steers	1066	6.00
L. E. Decker, Furnas Co., Nebr., 36 steers	929	5.75
J. J. Klenda, Marison Co., Kans., 12 steers	1128	5.75
Geo. Hammerlund, Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 10 heifers	698	5.75
A. W. Jacob, Sedgwick Co., Kans., 13 steers	987	5.75
D. E. Piper, Butler Co., Kans., 46 steers	1078	5.65
D. E. Piper, Butler Co., Kans., 65 steers	947	5.60
Max Wilson, Sedgwick Co., Kans., 22 steers	1153	5.60
Townsdin & Gilson, Osborne Co., Kans., 28 steers	960	5.50
Ernest Proehl, Morris Co., Kans., 10 steers	1102	5.50
H. A. Hume, Shawnee Co., Kans., 15 steers	1092	5.50
A. W. Jacob, Sedgwick Co., Kans., 12 heifers	846	5.50
C. B. Ingman, Washington Co., Kans., 15 yearlings	627	5.50
Andrew Block, Nuckolls Co., Nebr., 11 steers	854	5.35
Geo. Kunz, Russell Co., Kans., 16 steers and heifers	577	5.50
Geo. L. Morrill, Russell Co., Kans., 12 steers and heifers	728	5.25
J. E. Chitwood, Furnas Co., Nebr., 10 steers	935	5.25
Jake Deters, Mitchell Co., Kans., 9 steers and heifers	766	5.25
Geo. Kunz, Russell Co., Kans., 28 yearlings	613	5.10
C. E. Banning, Osage Co., Kans., 13 steers and heifers	806	5.00
Alfred Amor, Lafayette Co., Mo., 12 yearlings	794	4.50
F. R. Reida, Kingman Co., Kans., 24 steers	620	4.50
B. F. Pechanec, Rush Co., Kans., 16 steers	963	4.25
F. R. Reida, Kingman Co., Kans., 13 steers and heifers	527	4.00
Mitchell Co. F. U., Mitchell Co., Kans., 27 hogs	212	4.40
J. Pishney & Son, Riley Co., Kans., 18 hogs	192	4.35
A. T. Rezac Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 53 hogs	186	4.30
J. Miller, Wabaunsee Co., Kans., 25 hogs	177	4.30
Ed. H. Sanders, Lafayette Co., Mo., 31 hogs	194	4.30
Alma F. U. Elevator, Wabaunsee Co., Kans., 73 hogs	224	4.30
J. Pishney & Son, Riley Co., Kans., 28 hogs	223	4.30
Henry Woelhoff, Clay Co., Kans., 37 hogs	228	4.25
Chas. Wilson, Franklin Co., Kans., 10 hogs	213	4.25
Angus S. A., Nuckolls Co., Nebr., 42 hogs	215	4.25
G. M. Warner, Furnas Co., Nebr., 99 hogs	230	4.25
Henry Hamlin, Miami Co., Kans., 20 hogs	217	4.25
W. H. Jennings, Lafayette Co., Mo., 25 hogs	235	4.25
Chas. Ware, Osage Co., Kans., 15 hogs	208	4.25
Farmers Union Co-op., Furnas Co., Nebr., 44 hogs	264	4.20
Farmers Union C. A., Furnas Co., Nebr., 47 hogs	240	4.20
Mitchel Co. F. U., Mitchell Co., Kans., 25 hogs	274	4.20
Frankfort F. U., Marshall Co., Kans., 41 hogs	221	4.20
Leslie Hess, Lafayette Co., Mo., 42 hogs	222	4.20
Vassar L. S. A., Osage Co., Kans., 24 hogs	196	4.20
Chas. Co., Co-op. Ass'n., Chase Co., Kans., 43 hogs	228	4.20
Elmer Nelson, Crawford Co., Kans., 17 hogs	214	4.20
L. C. Cleveland, St. Clair Co., Mo., 32 hogs	196	4.20
Geo. M. Powell, Nuckolls Co., Nebr., 94 hogs	221	4.20
Farmers Co-op. Gr., Marshall Co., Kans., 88 hogs	204	4.15
Chase Co., Co-op. Ass'n., Chase Co., Kans., 40 hogs	220	4.15
A. T. Rezac, Osage Co., Kans., 27 hogs	267	4.15
Geo. M. Powell, Nuckolls Co., Nebr., 23 hogs	256	4.15
Dan Stamm, Washington Co., Kans., 75 hogs	207	4.15
Geo. Hammerlund, Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 20 hogs	218	4.10
Frank Walker, Morris Co., Kans., 27 hogs	250	4.10
C. W. Chitwood, Jefferson Co., Kans., 25 hogs	227	4.10
Jake Deters, Mitchell Co., Kans., 74 hogs	204	4.05
Steve Reed, Clay Co., Kans., 39 hogs	268	4.05
Emil Samuelson, Riley Co., Kans., 23 hogs	238	4.05



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

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

Dear Junior Cooperators:

I hope you all had a happy Easter and that you all had as many eggs as you wanted. I think it's fun to color them.—I colored about two dozen of them.

Let me remind you again—hurry with your George Washington essay. I've received a great many of them—but there are many of you who have not sent yours yet—so, don't delay too long. The closing date of the contest is April 20, you know.

And—don't forget to write your name and address plainly on each page which you send. That way, there is no chance of losing or mislaying any of them.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Hanover, Kans., Feb. 16, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: Well how are you? I am all right and hope you are the same. I received my book and pin and thought they were nice. We will be moving soon. Well we will be moving west too. I don't know any more.

Your friend,
Mildred Ruhkamp

P. S.—My birthday is December 4, 1932. I am 7 years old and in the first grade.

Dear Mildred: I hope you're not moving out of the state—at any rate, be sure to give me your new address as soon as you're settled. We would be sorry to lose you. I'll be looking for a twin for you, too.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Hanover, Kans., Feb.16, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience: This is the second time I have written to you. Well, how are you? I am fine. I received my book and pin. We all thought it was pretty. Well, I am sending in my lesson with my sister. It was hard. Well, I found my twin. I am going to write to her. Her name is Louise Bobert. Her birthday is May 27 and so is mine. I don't know any more. I will close.

Your friend,
Evelyn Ruhkamp.

P. S.—My birthday is May 27.

Dear Evelyn: I'm so glad you liked your book and pin—my, you're lucky to have found a twin so soon. I hope you'll write to each other often. I don't believe you'll find the March lesson so hard—it is the essay about George Washington, you know. I hope you'll send yours soon.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Hanover, Kans., Feb. 16, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience: Well, how are you? I am all right and hope you are the same. Well, I am sending in my lesson today. And I thought I would drop you a few lines to it. What are you doing all the time. I am busy studying my lesson. I thought our lesson was quite hard. but I hope I get them all right. It's a long time since I wrote last. Well, I haven't found my twin yet. I keep watching the paper carefully. Maybe I will find it yet. It was raining here today, and is sure muddy. Well, what do you think of the war between China and Japan. I sure think it is too bad that they can't suit. Well I guess my letter is getting quite long, so I will close for this time.

Your friend,
Sophia Ruhkamp.

P. S. Do we have to put our birthday dates on each letter we write. My birthday is August 31, and I am in the fourth grade.

Dear Sophia: It's realy a good idea, until you find your twin, to include your birthday date with each letter. Oh, I'm sure you'll find a twin soon. The Chinese-Japanese situation don't look very promising, does it? But we hope it will be settled satisfactorily, soon.—Your letter didn't seem too long to me—write again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Hallowell, Kans., Feb. 13 1932

My Dear Aunt Patience: Well, how are you? I am fine. What are you doing up there? I am working hard down here. Aren't we having fine weather? I have meant to write sooner, but didn't have time. I am in the eighth grade. My writing doesn't look like it. I write to Irene Scheller. I haven't written to her for a long time. Well, I will close. I am sending in my January lesson. My birthday is the 28th of this month.

Your friend.
Lois Beecham.

Dear Lois: The weather has been lovely here, too. I think your writing is excellent—why don't you and Irene write to each other? I hope you will, again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you. I am fine. What are you doing up there. I am working. Are we not having fine weather. Well I will close.

Your friend,
Junior Beecham,

Dear Junior: Yes, we're having beautiful weather—and I'm fine too, thank you. Please write to us again. —Aunt Patience.

—o—

Elmdale, Kans., Feb. 2, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you now? I hope you are well. I am sending in my lesson for January. My birthday is July 6, and I am 12 years old. Aunt Patience, would you please help me find my twin? I think I oined the club in the fall of 1930. I would like to see my name under the pledge. I hope to see it there. I think the January lesson was quite easy. I must close for it is getting late.

Your loving Junior,
Mary Elizabeth Hazel.

Dear Mary Elizabeth: Yes, I surely will help you to find your twin and we'll add your name to those under the pledge. Some of the Juniors thought the January lesson was hard, and some thought it was easy—I'm glad you didn't find it hard. I hope you'll write to me again soon.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Hiawatha, Kans, Feb. 11, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience: My sister Verda has been very ill, but is now home from the hospital. I ride a big gray horse to school and his name is Wiley. I have a little new nephew, and he weighs only four and three-fourths pounds.

I go to Hop school. My teacher's name is Miss Grace Funkhauser. Well I must close now.

Your friend,
Vernon Carrol Welsh.

Dear Vernon: I was so sorry to hear about your sister, but very glad to know that she is home now. My goodness, your little nephew is very little—I'd love to see him. Write and tell me how he gets along—and your sister, too.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 9, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: Many of my friends have a pin and book so I thought I would like to join your club. My sister joined your club. I am 9 years old and in the the fourth grade. Please send me a book and pin.

Your friend,
Albert Bollig.

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

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 8, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: Having a few minutes time I thought I would write a letter to you. I would like to join your club. Please send me a pin and book. I saw the books which a few of my friends had, and I like them very much.

Your friend,
Angelita Bollig.

Dear Angelita: I'm glad you liked the pins and books and I'll send yours very soon. When is your birthday? I hope you'll enter an essay contest in our essay contest—this was our March lesson.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Morland, Kans., Feb. 8, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I saw the beautiful books and pins which my frends had, so I thought I would join your club. So please send me a pin and book.

Your friend,
Severina Lang.
Care of Pete Lang.

Dear Severina: I'll be glad to send your pin and book—you forgot to give me your birthday date. Be sure to watch for the lessons and remember, you're eligible to enter the essay contest, details of which appeared in our March 10 issue.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Ness City, Kans.od rah
Ness City, Kans., Feb. 10, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience: I have been wanting to write to you for quite a while, but I had so much to do. May I join your club. I will try very hard to get my lessons. Will I get a pin and book? I have two sisters older than myself. Their names are Lillis and Willo. Lillis was 20, March 2. Willo was 18 September 5. My name is Nella. My birthday was Feb. 5. I was eleven years old. Twins go to the same school. They don't live very far from our place. Their names are Ruth and Reta Jedlicka. I think they are going to join your club. They were nine years old November 27. Have I a twin? I am the youngest of the family.

Yours truly,
Nella Lewis.

Dear Nella: Yes, I'll be glad to send your pin and book, and I know you will study the lessons. Tell Ruth and Reta that I hope they join. I'll help you watch for your twin.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Liebenthal, Kans., Feb. 7, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I am a little girl in the fifth grade. My birthday is on June 28. I want to join your club. I am joining through. Wilbert Herrman. I think your book and pin are very beautiful. I go to school every day. I like my teacher. Her name is Sr. M. Alban. Have I a twin? I am 11 years old.

Your loving friend,
Katherine M. Herrman.

P. S.—Please send me book and pin as soon as you can.

Dear Katherine: I'm glad you are becoming a member of our club—tell Wilbert that I congratulate him for having won a star. I'll send your pin and book and I'll help you find your twin—you must watch the paper carefully, too.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Tampa, Kans., Feb. 23, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending my January lesson. I have worked it while ago, but almost forgot to send it. I am so busy with my school work that I hardly have any time to do some work outside of my studies. I believe we must study to keep good grades. I had the highest average of our class for a half semester. Another girl lacked a few points to be ahead of me. My average was about 93. That is a high grade to receive in high school studies. I must close for I have some school work to do.

I remain your Junior,
Berniece Schick.

Dear Berniece: I imagine you are busy with your school work—I was glad to get your January lesson, though. That is a marvelous average—I am proud of you. That is certainly a fine record—I hope you'll keep it up.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Healy, Kans. Feb. 13, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I am writing you a few lines tonight. I am sending in my lesson. I thought it was pretty hard.

We had rain Monday night and the roads were quite muddy. The school bus got stuck tonight and I and my two friends had to push and we got all muddy. I have not found my twin yet. My first letter was never in the paper. My birthday is December 5 and I am eleven years old. My sister, little brother and I are sending our lessons and letters together. I have a pet colt. It's name is Tom. I will close because it is getting late.

Yours truly,
Richard Roser.

Dear Richard: I think you must have overlooked your other letter—for I'm sure I answered it in the paper. I was glad to get your lesson—don't forget the essay contest.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Healy, Kans., Feb 26, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am feeling pretty good now. I am sending in the lesson. I hope I got a good grade. For Pets I have a colt. It's name is Dicky. May 1st I will be 10 years old. I haven't found my twin yet. I got 15 valentines on valentine's day. I guess I will close because I don't know any more news.

Your Junior,
Joyce Roser.

Dear Joyce: I'm sure you'll get a good grade—I've sent your lesson on to our Junior Instructor, Mrs. Mary Campbell. You received quite a few Valentines, didn't you? I did, too. Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Marysville, Kans., Feb. 21, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you this nice muddy weather. It sure is muddy here. I am sending in my lesson. I would like to make a pledge for our club. I thought the lesson was easy. My birthday is coming pretty soon, now. It is the 27th of February. We are going to have a George Washington program. We had a valentine party last week. The teacher gave us the party at the school house. I got a valentine from Kathleen Rudolph and I sent her one, too. She sure is a good twin. We have all had the flu, but are all right now. I will close for this time.

Lovingly yours,
Irene Scheller.

I would like to have the rose as our club flower.

Dear Irene: It's been muddy weather here, too. Yes, Kathleen is not only a good "twin" but she's a good club member. She sends in all the lessons, and writes frequently. I'm glad you've all recovered from the "flu"—it isn't much fun, is it? I think the sunflower has the most votes for a club flower, so far—but it isn't decided, yet.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Lacrosse, Kans, Feb. 19, 1932

Dear Aunt Patence. I am sending in my lessen and hope that it is all right. We didn't go to school ; we were sick. We had colds and headaches, that's all—but I hated it very much. We didn't have a valentine box in our school yet, because all the pupils were sick. We have had bad roads since Christmas. I sure hate it because a person can't go anywhere. I have read some letters telling of a flower we would like to have for our club. I will name my favorite—Sunflower. I think the sunflower would be nice because it's particularly appropriate for Kansas. When I got the paper I sat down right away and wrote out my lesson so as to get it off my mind. I better close for my letter is getting too long, and the other Juniors won't have any room for their letters.

Your Junior
Minnie Kuhn.

P. S.—My birthday is April 10. I am 13 years old.

Dear Minnie: I wish all of our Juniors would do as you did with the lesson—once begun is half done, you know. We had a "flu epidemic here, too. And another sunflower vote—they're piling up fast. Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Morland, Kans., Feb. 19, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: Please send me a book and pin. I am in the sixth grade and eleven years old, and I like it very much in school. My birthday is March 24. Please let me know if I have a twin. My father is a member of the Farmers Union for eleven years Hoping to receive my book and pin soon.

Yours truly
Celestina Dreiling.

Dear Celestina: I am glad you're joining our club and your book and pin will be sent very soon. I'll try to find a twin for you—write to us again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Morland, Kans.

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join the club. I am 7 years old and in the second grade. We have 30 pupils in our room. I have five brothers and four sisters. We have twin boys. They are five years old. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I hope to receive my pin and book.

Your friend,
Edwin Dreiling.

Dear Edwin: Welcome—we're glad you've decided to become a member. I'll send your book and pin soon. You forgot to tell me your birthday date. —Aunt Patience.

—o—

Morland, Kans .,Feb. 19 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience: Please send me a pin and book, since so many have joined the club, I thought I would join too, and I think the books and pins are very nice. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am nine years old and in the fourth grade. I sure like to go to school. I hope to receive my pin and book soon.

From your friend,
Anthony Dreiling.

Dear Anthony: We are glad you are joining the club and your book and pin will be sent soon. And you forgot to tell me your birthday date, too—I can't help help you find your twin until I know when it is.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Beeler, Kans., Feb. 19, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine. I have not found the lessons in the paper for a long time. I am sending in the lesson for February. The Seventh and Eighth grades of our school had a debate. The Seventh graders won. I am in the Seventh grade.

Yours truly,
Harriet Webb.

Dear Harriet: Our March lesson was the essay contest—I hope you saw it. Congratulations on winning the debate—I imagine you were proud. to defeat the Eighth grade. That wouldn't be so easy. Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Robinson, Kans., Feb. 19, 1932.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am dropping you a few lines to tell you we are all O. K. There were five children out of our school this week, four had the chicken pox and the other one had an awful earache. Well I guess I will quit for its bedtime.

Yours truly,
Miss Louie Jenkins.

P. S.—I am sorry I did not get my lesson in any sooner.

Dear Louie: I was glad to get your letter—and I hope no one else in your school has chicken pox. It's better to get the lessons in sooner, if possible, but sometimes I know we can't do it. I thought your lesson looked very well.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

LaHarpe, Kans. Feb. 18, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union and takes the paper. My birthday is on October 5 and I am 13 years old. I hope that I will get my pin and book very soon. Will you please help me find my twin? I will watch for my twin too. I will try and answer the questions that you have in the paper. I am in the seventh grade this year. I go to Waverly school. I have two pets and they are both cats. One is white and the other one is gray. I am sending in this month's answers. I hope that I have most of them right. Do I get my grades.

Yours truly,
Minnie Mae Gerdsen.

Dear Minnie: We are glad that you are joining our club—I'll send your pin and book very soon. I will be glad to help you find your twin—if you should happen to find one first, be sure to let me know. I thought your lesson was fine, but I don't grade them you know, as they are sent on to our Junior Instructor. The grades are published in the paper at the end of each year's work.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 26, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your club. I am in the 5th grade and am 11 years old. My birthday is on May 23.

Yours truly,
From your friend—Charles Knoll.

Dear Charles: We are glad you are joining our club—I'll send your book and pin.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 26, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your club. I am in the sixth grade. I am 13 years old, and my birthday is June 23.

Yours truly,
From George Wendler

P. S.—My father is in the Farmers Union.

Dear George: I'll send your book and pin very soon—are you going to enter our essay contest?—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 26, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your club. I am in the 7th grade. My birthday is on March the 10th.

So goodbye,
From William Wendler.

Dear William: We will like to have you in our club—watch for your twin, and I shall, too. I'll send your book and pin soon.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 26, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your club. I am 12 years old and in the 5th grade. Please send my book and pin.

From Adam Knoll,
So goodbye, my good friend.

Dear Adam: I'll be glad to send your book and pin—with the understanding, of course, that you and your brothers will send in the lessons and study them carefully. When is your birthday?—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 26, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your club. I am 11 years old. Please send me a book and pin.

Yours truly,
From Adolph Knoll.

Dear Adolph: Welcome—your book and pin will reach you soon. You forgot to tell me your birthday date, too. —Aunt Patience.

—o—

Luray, Kans, Feb. 24, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending in the January lesson as it is the first lesson I have sent in, am hoping it will be alright.

I am well and I hope you and all the rest of the Juniors are too.

The roads are certainly bad up here. We have been having lots of snow and mud here lately. Some of the time the roads have almost been impassable with cars.

Especially is this so on the mile where I live. Daddy had to take me to school n the wagon two days this week.

Papa has over a hundred little lambs now. Some of the mothers are so poor that they cannot care for the little ones. We have seven we are feeding on the bottle now, and papa is feeding several down at the barn on the bottle.

I haven't found my twin yet. My birthday is September 14.

I must close for this time, as I have got to go feed the lambs.

Yours truly,
Joyce Bratton.

Dear Joyce: I thought your lesson was splendid—I have sent it to our Junior Instructor. I wish I could see your baby lambs—it would be fun to feed them, I think. I hope you are able to save all of them. I'm going to try to find a twin for you—and you must continue to watch too.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Conway, Kans., Feb. 23, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I got my book and pin a long time ago last summer, and just haven't written to you. I sure think they are nice. I am sending in my lesson. I have not found my twin yet. There are 17 in our school and the most of them ride horseback. I have one brother and one sister going to grade school. We have to go a half mile. I must close for this time.

With love,
Blanche Durland.

Dear Blanche: I'm glad you liked your book and pin—I was afraid that you didn't or hadn't received them. I'll help you find your twin—write me if you find one before I do. And don't forget the essay contest.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Alma, Kansas.

Dear Aunt Patience: It sure is cold here. Mamma and brother have a cold. I am over mine. At school we are going to have a George Washington Program. I wish you would please help me find a twin. I haven't found one yet. I am going to write every month at least once and I hoe twice. At school we do a lot of painting.

With love,
Hermagene Palenske.

Dear Hermagene: I'm glad you've recovered from your cold and I hope that your mother and brother recovered soon, too. I'll be glad to help you find your twin—you must watch the paper for one, too. That is a good resolution—to write at least once each month. I hope you'll be able to. Do you like to paint? It was always hard for me. Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

Palco, Kans., Feb. 17, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: Well, how are you by now? I am O. K. I have my lesson this time, and I am going to send it before something happens that I lose it or something. I hope it is O. K., but I don't suppose it will be. It snowed the other night and then it rained. It can almost do anything in Kansas. I have not found my twin yet, and I dont' suppose I ever will. My birthday is October 20. Hope I will find one soon. Did you get any valentines? I got some. I got 9 valentines. If any of the Juniors that have a birthday near mine, please write.

Yours truly,
Mattie Dietrich.

Dear Mattie: That is a good way to do—send the lesson promptly, then you needn't worry about it. I've sent your lesson to our Junior Instructor—and it looked fine to me. We have been having changeable weather, haven't we? Yes, I received a great many valentines from the Juniors—I hope some of the Juniors will write—Tell me when they do.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Wendom, Kans., Feb. 20, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I thought I would write a short letter telling you that I received my notebook and pin. My notebook and pin I think are very nice. I think the paper is very nice that came with my notebook. I thank you for them. I am sending in my January lesson today. I enjoyed answering the questions very much, and I am anxious to see what our next lesson is about. Will our grades be in the paper?

We have school examinations March third and fourth. I am in the fifth grade this year. There are only seven in our school. I am the only one in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Nellie Carter. I like her for a teacher very much.

Yours truly,
Rosalee Andes.

P. S:—My mother met you at McPherson last year at the convention.

Dear Rosalee: I remember your mother very well—tell her that I appreciate her remembering me. Yes, the grades will be in the paper and our March lesson was the essay contest—I hope you'll send your's soon. I'm glad you liked the things I sent you. I hope your examinations were not too hard. Please write again soon. —Aunt Patience.

—o—

Conway, Kans., Feb. 19, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: I received my book and pin yesterday. I liked them both. Is it every month that we have a lesson, or every week.

In my other letter I forgot to tell you what I have for pets. I have some rabbits, a dog, and a pony.

Do you care if we write our letters to you upon the notebook paper you gave us.

I am in the fifth grade. I like school. My teacher's name is Mr. Cline. It is almost time for class, so I must close.

Sincerely yours,
Donald Mishler.

Dear Donald: We try to have a lesson each month. Our last one was in March—and it was the essay contest. You have some nice pets, haven't you? No, you may use the notepaper for your letters if you wish, but it might be better to save it for your lessons, if you have other paper.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Hays, Kans., Feb. 15, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience: Well, how are you, Aunt Patience. I am still well and wish for you to be the same.

Well, how is the weather down there. It is awful up here. It snowed here last Saturday and then rained. It sure is awful up here.

Well Aunt Patience, I found my twin. Her name is Irene Pelzel and I sure like her for a twin. She wrote me two letters already and I have written her two.

I think we are close enough to be twins. My birthday is September 6, and her's is October 29. We are both 15 years old.

I am sending my lesson with this letter and hope it is good. I sure liked to work out this lesson. Of course it was a little hard, but we have to do the hard tasks too. I'll be waiting for the contest we are supposed to get. I am sure going to work it.

Marcus and I worked out our lesson together and got it done at the same time, so we put it in the same envelope.

Well I guess I better quit. It might not get too long, but I don't know any more so will close.

Your happy Junior.
Ida V. Pfeifer.

P. S.—I received my book and was sure glad to get it. I think it is nicer than Marcus', so I'll thank you for it.

Goodbye.

Dear Ida: I'm well, too, thank you. We haven't had very nice weather here either. Oh, I'm so glad that you and Irene write to each other—I wish every one of the Juniors had a twin. I think your birthdays are close enough and of course your ages are the same. Your lesson was very good. It's more fun to do something hard, and do it well than to accomplish something easy, I think. I'm glad you liked your book and pin. Please write soon again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

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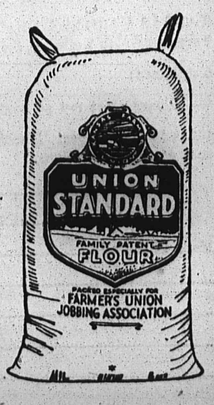
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GRAIN AND HAY MARKET REVIEW

Wheat Market Lower With Continued Slow Demand for Large Domestic Supplies. Demand for Hay Low

Domestic wheat markets suffered further declines during the week ending March 25 influenced largely by the continued slow demand for the large remaining supplies, according to the Weekly Grain Market Review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. While prices of hard winter wheat reached a parity with those in other exporting countries, export sales were negligible and domestic mills furnish practically the only outlet for current offerings, which were near the lowest point of the season to date. Corn and oats were weaker with wheat. Barley was again independently firm and prices held about unchanged. Rye also had some independent strength but flax worked lower with wheat.

WHEAT

Crop developments and the rate of disappearance of the world's wheat surplus remained the dominant factors in the general wheat market situation. Recent freezes set back the domestic wheat crop in some areas, but the actual damage is still uncertain. In western Kansas much of the wheat was frozen down and soil blowing was also harmful. The condition of the winter wheat dropped three points to 80 per cent in Nebraska, with an estimated abandonment of 12.5 per cent, according to the mid-month report.

About 16,967,000 acres of spring wheat other than durum will be seeded this season if farmers can carry out their intentions reported as of March 1. This represents an increase of about 5 per cent over the acreage seeded in the spring of 1931 and of 53.3 per cent over the acreage harvested last season when dry weather caused an unusually heavy abandonment of sring wheat. Durum wheat seedings in 1932 will total 3,868,000 acres if farmers carry out their March 1 intentions. This is about 1 per cent less than the acreage sown last spring but represents an increase of 34.8 per cent over the acreage harvested last season. The harvested acreage of durum in 1930 was about 18 per cent greater than the acreage farmers have expressed an intention of planting this spring while the 1929 harvested acreage was about 30 per cent greater. The acreage sown to winter wheat in the United States last fall totaled 38,682,000 acres, according to December estimate. The extent of winter injury to fall sown wheat is still undetermined but average abandonment would reduce the acreage for harvest to about 33,820,000 acres. No important changes have been reported in foreign crop conditions.

Domestic cash wheat markets were weaker with futures and prices declined 2 to 5 cents per bushel at the various markets. Current marketings were small, receipts at the principal winter wheat markets totaling only 905 cars. The light receits were attributed principally to stormy weather and lower prices. Offerings at Kansas City totaled only 375 cars. Milling demand was sufficient to readily absorb the daily arrivals, but shippers and elevators were also in the market. Prices declined 2 to 5 cents, with No. 2 hard winter ordinary protein quoted March 24 at 46-46 1-4 cents, 12 precent protein at 46 1-4 and 37 cents and 13 percent protein at 49-51 cents per bushel. Demand at Omaha was slow and the bulk of the moderate shipments was to the drouth areas for distribution by the Red Cross. No. 3 hard winter, 13.50 percent protein was quoted in that market at 51 cents and the same grade with 12 percent protein at 47 cents per bushel.

RYE

The rye market was comparatively form, but declined slightly under the influence of lower wheat and feed grain rices. Offerings were relatively small, while mill demand was active. May rye at Minneapolis declined ¾ cent and closed March 28 at 42 1-8 cents. No. 2 rye was quoted at 44 5-8 to 46 1-8 cents.

CORN

Markets declined 1 to 2 cents per bushel influenced principally by the weakness in wheat. Demand, however, was not active and was limited principally to feed manufacturers and elevator interests. Marketings remained unusually light with primary receipts totaling only 2,113,000 bushels. Despite the low prices farmers expressed an intention as of March 1 of increasing corn acreage 2.2 percent over the acreage harvested last year. This increase, if carried out, would result in plantings of 107,278,000 acres. With normal failure to carry out intentions, there would be 106,486,000 acres for harvest, or about 1,500,000 acres more than were averaged last year and 5,750,000 acres more than in 1930. Of the important producing States in the Corn Belt, only Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri plan smaller acreages than were harvested last year. An increase of 3.2 percent over last season's harvested acreage is indicated in the West North Central States, 2.2 percent in the South Central States and 19.1 percent in the Western States.

Cash corn markets were relatively firmer than futures as a result of the light receipts. Arrivals at Chicago totaled only 285 cars, about one-third as many as during the previous week. Demand at Kansas City was limited largely to local industries and elevator buyers. Prices declined about 1c per bushel during the week. No. 3 white was quoted March 24 at 31-35c, No. 3 yellow at 31½-34c and No. 3 mixed at 32½c per bushel.

OATS

The oats market fluctuated within rather narrow limits and was generally featureless with offerings light and demand of only moderate volume. Price changes were unimportant and at the close of the market March 24, No. 3 white oats were quoted at Minneapolis at 24 1-4 to 25 1-4c, at Chicago at 22-22¾c, at Kansas City at 23½-26½c and at St. Louis at 23c per bushel. Winter oats in the Southeast were injured by the recent cold weather but in the south central portion of the country where spring oats were killed, replanting made rapid advance during the week. Farmers intend to plant about 43,062,000 acres of oats in 1932, according to intentions reported March 1. This is about 2,000,000 acres, or 4.6 percent, more than was seeded last spring. Most of the intended increase is in the North Central States where last year's drought caused a heavy reduction in feed crops. Increases of 50 percent and 32 percent, respectively, over the acreage harvested in 1931 are intended in North and South Dakota. If the acreage harvested in 1932 falls below intentions to about the same extent as in recent years, about 42,549,000 acres will remain for harvest, or 7 percent more than was harvested in 1931.

HAY

Hay markets were very quiet with continued light offerings in slow demand during the week ending March 24. Quotations on all classes at the principal markets ranged from barely steady to slightly lower, as consumption became lihter due to more moderate weather which has reduced feeding requirements generally and made pasturage available in the more southern sections.

Farmers report an intention to use 54,195,000 acres for tame hay in 1932, which is 1.4 per cent more than the acreage harvested in 1931. Slight decreases are indicated in the North Atlantic and North Central States, which are the principal clover and timothy producing areas. Increase of 8.4 per cent in the South Atlantic States and 3.7 per cent in the South Central States, are planned. In those groups of States the tame hay is mostly annual legume-soybean, cowpea and peanut. An increase of 3.9 per cent is intended in the Western States, where last year about 51 per cent of the hay acreage was alfalfa and 29 er cent grains cut green. As intentions usually exceed the acreage harvested, especially in the South Atlantic and South Central States, the acreage to be cut in 1932 robably will be about 53,834,000 acres, or only seven-tenths of one per cent in excess of the acreage cut for hay last year.

Timothy markets remained very dull. The Boston market was quiet with light arrivals apparently equal to market requirements. Offerings were light and moved fairly readily at steady prices at Kansas City.

Alfalfa markets ranged from barely steady to slightly lower with moderate to light offerings fully equal to or somewhat in excess of market requirements at most points. Trading was confined within rather narrow limits at Kansas City with a total of but 59 cars offered during the week. Prices remained steady although local interests again offered about the only outlet since shipping orders were scarce and meal manufacturers were satisfying their sub-normal requirements from hay previously purchased. The movement from the Garden City section was again disrupted by a snow storm.

Little interest was shown in prairie hay at the principal markets. The movement through Kansas City increased somewhat but offerings on the local market were light. Demand from all classes of the trade was fairly good and quotations remained unchanged. Dry, unseasonably cool weather with some drying winds, caused some deterioration of pastures in the vicinity of San Antonio but no material increase in inquiry for hay was reported.

The Farmers Exchange

Where Farmers Buy and Sell

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

Terms cash in advance and where check accompanies order for four or more insertions the rate will be 2½c per word per insertion.

Number of words	Number of Insertions 1	2	3	4	5
10	.30	.60	.90	1.00	1.25
11	.33	.66	.99	1.10	1.38
12	.36	.72	1.08	1.20	1.50
13	.29	.78	1.17	1.30	1.63
14	.42	.84	1.26	1.40	1.75
15	.45	.90	1.35	1.50	1.88
16	.48	.96	1.44	1.60	2.00
17	.51	1.02	1.53	1.70	2.13
18	.54	1.08	1.62	1.80	2.25
19	.57	1.14	1.71	1.90	2.38
20	.60	1.20	1.80	2.00	2.50
25	.75	1.50	2.25	2.50	3.13
30	.90	1.80	2.70	3.00	3.75

CERTIFIED Frost-proof Cabbage Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted, strong. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch. Postpaid; 200, 75c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00. Express collect: 2500, $2.50. Onions, Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25; 6000, $6.00. Express collect; 6000, $3.60. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK.—3-31c.

FOR SALE: Booth strain, White Minorca hatching eggs, $3; Baby Chicks on order, $8 per hundred prepaid. Flock A. P. A. Certified. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. W. Runft, Cawker City, Kansas. 4t

FOR SALE—2,000 bushels cane seed, Red Amber Mature, 50c cwt. Tasco, Fifty West 20 North Hays.—J. F. Morgan, Hoxie, Kansas, Route 2—4-7 p.

LONDRES CIGARS—50 for $1.25; 100 for $2.25, prepaid—Paul Kildow, Betheda, Ohio.—4-21 p.

FARMERS UNION INSURANCE—Life and Property Insurance. Cooperate and insure with our company. Protect your family and yourself against losses of all kinds with Farmers Union Insurance—I. E. Sewell, Minneapolis, Kansas.—3-31 p.

FOR SALE: Pure Bred Percheron Stallions, with size and quality, all black, different ages. Reasonable prices. I would consider a good young Jack. Call or write—A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas. 4-7p.

FOR SALE: Illini Soybeans, my own raising. First grade, guaranteed seed, 95c per bushel.—Louis Ebel, Falls City, Neb. Rt. 1. 3-31p.

WANT TO LEASE elevator. Address Grain, % Farmers Union, Salina, Kans. 4-7p

SUDAN GRASS seed for sale. Germinaton 90 per cent. Write for prices. Sample on request.—Wenceslaus J. Havlik, Tampa, Kans.—4-21 p.

FOR SALE—Sweet Potato Plants. The best Georgia produces. Big stem Jersey, Porto Rico and other varieties. Be sure to plant some potatoes this year. You will be pleased with these plants. Write for prices, stating number of plants wanted.—David Nichols Co., Kingston, Georgia.—4-7c

FOR SALE—Home grown alfalfa seed. Recleaned and tested. Sample on request. George Kaad Jr., Randall, Jewel Co., Kansas.

Reader's Order for Classified Advertising

KANSAS FARMERS UNION,
Farmers Union Building, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:

Please start my ad containing.....words, to run.....times in your paper. I enclose a remittance of $..... to cover cost of these insertions.

Name .....

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Here is the ad:.....

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WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

By Representative James G. Strong, March 12, 1932

(Held over from last week)

Appropriations

As I have advised in these notes the Committee on Appropriations has been striving to so reduce appropriations for the operation of the various branches of the Government, to the end that expenditures may equal revenues when increased by taxes are provided.

Two weeks ago, however, the House rebelled and voted to increase three bills over the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee.

Last week the Ways and Means Committee brought in the tax bill to produce increased revenue of over One Billion Dollars, which, if it is possible to reduce appropriations One Hundred and Twenty-five Million Dollars, will balance the Government Budget.

The Tax Bill increases taxes on large incomes as follows:

$10,000 incomes will pay $195 instead of $129.

$20,000 incomes will pay $1,072 instead of $819.

50,000 iniomes will pay $6,772 instead of $5,000.

$100,000 incomes will pay $25,000 instead of $16,000.

$200,000 incomes will pay $71,000 instead of $41,000.

$500,000 incomes will pay $209,000 instead of $161,000.

$1,000,000 incomes will pay $439,000 instead of $341,000.

Taxes on Corporation incomes will be increased from 12 to 13 per cent.

Estate taxes will be doubled.

Gifts that have been made to avoid inheritance taxes will now pay 30 per cent.

Transfers of stock and bonds will pay 4 cents on each share.

Telephone, telegraph and cable messages above 30 cents will pay 5 per cent and above 50 cents will pay 10 per cent.

Lubricating oil will pay 4 cents a gallon.

The exemptions of single persons will be $1000, and married persons $2,500.

Amusements over 25 cents will pay a tax of 10 per cent.

A tax upon imported oil of all kinds will be 1 cent a gallon.

A tax on manufactured goods, exempting foods, over $20,000 per year will be 2 1-4 per cent of the wholesale prices with licenses to prevent pyramiding. Amendments changing these schedules will undoubtedly be made in both House and Senate.

Last week the bill restricting the use of the injunction by Supreme Court Judges in matters of labor disputes passed both Houses of Congress by an almost unanimous vote.

Reports from all over the nation show that as the result of financial legislation recently passed by Congress bank failures have fallen off, industry is reviving, and employment of labor is increasing, which it is hoped will soon bring about increases in the prices of agricultural products.

The two ranking Democrats and ranking Republicans on the Banking and Currency Committee were called into conference at the White House by the President on Saturday last, the President being interested in the prompt consideration by our Committee of the Home Loan Bank Bill.. The purpose of this bill is to establish banks to rediscount long time loans made to enable people to buy homes. The President taking the position that since we had established the Federal Reserve system for business, and the Farm Loan and Intermediate credit banks for agriculture that there should be established banks through which loans made to those buying homes could be handled.

As the result of the demand of the leaders of the farm organizations for hearings on the bills for Stabilization of the Purchasing Power of the Dollar (which I have been advocating for the past five years), Chairman Steagall of the Banking and Currency Committee has appointed Congressman Goldsborough of Maryland, Prall of New York, Busby of Mississippi, Hooper of Michigan and myself as a sub-committee to hold hearings on legislation regarding this all-important subject.

WHAT KEEPS THE ISSUE CONFUSED

"There are papers incessantly putting out poison intended to prejudice the public against the government Farm Board, misconstruing their purposes and jeering because of the lack of cooperation on the part of the farmers themselves, so little has been accomplished for the farmer's benefit.

"Can you see the motive?

"It is not deeply hidden.

"The grain speculators that have been, and hope to continue, making immense profits off of the farmers' products know that their business is broken up if the Farm Board can succeed in bringing about cooperative marketing among the farmers. Of course these speculators would not be above hiring papers to put out this poison, and prejudice the public mind against the Board. Their future depends on it.

"It is unreasonable to suppose that honorable, tried and trustworthy men that have been placed at the head of governmen affairs would do what these susceptible papers accuse of doing.

"The evident motive is to create a feeling against the Farm Board and accomplish it abolition."—The Douglass Tribune, Douglass, Kan., Jan. 8, 1932.

FORTY PERCENT NOW USE IT

"The true objective and real purpose of the Agricultural Marketing Act and of the Farm Board is cooperative marketing. That purpose is being rapidly and soundly accomplished. Cooperative marketing is fast becoming a substantial and vital fact. Today, more than 40 per cent of our country's agricultural producers are working through cooperative associations."

These statements were recently made by Alexander Legge, first chairman of the Federal Farm Board.

In our interpretation of the Agricultural Marketing Act it seems to us that its purpose is to assist in the development of cooperative marketing agencies, and that the government was directed to give such assistance and advice as essential to their proper development.

Since efficient marketing is important to consumers as well as producers, we do not believe the federal government is exceeding its proper place in giving help to producers that they may establish a system of marketing their own products. Efficiently managed cooperative marketing agencies will not only benefit agriculture but the entire nation.—From an editorial in Hoard's Dairyman.

"IF SO, WHO THOUGHT FOR YOU?"

"The Board is blamed for low prices," says the Farm Journal of Philadelphia, discussing attacks on the Federal Farm Board. "When it was formed in 1929 wheat was $1.02; now it is 56 cents. Beef on the hoof was $11; now it is $5.50. Eggs were 60 cents; now they are 18 cents. Cotton was 18 cents; now it is 6 1-2 cents. Is the Farm Board to blame?

"If it is, how do you account for the fall of coffee prices in Brazil, of butter in Denmark, of wheat in Liverpool and Amsterdam, of cotton in Egypt and mutton and wool at Melbourne? Is the Farm Board at the bottom of all of these?

"To those who do sincerely believe that the Board is responsible, we ask this: Are you certain that it is your own idea, based on full knowledge and sound reasoning, or did some one else slip the suggestion into your mind?"

ADVISES HOLDING WHEAT

Here is one man who has a hopeful outlook. A reader from Marion, Kansas, who signs his name to his letter, but who signs his article as "An Observer" writes as follows:

"According to the never failing indications the 1932 wheat crop will be a rather short one, and before the next harvest you may realize as much as $1.50 per bushel for your wheat.

"And there are other reasons for higher wheat. The present supply of wheat is not so great as we are told. The government usually reports a larger quantity of wheat than exists, as well as of all of the farm products, not willingly, but because the reporters are largely the real estate agents who usually report bigger than facts justify, just to boost the land. And the home consumption of wheat is also great this year.

"Practically all cattle and hog feeders fed much of the 1931 crop of wheat so it is quite evident there will be a wheat shortage before the new crop. And the prospect for 1932 really looks poor throughout the west."—An Observer.

Streets in England are made skidproof in winter by grooves pressed into the asphalt with a hot roller.

SUGGESTS PETITIONS

A recent letter from F. B. Roots of Seneca, Kansas, suggests that the Kansas Union Farmer published the heading of a petition, which may be clipped and pasted to a sheet of paper, asking that Senators and Congressmen do certain things in support of certain measures. "If the Union, Grange and Farm Bureau and other farm organizations would get busy at this we could have petitions reaching clear across the state," says Mr. Roots. He suggests that we ask for the things that President John Simpson and other farm leaders are asking for.

Mr. Roots also states that he believes the Farmers Union locals over the state should be meeting every two weeks during this season of Congress, for the purpose of keeping posted on national legislative matters. He suggests it would help our membership, and that it would keep the members interested. In some places this is being done.

Such petitions as Mr. Roots mentions in the first part of his letter are being circulated at various points, although the headings are prepared in the various communities, to fit local circumstances.

A spark plug which functions well under normal cylinder pressures may fail entirely when the pressure is increased, such as feeding a heavy charge of gas. A new device for testing plugs is now available where the pressure may be increased at will. A high pressure increases the resistance of the air gap between the points and, hence, requires a greater voltage to jump across.

The largest transformer in the world has a capacity of 70,000 kilovolt amperes which, at .8 power factor, would mean an output of about 74,500 h. p. It weighs 213 tons and is used in the city of New York.

When combustion is started in the cylinder of your car, it begins at the spark plug. This ignites adjacent particles, and so on. The rate at which this goes on is called flame propagation and has a definite time limit, depending on compression and fuel.

A motor so small that it may be held in one hand develops two horsepower, but it turns at 18,000 revolutions per minute.

The United States consumes approximately 60 million tons of ice each year. Of this amount, about 15 million tons is natural ice, while 45 million is manufactured.

It is estimated that 11 billion linear miles of words are printed in the United States each year. It would take a cannon ball 500 years to travel from the first to the last.

If your auto traveled 300 miles in a day and unrolled as it went a strip of paper 19 feet wide, this would be equal to the daily output of one of our large paper mills. The paper would weigh 270 tons.

"TO YOUR TENTS, O ISRAEL"

(continued from page 1)

Herbert Hoover will be the Republican nominee if he is living when the Republican convention assembles.

Who will be the Democratic nominee is not at this time known. Our Democratic brethren have a list of candidates from whom to choose including Roosevelt, Smith, Ritchie, Baker, Murray and a possible compromise candidate selected by big business and the predatory interests. In the event of a compromise candidate, be assured that big business will pick him.

Economic conditions in the United States have reached a point of extreme danger to the common welfare.

For anyone to ignore the situation and cherish a hope that conditions will improve without something fundamental being done to improve them, is worse than dumb. If we cannot improve conditions by means of the ballot box and the election of men and women to office who will enact constructive and remedial legislation, then there is nothing left but that which the people of seventeen other nations have resorted to in the last two years, which is revolution, and a complete over-throw of the system and responsible for the collapse of the system.

Make no mistake about it. Either we will find peaceful means of giving jobs to the unemployed and lift the crushing burden of interest and taxes from the backs of agriculture, or these hungry, desperate and burdened people will dump the load they are carrying and wipe out all debts and remove all barriers to food, clothing and shelter which is the immediate objective of revolution and the course which revolution always takes.

Charity is not what the unemployed need or want, but jobs. A chance to borrow more money is not what the farmers need or want, but opportunity and prices to pay the debts they already owe. Huge sums of money appropriated by Congress to loan to railroads, industry and even agriculture, the money thus appropriated to be raised by a sales tax, is not a remedy. It is a subterfuge and an ADDED BURDEN. It is taxation of all the people to bolster up exploitative industries which are already specially privileged by laws to bleed labor and agriculture white.

We must, in the name of humanity and in the name of common welfare, take an active part in politics **now in the year 1932.**

Are we not in Washington with all the men from the farm organizations whose expense we can pay, trying to persuade congressmen and senators to do things they ought to do without our spending money to go down there and pound them on the back?

What's wrong with these congressmen and senators? They must be a bad or a worthless lot or we would not have to be there trying to put some courage, back-bone and intelligence into their conduct. Most of the men in Congress ought not to be there. Their performance is proof of that statement.

If the citizens of the United States were really and actually informed on economics and on the conduct of their representatives, two-thirds of the congressmen and senators who will be up for reelection this fall would be defeated, and a new set carefully selected by the people would take their place.

IT'S TIME TO CLEAN UP

(continued from page 1)

is cooperating with and aiding, in every way possible, the National Unemployment program now under way and being carried out by the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor and the National Association of Advertisers.

Kansas farmers can do much to cooperate in this program. Not only can fire hazards be eliminated, but the actual value of the farms can be materially enhanced by some effective cleaning and painting up. Now is a good time to do it, while every one is in the notion.

Incidentally, how about cleaning up the matter of dues in the Farmers Union? Now is a mighty good time to do that—start out with a clean slate.

666

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666 Liquid or Tablets used internally and 666 Slave.. externally,.. make.. a complete and effective treatment for Colds.

Most Speedy Remedies Known

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Of great importance to the producer of live stock is the marketing of his product. He must market through a firm that will get him the highest prices possible—a firm with a reputation for SERVICE.

Your own firm, which is COOPERATIVE and which serves you AT COST, is logically the one for you to patronize. Every employee a specialist; every employee a Cooperator.

MARKET AT COST THROUGH YOUR OWN FIRM

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The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas
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This is a partial list of our agents by counties
Another list will be published next week.

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C. C. Peak, Erie
E. S. Volmer, Parsons
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C. D. Lynd, Parsons
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Any of the above agents will be glad to help you with your insurance problems. CALL THEM UP.