# The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION COOPERATION

VOLUME XXVI SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1933 NUMBER 15

## NATIONAL UNION RETAINS STAND ON LEGISLATION

### Adopts Program About Same as that of Previous Years, which in the Main is about Like th: Kansas Union Legislative Program

### SIMPSON RE-ELECTED

### Everson is Vice President; Kennedy Again Secretary; Lambertson Eliminated from Board; Keeney Withdraws; Erp and Parmenter Now on Board

John A. Simpson was reelected president; E. H. Everson of South Dakota defeated John Erp of Minnesota for vice president after H. G. Keeney of Nebraska had asked to withdraw his name as candidate for reelection; E. E. Kennedy of Illinois was reelected secretary-treasurer, and the following men were chosen as members of the national board of directors at the national convention of the Farmers Union in Omaha Nebraska, November 21 and 22: Charles Rogers, Iowa; Joe Plummer, Colorado; Fritz Schultheiss, Wisconsin; Harry Parmenter, Nebraska, and John Erp, Minnesota.

W. P. Lambertson, Kansas Congressman who was a member of the national board last year, was defeated this year. Six candidates were nominated, and since Mr. Lambertson received the smallest number of votes, he was eliminated. Mr. Everson, who was also a member of the board, was not a candidate this year since he had been elected as vice president before the nominations were in order for the directorate. Mr Parmenter and Mr. Erp, therefore are the directors added at the recent national convention.

**Legislative Program**

The National Farmers Union program as adopted at the convention in Omaha last week is essentially the same as has been endorsed by the Farmers Union for several years. In this connection, it is well to call attention to the fact that the Kansas Farmers Union national legislative program lines up with the National Farmers Union legislative program, with a few differences, perhaps, in ideas as to how some of the objectives may be attained. Some who would like to establish friction between the Kansas Union and the National Union have hinted that there is a vast difference between the two programs.

Following is the report of the national Farmers Union legislative committee:

The Farmers Union has had a very definite national legislative program for many years. Very little of it has been adopted by the National Congress. There has been legislation passed involving the principles laid down in the Farmers Union program. Such legislation can only be described as a step in the right direction.

We have fought the manufacturers' general sales tax successfully.

We have seen our program on net income and inheritance tax receive consideration in the last two years to the extent of doubling the rates on the higher brackets.

We have seen a bill passed fixing a date for Philippine Independence.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act established as a principle of law that it is the duty of this government to see that farmers are financed; that it is the duty of this government to regulate the marketing of farm crops; that the president should have the power to remonetize silver and issue non-interest-bearing full legal tender currency instead of interest-bearing bonds.

While steps in the right direction have been taken, the steps are so short they get us nowhere. Time proves that what has been done is inadequate for the relief and recovery of our country.

All this means that we should be firmer than ever in our convictions that the Farmers Union program is the real remedy. In that belief we hereby reiterate the national legislative program adopted in many previous annual conventions of the National Farmers Union.

**Our Program**

1. The Frazier Bill providing for the government refinancing farmers at the rate of one and one-half per cent interest.

2. The Swank-Thomas Bill providing for the government regulation of the marketing of farm crops on a basis of the farmer receiving for that portion of his crop needed for domestic consumption a price of not less than cost of production including a reasonable profit.

3. The Wheeler Bill providing for the remonetization of silver.

4. The Thomas Bill which provides for the government issuing full legal tender non-interest-bearing currency to pay the debts of the nation instead of issuing more interest-bearing bonds.

5. We believe all taxation should be based on ability to pay. We further believe there is just one test of ability to pay and that is net income at the end of the year. We therefore support such rates on net incomes that will pay the running expenses of government.

We realize that the concen[illegible]ion of wealth in the hands of a fe[illegible] to the extent that today in the United States less than five percent of the people own ninety percent of the wealth of the nation, is a menace to the life of the nation. History teaches from Babylon to Russia that where such conditions exist one of two things happen, either there is redistribution of the wealth or revolution and overthrow of the government.

To prevent the latter the Farmers Union proposes such amendments to the inheritance and gifts tax law as will limit the amount an individual can take from an estate to one-half million dollars.

6. We are opposed to the large appropriations being made in preparation for war.

For forty years this nation has preached peace while at the same time spending more money every year on wars, past, present, and future, than any other country in the world. It is our position that such a policy is hypocritical and inconsistent.

We are also unalterably opposed to compulsory military training in any form and, especially, in tax supported institutions of learning.

7. Farmers are the largest purchasers of gasoline of any group, hence the largest bearers of gasoline taxes. We are opposed to the federal taxes on gasoline and to the diversion of tax funds raised by the various states from road building and maintenance purposes.

8. We believe congress should pass such legislation that would, absolutely, prohibit gambling in farm products by board of trades, cotton exchanges, and other speculators.

9. It is our position that so long as industry is protected by tariffs, agriculture is entitled to the same protection.

10. We urge the next session of congress to pass such legislation as will give the Philippines immediate and absolute independence.

11. We favor further and more effective legislation against the use of oriental oils in the manufacture of oleomargarine. Such legislation is needed to protect the dairy farmers of the nation.

12. The Eighteenth Amendment has been repealed. We favor such legislation as will place the manufacture and distribution of all intoxicating liquors in the government. This would remove profit which is the biggest element of evil in the liquor traffic.

## HOG-CORN PLAN NEAR COMPLETION READY TO START IN CORN BELT

### Contract-Applications Ready to Sign in 1,200 Counties Early in December. Some Changes Have Been Suggested and Made

### DAIRY COMES NEXT

### Special Committee is Working on Dairy Plan Now; Stabilization of Butter Markets in Effect; Butter for Public Relief

In the 1,200 counties of the corn belt states farmers are looking forward to the signing of the corn-hog adjustment plan, and final preparations are now being made for the launching within a very few days of an intensive drive for signers in this plan.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has sent out information that some minor changes are being made in the application and contract forms, in order that signing of contracts for reduction of corn and hogs might be as simple as possible. Many of these changes are the results of suggestions coming from the producers themselves, and this action reflects the desire of the Administration that the program shall be representative of the producers.

A special committee is now working on the matter of formulating plans for control of dairy production, looking toward sustained improvement along this line. Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz, economist in the dairy section of the adjustment administration, heads the committee which is doing this work.

Stabilization of two of the largest butter markets has been in effect several weeks as a temporary measure pending producton control measures. Considerable butter has been diverted to public relief uses.

### JOBBING ASSOCIATION MAILS PRORATION CHECKS

The proration checks on merchandise business transacted with the Jobbing Association in 1932 were mailed last month. These checks amounted to around $3500.00, and proration was based on the amount of business transacted by stockholder patrons.

There were a good many agencies making purchases through the Jobbing Association in 1932 which did not own stock, but were eligible to purchase it. These agencies have been informed of this fact. Upon instructions from them the Jobbing Association will deduct the cost of the stock from the proration due them, and remit the balanc eby check. Common stock in this organization sells at $10.00 per share, and has been earning 6 per cent for the past several years.

It is to the advantage of the merchandising department of the Jobbing Association to have a good representative number of stockholder patrons, for through this they are able to make some effective contracts with manufacturers, and in the end the saving reflects back to the stockholders. If you are buying products merchandised through this association, and are eligible to purchase a share of stock, it will certainly prove economical to do so—The Co-Operator.

## COMMITTEE REPORT ON RESOLUTIONS IS GIVEN HERE IN FULL

### Points to Influence in Washington even though Only Small Percentage of Farmers are Members of Their Organization

### RAP DIRECT MARKET

### Demands National Moratorium on Farm Foreclosures until Farmers Have a Law "Such as Frazier Bill"; Assist Cooperatives

In order that the membership may be familiar with the resolutions presented by the resolution committee, and adopted at the annual meeting of the National Farmers Union at Omaha on November 21 and 22, 1933, those resolutions are printed here in full. The adopted legislative program appears elsewhere in this issue. The Resolution Committee report follows:

**National Farmers Union Resolutions**

1. Even with a small percentage of American farmers listed as members, the Farmers Union has been very influential in legislation in Washington and in molding policies of government. We realize that if we had fifty percent or more of the farmers in the Union, we could put our program over in the next session of congress.

Therefore be it resolved that we urge our state organizations, our county organizations, our local organizations, and the individual members, men and women, to each and all do everything possible to increase the membership the coming year to where half the farmers of the United States are members of their class organization, the Farmers Union. Let us also urge that as near as possible this be done between now and January 1. It is the only hope for farmers. It is the only hope for the nation itself.

2. Of second importance is a one hundred percent loyalty on the part of our members to the Farmers Union cooperative business institutions. The Farmers Union needs children, and cooperative institution are the legitimate children of the Farmers Union. Cooperative institutions need a mother, and the only real mother to a cooperative institution is the Farmers Union.

Therefore be it resolved that the Farmers Union exclusively support and promote Farmers Union cooperative business institution and that we do everything in our power to get farmers' cooperative business institutions to become Farmers Union ones.

3. We realize that the Agricultural Adjustment Act does not furnish adequate relief to farmers who need refinancing. We realize that it does not put farmers on an equality with other industries in the matter of prices of their products.

Therefore be it resolved that we appeal to farmers all over this nation, who believe the government should treat farmers as well in matters of legislation as they treat other groups, to join with us. We appeal to farmers everywhere to study our national legislative program; and those who believe that program is right to join the Farmers Union and help us put it over.

4. Industry has been the beneficiary of tariffs in this country for the last one hundred years.

As an illustration, a few years ago the cement trust was successful in having the government establish a tariff on cement when, practically, all the cement companies of the country were showing exhorbitant profits; more than half of them were paying one hundred percent dividends.

It is the position of the Farmers Union that agriculture should be placed on an equality with industry in the matter of tariffs.

At the present time wheat is being imported in this country. Oriental oils and fats are coming in at an increased ratio. Cattle are the lowest in price in fifty years, yet a large percent of the canned beef found in the chain stores in this country comes from South America.

We demand that in all these things the government should, immediately, place an embargo against foreign importations of agricultural products in which this country produces more than enough for home consumption.

5. During the war American boys from farm and factory served their country in France in the mud and rain of the trenches for the pittance of one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, while the millionaires at home were piling more millions on top of their already swollen fortunes, coining money out of the blood of the flower of our American Youth.

The government is taxing the people to pile up a sinking fund to pay these ex-service boys an adjusted compensation in 1945. This is a very expensive way of paying the acknowledged debt due our ex-service men.

Business languishes; people go naked and starve for lack of a medium of exchange with which to transact business.

Therefore be it resolved that the Farmers Union is in favor of the government issuing full legal tender non-interest-bearing currency and paying this debt to the ex-service boys, at once. Such a method will cost the government much less than the sinking fund plan and will furnish two and a quarter billion dollars of real medium of exchange over which the bankers will have no control.

6. WHEREAS: All Life Insurance companies loaning money on farms should be consistantly liberal and considerate in times of depression.

THEREFORE: We unqualifiedly

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### WARD IN WASHINGTON

Cal Ward, President of the Kansas Farmers Union, was called back to Washington the first of this week because of developments in the proposed grain code, and in connection with his other official duties. He expects to return to Kansas in a few days. Mr. Ward and the other committee members who examine and check wheat allotment contracts are in a rush of work at this time. It has been largely through Mr. Ward's efforts that Kansas counties are receiving their wheat allotment checks at the present time.

## WILCOX IS FIRST MANAGER TO ENTER 'NOPCO X' CONTEST

### Bennington Manager Says Is Convinced Handling NOPCO X Cod Liver Oil Will Help Build Feed Business; Also Wants to Win Prize

### FIRST PRIZE $100

### Two Sets of Prizes Offered, According to Whether Farmers Union Feed Dealer Orders 15-Gallon or 30-Gallon Drum

Here is a special notice received last week by this paper by wire from Ted Belden who is doing the work connected with conducting the NopCO X contest. The notice is directed to the Farmers Union Managers:

"Don Wilcox, manager of the Farmers Cooperative Elevator Association at Bennington, Kansas, is the first manager to enter the NOPCO X contest. That Association has formerly handled a competitive product but Wilcox stated that he is now convinced that NOPCO X will help him build more feed business than he has had before, and while that is his reason for his change to NOPCO X, he is also taking full advantage of every day allotted to the time of the contest to win that $100.00 cash prize.

"Come on, you managers; let's get your first drum of NOPCO X moving out to your customers so you will get their reaction in time to win that $100, $50, or even that $25 cash prize. You already have Don Wilcox, number one manager, to beat. Who will be number two?"

As announced in last week's issue of the Kansas Unon Farmer, the Jobbing Association is offering a list of prizes totalling over $300 in cash, to Farmers Union feed dealers who enter this contest. Those managers who take a 30-gallon drum of NOPCO X cod liver oil have a chance to win, altogether, $200. Those who take a 15-gallon drum of NOPCO X cod liver oil have a chance to win a grand total of $102.

Any manager entering this contest has until December 15 to pay for his shipment. By the same date, December 15th, the contesting manager must have a letter in the office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association telling why he feels NOPCO X is better for him, as a dealer, and why it is better for his customers than ordinary cod liver oil. Form, style of writing, spelling and punctuation in the letters have nothing to do with winning the prize. This is not a literary contest. The things which will count are sound logic, reasoning, and good common sense. Only one letter will be accepted from each manager.

Prizes offered for those managers ordering the 30-gallon drum of NOPCO X this month are: first, $100; second, $50; third, $25; fourth, $10; fifth, $5, and ten prizes of $1 each.

The prizes for those who order the 15-gallon drum this month are: first, $50; second, $25; third, $10; fourth, $5; fifth, $2, and ten prizes of $1 each.

A committee of judges has been appointed, and their decisions will be final. The judges are Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union; Floyd H. Lynn, state Farmers Union secretary; H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Assn., and Leo J. Walsh, southwestern manager of the National Oil Products Company.

Any dealer who has NOPCO X on contract will get credit on his booking for the drum he orders out during this contest. This is an opportunity to put forth a lot of sales effort which may result in a handsome cash prize as well as in a lot of repeat business. It is a chance to swing the business of the poultry dealer into the Farmers Union store instead of seeing it going to the drug stores who handle different kinds of cod liver oil.

Ted Belden is waiting right by his telephone in the office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for calls from the various managers. He is also ready to answer wires and letters. Now is the time to get busy. A hundred dollars or so is a lot of money.

### WIBW RADIO SCHEDULE

The schedule for the regular Farmers Union broadcasts over WIBW, Capper Publication Radio Station at Topeka, includes the following:

November 30, State office.
Dec. 7, F. U. Live Stock Com. Co.
Dec. 14, F. U. Creamery.

These programs begin at 7:30 p. m. each Thursday.

## CREITZ TELLS HOW INDUSTRIES DODGE PAYMENT OF TAXES

### Gigantic American Industries Control Production and Government in Foreign Lands, but Farmer Must Remain and Pay U. S. Expense

### FARMERS' CHALLENGE

### "United We Stand; Divided We're Stood Upon," Says Speaker on WIBW Program. Urges Farmers to Join Own Militant Organization

Not many people are familiar with the fact that much of American industry slips away to foreign countries to operate where labor is cheap, and where conditions are right for making a "killing" at the expense of American taxpayers and common citizens, especially American farmers. This fact and several others were brought out clearly in the radio address given by G. E. Creitz, manager of the Farmers Union Royalty Co. at Salina, over radio station WIBW, Topeka, Thursday night. He gave his address the apt title of "A Challenge to American Agriculture."

Mr. Creitz first touched on problems involving the ever present struggle of the farmer to receive cost for his labors and investments. He spoke of the disparity between prices paid by farmers and prices received by them for their products. He praised real experts and real economists, but pointed out that too many so-called economists working on farm problems are misbranded. He pointed out that only through cooperation could the farmer have a voice in the matter of correcting the ills that beset him.

The text of the address by Mr. Creitz follows:

"The oldest and most fundamentally necessary industry of the world, ministering to the requirements of all humanity, has, in these riper years of the world's history, been reduced to a condition of insolvency, and that through comparatively little fault of its own. We deny the charge that the present condition of agriculture is entirely its own fault. It is, and always has been, the victim of a system that takes its products without any consideration of cost to producer, and adds profit after profit along the line of processing and distribution. And we would not deny a legitimate profit to those who legitimately handle these products; but we do inssit that the producer is likewise entitled to a profit.

"As it is, if competition forces a lower selling price to the consumer, that reduction is reflected in the buying price from the producer. Even such items as processing tax, such as there now is on wheat, might well be the subject of careful scrutiny. It is well known that at this time many millers are not buying wheat until they have sold the flour to be manufactured therefrom. If, therefore, competition forces the sale of the flour at a lower price, the miller must buy the wheat at a correspondingly lower price from the consumer, adding the amount of the processing tax to the spread. It is in point to inquire whether or not the producer is helping to pay the processing tax which he is to get back in the form of a bonus. The processor cannot be criticised for adding the amount of the tax to the spread. He must make some profit or go out of business, and thus add to the already heavy economic burden. I repeat, a legitimate handler of farm products is entitled to a legitimate profit. There might easily arise a question as to who is a legitimate handler. But however that might be decided, we have not yet determined how the producer is to enjoy a profit on his operations.

"American agriculture may well scrutinize everything that is being proposed or handed out as relief or cure, for it is doubtful if they are all true to name, regardless of the sincerity of those offering them. The farmer resents being made the object of charity. The industry upon which all life depends is not asking alms, it is seeking justice and equality. It is not seeking to borrow money on its low-priced products—which simply means more debt and worse conditions. He wants the privilege of exchanging its products for what it needs, and that on a reasonable parity. Borrowing on products will simply make bad matters worse if the farmer is to continue giving an unreasonable amount of what he produces for what he must have from other industries.

"In all of our discussions about credit and loaning of money, we must never lose sight of one fundamental of sound business, namely: that the economic position of a man doing business at a loss is only aggravated and rendered more dangerous if he borrows money with which to continue that business, and is by force of circumstances compelled to continue doing business at a loss. Indiscriminate credit is always fraught with danger. Credit may be a blessing or it may be a curse. It may boost one man's position with an elevator and another's with TNT. Credit is a fine thing sometimes, but capital realized from one's own efforts is far better.

"What the farmer wants is a fair basis of exchange—one that will enable him to carry on and discharge his honest obligations. A lot of smoke-screen is being raised in these times. What will inflation mean if the farmers must still sell ten or twelve good yearling steers for the price of a cream separator? If the content of the gold dollar is reduced, will the farmer still have to sell three hundred and fifty or four hundred bushels of wheat to pay for a self binder? Of what benefit will it be to the farmer to borrow 45 cents a bushel on his corn if he must still give four or five bushels of it for a pair of overalls? How much will the housewife be benefitted if she must still give a hundred and fifty of her chickens for a stove that is now priced at thirty dollars? These things challenge the most careful thought of the farmer.

"Another challenge to the farmer is that he devote himself to the task of solving his own economic problems, and not depend too much on experts and economists who have had little or no experience in the actual financing and management of farms. Theories must be proved by practice and practice must be proved by favorable results. I have the very highest regard for real experts and real economists. Their knowledge is a great asset to the farmer. It supplements his experience; and real economists and experts are very glad to supplement their theories with the experience of the actual farmer. However, it is all too apparent that some of the so-called experts and economists are misbranded. In their final analysis the actual farm problems will have to be solved largely by actual farmers. I am strong for anything that will give the farmer a better grip on his business, or that will increase his knowledge of his industry. But he must prove all things and hold fast that which is good, notwithstanding the advice offered by some mis-

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## WHEAT ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS REACHING WHEAT FARMERS NOW

### More Than Half Million Dollars Worth Now in Hands of Farmers with More Following Daily; Kansas Counties on List

### HURRY AT WASHINGTON

### Special Machine Has Capacity of 60,000 Checks Per Day; Two Kansas Men on Board which Approves Contracts in Washington

Wheat allotment checks are now beginning to go into the mails daily from the government offices in Washington. More than $400,000 worth of adjustment checks had been mailed out to wheat farmers by the middle of November, going to farmers in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, nnd New York.

Kansas farmers are now receiving checks. Some of the larger producing counties in this state, as well as some of the smaller ones, are gettng their checks. Ford county, one of the largest, has word that the checks going to that county have been written, and are either in the mail or soon will be. Finney county is in the same postion. More than $200,000 is due to go to this county.

Other Kansas counties paid are Allen, Bourbon, Johnson, Lyon and Wilson. Still others are ready for the disbursing offices in Washington.

According to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, contracts are being received in Washington D. C., in increasing volume, and issuance of checks is expected to increase accordingly. Checks are written by a special machine which has a capacity for issuing 60,000 checks daily.

Contracts received are first examined by the County Acceptance Unit, comprised of four state statisticians, four state extension service representatives, and four farm leaders. Following this examination, each contract is inspected individually, and then approved or rejected. Cal A. Ward, Kansas Farmers Union president, and L. C. Williams, Kansas State College Extension Service representative, are serving on the County Acceptance Unit.

Reports from counties in Kansas, as of November 18, showed a total of 42,888 contracts signed in 64 counties, and 37 counties having shipped 29,979 contracts to Washington.

## MOST LAWMAKERS DECLARE AGAINST DIRECT SHIPPING

### Senator Capper and Congressman Hope Both Have Introduced Bills Designed to Prohibit the Practice But Have Not Succeeded

### BUREAU INVESTIGATES

### A Few Have Not Replied as Yet, Although All Were Sent Copies of Resolution Adopted at Recent Annual State Convention

Most of the Kansas Congressmen and United States Senators seem to be in accord with the resolution passed by the Kansas Farmers Union at the recent state convention in Lawrence relating to the elimination of the practice of direct buying of live stock by the packers.

Each United States Senator and each Congressman received copies of the resolution shortly after the convention came to a close. Most of these letters containing the resolution have been acknowledged, the acknowledgements coming to the office of the state secretary at Salina.

In order that our readers may learn how the lawmakers feel about this matter of direct buying, we will print below the replies we have received.

**From Senator Capper**

The first to reply was Senator Arthur Capper. Mr. Capper said:

"I have received your letter of November 14th calling my attention to the Resolutions adopted by the Farmers Union State Convention in opposition to direct buying and shipping of live stock by the Kansas City packers. I wish to assure you that I am in hearty accord with the stand taken in this matter. I have taken a stand for many years against direct buying and shipping of hogs and cattle by the packers. I introduced a bill to prohibit this practice and did my best to get it approved by the Senate Committee on Agriculture. I regret to say, however, that I was unsuccessful. If the farm organizations of this section will unite their efforts in support of such a measure, I think there is a fair prospect that something can be accomplished.

"I shall continue to urge legislation that will stop such practices and give live stock shippers a fair chance in the live stock markets.

"I will take up this matter personally with Secretary Wallace, and furthermore, will call the attention of the Senate to the evil practices when we resume our deliberations in January. If you have any further information on this subject, I will be glad to have it."

**From Congressman Hope**

Congressman Clifford Hope of the 7th Kansas District, writing from Washington, D. C., had the following to say:

"My office at Garden City has forwarded your letter, in which you transmit the resolution adopted at your recent annual convention relative to the direct marketing of hogs. I want to thank you for advising me of the passage of this resolution, and will say that I am in hearty sympathy with the same.

"The first important bill which I introduced after becoming a member of the Congress was one to prohibit direct marketing, and I am still of the same opinion that I held then—that the practice is detrimental to the price which the farmer receives.

"I do not believe there is much question but what under the Agricultural Adjustment Act the Secretary of Agriculture has the authority to take whatever action is necessary to stop this practice, and I sincerely hope that something may be done along this line."

**From U. S. Guyer**

U. S .Guyer, Congressman from the Second Kansas District, replied:

"I have yours of the 14th quoting the resolution adopted at your State Convention at Lawrence, asking that the Secretary of Agriculture exercise

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## *Hurry With Income Tax*

Mr. T. B. Dunn, secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, has furnished this paper with information which we are glad to pass on to the readers. Mr. Dunn points out that income tax returns on a fiscal year basis will become delinquent on December 2, in cases where the fiscal year ended on or before August 15, 1933. Under the law, income tax returns are due on or before the fifteenth day of the third month following the close of the taxable year. In the case of a great majority of taxpayers who will render returns on a calendar year basis, returns are not due until January 1, 1934, and will not become delinquent until April 15, 1934. Any taxpayer, however, who keeps books on a fiscal year basis must file his return on that basis, and where the fiscal year ended prior to August 15, the return would now be delinquent, except for a blanket extension to December 1, heretofore issued. The penalty provided by the act for late filing is five per cent plus interest at the rate of one per cent per month and must be applied to those taxpayers whose returns become delinquent.

Corporation returns are now available at the office of the county clerk in each county and all forms will be available soon at the county clerk's office, all banks in the state and at various city offices. Blanks will be mailed to any address upon request to the income tax department, Topeka.

Under the provisions of the income tax act, it is the duty of every taxpayer liable for a tax to procure a form, file a return and pay the tax due. The tax commission is endeavoring to distribute the blanks over the state so that they will be readily available to all taxpayers, but attention is called to the fact that while county clerks will cooperate in the distribution of blanks through their office, they do not have time and it is not their duty to assist taxpayers in the preparation of income tax returns.

No income tax return will be accepted for a period of more than twelve months, and therefore, a separate return is required for a fractional part of a year if the taxpayer keeps his books on the basis of a fiscal year other than the calendar year. In such cases where no inventory was taken at January 1, 1933, which is the effective date of the income tax law, income may be computed for the period by taking that proportion of the income for the fiscal year of the taxpayer which the number of months in the fractional period bears to 12.

# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Floyd H. Lynn.......Editor and Manager

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

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

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

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KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 208 Farmers Union Ins. Co., Bldg.
FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Ins. Co., Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.
THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 215; Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1933

## THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

The annual convention of the National Farmers Union was held last week in Omaha, Nebraska, and the attention of the whole country was focused upon it. Everything done there and every word uttered, was watched closely and weighed carefully by all interests, including those who are friendly and those who are unfriendly to organized agriculture.

An attempt will be made by unfriendly interests—and, unfortunately, by some misguided members themselves, perhaps—to make it appear that the merbership units of the Farmers Union are wrangling among themselves, with various factions at cross purposes with each other. An examination under the surface, however, will prove this contention false.

The convention was not without unfortunate happenings, and these happenings have been played up in the press of the country. In the first place, let it be remembered that in nine cases out of ten, reports of altercations furnish sweet morsels of gossip, and they are never minimized. Rather, the tendency is to magnify them. Enemies of farm organizations, of course, like to get hold of them and play them up. They like to say, "There, now. That's a sample of how your farm leaders get along."

It is not surprising that farmers and those who are in the position of farm leaders heading organizations or taking active part in the stupendous task of organizing farmers should be so keenly on edge that they lose, for a heated moment, their sense of discretion. The wonder of it is that such things do not happen more often than has been the case. And what a commendation it is to the man in the position of one who is doing all he can to further cooperation and organization among farmers to be able to keep his head and remain cool and discreet when some over-wrought brother openly attacks him!

The fact that the Farmers Union has men big enough to stand cooly under fire, refusing to be shaken from the path of duty and loyalty to a great purpose in spite of surging personal feelings, is the thing that has made the Farmers Union the great force it is today.

Subjugation or control of personal feelings is an accomplishment and an art that must be mastered where ever men are working with men for the advancement of men or classes of men. The human element is always present—and there is no group more human than a group of farmers.

### Exploded Accusations

As an example of the tendency on the part of unfriendly interests to make it appear that Farmers Union "factions" oppose each other, the report has been spread that the Kansas Farmers Union does not work toward the same objectives which the National Union works for. Let us examine the national legislative programs adopted by the National body and by the Kansas division. The Kansas resolutions appeared in the November 2 issue of this paper.

Both ask for the Frazier Bill.

Both endorse the Thomas Bill, providing for the Government issuing full legal tender non-interest-bearing currency to pay the debts of the nation instead of using more interest-bearing bonds.

Both demand passage of the Wheeler Bill for remonetization of silver.

Both ask for the payment of taxes on the basis of ability to pay, through the medium of an income tax, gift taxes, and inheritance taxes, looking toward the breaking down of huge fortunes and toward the equitable distribution of wealth.

Both demand the elimination of the practice of direct buying of livestock by the packers.

Both recognize the need of a close relationship between cooperatives and the mother farm organization.

Both demand cost of production plus a profit. Here is where the apparent difference crops out, but the "difference" is only in the manners and methods sought to attain the one end. Either manner can be made effective, especially with cooperation. The National organization and leadership favors the Swank-Thomas Bill which says the Government shall regulate the marketing of farm crops on a basis of the farmer receiving for that portion of his crop needed for domestic consumption a price of not less than cost of production including a reasonable profit.

The Kansas resolution says, in effect, that the Government shall regulate the marketing of farm crops on a basis of the farmer receiving for that portion of his crop needed for domestic consumption a price which, through needed progressive changes, shall force farming income to equal that of other industries which do business above cost of production—provided the farmer will make it possible for the Government to help him, by helping the Government in the matter of eliminating a too burdensome surplus.

This is principally a difference in wording, but it also involves the fact that the latter plan is the plan adopted by the President of the United States and his Administration in an unprecedented effort to give Agriculture cost of production including a profit, all of which will recapture purchasing power for the farmers of this nation and make it possible again for them to take their proper place at the head of a great movement to make this country. basically sound. This latter method is commonly referred to as the "parity" plan.

The Kansas Union cinched the whole thing when it added to its resolution the statement that we accept the parity plan until such time as we can get cost of production plus a profit. If the parity plan is allowed to work out as it is supposed to, cost of production plus a profit will be attained by means of it; and the Kansas Farmers Union will still be in line with its whole resolution. If parity does not work out as planned, through lack of cooperation or for any other reason, then the Kansas organization is quite willing to stay by the President of the United States, in whom all must have confidence, and go to another plan. It will be remembered that the President is placing the objective as the most important thing, rather than the plan to attain that objective. He has said that if we fail to recover by following one course, we will try another, "but do it we will."

### Both Good Programs

The National Farmers Union program is a good program. The Kansas Farmers Union is good. In spite of what trouble makers say, they line up and work for the same objectives. The most salient points of the two sets of resolutions have been pointed out. A careful study of the policies of the two programs will bring out the fact that they are alike in many more points. Of course, some points are covered in each program which are not mentioned in the other, but there is no direct basic conflict. In some matters covered by the National Farmers Union resolutions, Kansas has no direct interest; but is in sympathy with those who are interested. Likewise, the Kansas resolutions touch on points which are not directly pertinent to the National Union and of course are not mentioned in the National Farmers Union resolutions. However, not by the widest stretch of imagination could it be contended that in these matters the National Union and the Kansas division are at cross purposes with each other.

### Membership Only Way

With these thoughts in mind, we urge every Kansas farmer to join the Kansas Farmers Union. We go a step further and pledge that membership in the Kansas Farmers Union shall be the most effective way any Kansas farmer can help to put into effect the program adopted by the National Farmers Union—and the most effective way to help put into effect the program adopted by the Kansas Farmers Union.

As an added thought, we call attention to the outstanding fact that remaining out of your organization, listening to the enemies of organized agriculture, is the most effective way to defeat all the work that has been done by the Union—national or state.

Summing it all up, if you are a farmer and want a square meal, and believe it pays to have an organization built up for the purpose of guaranteeing a square deal, you simply cannot afford to remain out of your organization.—F. H. L.

## THE SOUND-MONEY MYTH

The greatest enemy of the American people is the catch phrase. Too lazy to study and inform ourselves regarding many public problems of great consequence, we often become the victims of catch phrases which distort rather than epitomize the essential truth.

Just such a catch phrase is "sound money." At the moment, a vast opposition to the President's monetary policies is developing among business men and bankers. The rallying cry of this group is "sound money." There is danger that our progress toward recovery will be gravely impaired for no reason other than the popular emotional reaction to this meaningless phrase, "sound money."

What is sound money? How many of its advocates could give an adequate definition? Was the gold dollar of 1929 sound money? If so, why were we forced off the gold standard, and why has every major nation save France been similarly forced to abandon gold? If returning to gold means restoring sound money, shall we return to gold at $20 an ounce, or $30, or $40?

These are questions rarely asked and never answered. Those who are satisfied with catch phrases are content to use them without troubling to analyze these problems. To break down the myth of sound money would require a whole textbook. But we can note here a series of factual observations that may help to annihilate the tyranny now exercised over our people by a catch phrase.

**First**, the gold standard, by its rigidity, is responsible in no small measure for the severity of the business depression. **Second**, the dollar of fixed gold content is not stable in value, because it changes with the widely flunctuating value of gold. **Third**, the gold standard in the last twenty years has functioned only because it has been supplemented by management through central banks and governmental manipulation. In other words, the gold dollar itself was something of a "managed currency," in the years before depression. **Fourth**, the United States was forced off the gold standard, and did not give it up merely to try a new policy. The conditions which forced us off gold are mostly still in existence.

The "uncertainty" which "sound-money men" are criticizing is not half as great as the uncertainty to be faced if premature return to the gold basis were attempted. By facing the facts we can break down the tyranny of at least one catch phrase, and one that is working harm.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## COMMITTEE REPORT ON RESOLUTIONS IS GIVEN HERE IN FULL

(continued from page 1)

endorse the policy of the Farmers Union Life Insurance company with reference to their farm loans and recommend that this Farmers Union company be given united support by farmers of the Nation.

7. WHEREAS: There have been offered in the U. S. Congress two or more radical proposals intended to repeal the existing food and drug law, and to substitute in its place, a measure which according to our belief, would radically change the administration of such law, by conferring dictatorial power upon the Secretary of Agriculture, unwarranted and unjustifiable at this time.

THEREFORE: Be it resolved, that this proposed act be amended so as to exclude the word food from its provisions, and regulations of the food industries be continued under the present law.

Be it further resolved, that this Convention places itself on record as opposing any legislation or any ruling by any one in authority that would in any way hamper or destroy the usefulness of reciprocal mutual cooperative fire, automobile and life insurance companies which have been successfully operated for many years and are of unquestioned stability.

8. WHEREAS: It has been called to our attention that there has been operating in the Country an organization known as the Consumers' Research Council, Washington, New Jersey, and that said Council has been using the U. S. Mails for the purpose of dissemination false, misleading statements regarding the dried fruit industries of this country.

THEREFORE: Be it resolved that we request the U. S. Department of Justice to fully investigate the activities of said Council.

Be it resolved by the National Farmers Union that we ask the President of the United States to direct the Attorney General to file suit in the proper court to require the Secretary of Agriculture to make public the names of those short sellers, who are destroying the prices of grain, and that if the President of the United States fails or refuses to comply with the resolution in that respect, then the National Farmers Union join in a move to expose such names.

9. RESOLVED: That the National President together with the Board of Directors appoint a committee to consider the feasibility of selecting a site for a recreational camp to be used as an organization and educational center by Juniors and Junior Union leaders and all other Farmers Union members or groups.

We further recommend that the proposed site in the Black Hills of South Dakota and recommended by the South Dakota Farmers Union be given careful consideration.

10. An uninformed electrorate is dangerous to a free Republic THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the National Convention pledge itself to furnish every member the vote of the National and State Senators and Representatives on Major Agricultural Bills.

11. We demand immediate National morotorium on farm foreclosures until such time as the Government provides adequate refinancing—such as the Frazier Bill.

12. RESOLVED: that we recommend to our membership the serious consideration of the methods and efforts of the National Farmers Holiday Association to arouse public sentiment to the injustice to Agriculture.

13. RESOLVED: Since our Farmers Union Cooperatives are not operated for profit but to effect a saving to the membership and all operating strictly in accord with the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act (and also, as in the case of the Packer and Stockyard Administration, which forbids the promiscious and indiscriminate proration of dividends beyond the bounds of bona-fide membership) and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Internal Revenue Department now refuses to concede our eligibility to income tax exemption, (a policy that has been long recognized as unassailable) but now proposes to assess us as profit concerns, we your Committee on Cooperatives herein recognizes an emergency and would recommend that the National Union assist with all its power our cooperatives to solve this problem and protect our enterprises.

14. The National Farmers Union goes on record as being unalterably opposed to the direct purchasing of livestock such as is being practiced by the big packers at this time, by which they are thwarting the intent and purpose of the open competitive terminal marketing system, where values of livestock are established.

We recommend to our national president who is our legislative representative at Washington, D. C. to take such steps as are necessary to have the Sherman Anti-Trust law invoked to stop this vicious practice in restrict of trade such as was done by the attorney general of Nebraska in 1929. This unwritten agreement between the large processors of meat in alloting territory in which there is no competition, places the producer of live stock at the mercy of the packing industry to establish prices on their commodities.

And, we further recommend that our national president exert every effort available at his command to bring to the attention of the United States Senate and Congress the necessity of amending the Packers and Stockyards Act, to bring under its jurisdiction all independent packing plant stockyards and all other livestock markets where a thousand head of livestock is sold daily. We also ask that a copy of this demand be wired President F. D. Roosevelt.

We, the National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America in Annual Convention assembling at Omaha, Nebraska, November 22, 1933 hereby express our appreciation and gratitude to the city of Omaha and its Chamber of Commerce, the Castle Hotel, also Nebraska State F. U. Headquarters for the many courtesies and accommodations extended to us during our stay here.

We furthermore express our thanks and appreciation to all who have contributed in any way to our Convention program, both by way of education and entertainment by special music, and outside speakers. We are sincerely thankful and grateful to the local newspapers and the Press service for the favorable publicity, also the Radio KFAB and KOIL at Omaha and the NBC associated stations for cooperation in getting our convention proceedings to the public.

EMIL LORIKS, Chairman.

## CREITZ TELLS HOW INDUSTRIES DODGE PAYMEMNT OF TAXES

(continued from page 1)

branded experts who would starve to death if placed in the position of the average farmer and forced to actually operate his farm. The challenge to the farmer is to insist on the privilege of demanding that he be permitted to dictate his own relief measures, that he be allowed a part in the mixing of the medicine he is to take, and not have it prepared and handed to him by those who may not even be able to diagnose his case, and who care little about his recovery or health. If the farmer is not capable of his own problems, it is not likely that his problems will be solved at all.

### Moving Across the Border

"The very permanent nature of the agricultural industry is a challenge to the farmer to arouse himself to cooperative action. More and more are the economic problems of the country and of the world being shifted to shoulders of agriculture. The farmer is here to stay. He cannot dismantle his plant and move it across the boundary into some other country, as many industries have been doing for the past several years, and are still doing. Does it mean anything to the vast army of unemployed in this country that foreign nations, especially those to the south of us, are bidding a premium on the establishment of industries within their borders? Does it mean anything to the tax-paying public that factory sites are being offered free by these countries, and that bonuses are being offered by governments to industries that will employ a certain per cent of native laborers and workmen?

The average citizen has little conception of the great strides that have been made in recent years in the development of foreign countries by American capital, nor of how much of the goods consumed in this country are made in American factories abroad.

An international lawyer just recently advised me that a certain American citizen and Ex-Secretary of the Treasury acquired from the government of Brazil, at a price of two and one-half cents an acre, a strip of land fifty miles wide on each side of the Amazon river, extending up the river a distance of 4500 miles, thus controlling all industry and commerce that will be established and developed there. That territory is more than five times the area of Kansas.

"It is no secret that Henry Ford and Harry Firestone each own tracts larger than Kansas, in that same country. It is not generally known that five or six Americans own so much of Brazil that they dictate its policies and treaties. Does it signify anything that no small part of the shoes we wear, and think are made in Massachusetts, are actually made in the City of Mexico by labor driven like slaves? Does it mean anything that literally hundreds of manufacturers are making application for industrial sites in the Republic of Mexico at this very time, and that one of the requirements of the Mexican government is that not less than fifty percent of the labor shall be native? Does such a situation have any bearing on treaties between these countries and ours? Does it mean anything to the revenues of this country through income tax? Does it mean anything when tariff schedules are made?

"When consulted about a tariff on aluminum products, why is it reported that the Kingfish of that industry so magnanimously told the committee that even though he controlled the industry he did not care for any protection in the way of tariff? He overlooked telling them that a large part of his products are made in Brazil. Certainly he did not want a tariff.

### Ever Hear of Lichtenstein?

Does it mean anything that literally thousands of corporations are establishing their headquarters in Lichtenstein, where the King is paid by capitalists to affect treaties with other countries, and that this same King controls the World Court? A concrete case will throw some light on the situation.

Many of you will remember that some months ago the United States government discovered that some very large corporations were not paying what appeared to be a just income tax. An investigation showed around $279,000,000 due the government from this source. But the amazing thing was that a further investigation showed that these corporations are domiciled in Lichtenstein, and that under the treaty between that country and this, what is tax-free there is tax-free here. Not one thin dime could be collected. You have never heard of the case since.

"Every time an industry leaves home to establish a domicile elsewhere, it adds to the army of the unemployed here. Every time an industry establishes headquarters in other countries, it means a loss of income tax here and an added burden to the remaining taxpayers. The governments of the world have become so entangled in the financial affairs of international manipulators that civil government is forced to a secondary position. Agriculture is one industry that can neither move to other countries nor evade taxes. It does not take a microscope to discover why the tax burden is so heavy upon real property.

"In view of such conditions, what is the plain duty of agriculture if it would survive? And if, through lack of vision, it perishes or becomes so impoverished that it cannot adequately function, then what of the future? The duty of agriculture is too plain and the responsibility far too grave to be side-stepped or evaded. A lot of important issues are squarely up to agriculture. Organization is the key to successful accomplishment. United, cooperative effort is the road to recovery.

### Farmers Must Support Union

"All too well do the enemies (and they are many) of the cooperative movement know that dissension spells ruin, that apathy and lack of loyalty means failure to the cause, and these enemies are not blind to the fact that propaganda can be made to work destruction. The Farmers Union stands as an organization that cannot be tempted to sell its prestige and influence to big vested interests. It stands as an organization in which and through which agriculture can work in the accomplishment of its salvation. The Farmers Union stands for everything necessary for the economic recovery and permanent health of agriculture. It stands four-square for farm prosperity and happiness, the basic element in civilization.

"The Farmers Union must ever stand for real constructive work. And there is a lot of constructive work to be done. It is no mere fancy that causes farmers who own their farms free from mortgage, and who are known for their conservatism, to talk of dumping their products into the streets of their towns and setting fire to them rather than to sell for the bankrupting prices offered. Yet this is being talked more and more among the very best farmers in many communities in which no mention of a strike has ever been made. The importance of doing constructive work to remedy conditions before destructive methods are resorted to cannot be overestimated. In fact such methods have already been resorted to in some measure. But beware when the keystone of the economic arch gives way. Once 'The embattled farmer stood, and fired the shot heard 'round the world.' But let us hope that we will not again have to witness the carnage that followed.

If agriculture makes its demands in one harmonious voice, its petitions will be heard and granted without violence. The Farmers Union urges every farmer to join its ranks, to add his voice in cooperation with the voice of every other farmer in demanding the things needed.

"United we stand; divided we're stood upon. Let it not be said of farmers that 'thieves will hang together, but farmers won't.' Let it not be said that farmers are too indolent and too apathetic to act in their own behalf. Let it not be said that farmers are too suspicious of each other to unite in a solid organization. Let it not be said that for lack of vision agriculture perished. The song of the siren, Indifference, is sweet, but it transforms good honest men into slaves. Sleep is pleasant, but it permits the thief to rob. The challenge to agriculture is to awake and put on its strength. They, who control the raw food products of a country control its destiny.

"The opportunity is knocking at the door. Once more the Farmers Union says to farmers: 'Come with us, and we will do thee good.' What are you going to do about it?"

## MOST LAWMAKERS DECLARE AGAINST DIRECT SHIPPING

(continued from page 1)

his authority to compel packers to buy their hogs in the open competitive market instead of through their privately maintained yards or through buyers sent to call upon the farmers. I am quite in accord with this resolution and shall join in urging upon the Secretary of Agriculture that he exert whatever authority he may have in this direction."

### From Katheryn O'L. McCarthy

Kansas' Congresswoman, Kathryn O'Loughlin McCarthy of Hays, representing the Sixth district, sent this reply:

"I wish to thank you for transmitting to me a copy of the resolution adopted at the annual Convention of the Farmers Union, and assure you that this matter will receive careful consideration."

### From Randolph Carpenter

Randolph Carpenter of Marion, Congressman from the Fourth District, who has stated his endorsement of the Farmers Union resolution in open Farmers Union meetings, replied as follows:

"I appreciate your sending me copy of the Resolution adopted at the twenty-eighth annual Farmers Union Convention at Lawrence, Kansas, and it will receive my consideration."

### Other Expressions

A letter from Nellie Jordan, secretary to Congressman Harold McGugin of Coffeyville, representing the Third District, said the matter would be called to Mr. McGugin's attention when he returned to the office. No further reply has been received.

A. G. Black, acting chief, Corn & Hogs Section, Products Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, sent the following to the state Farmers Union secretary at Salina:

"This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 10, addressed to Secretary Wallace, which has been forwarded to this office for reply.

"The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is now making an investigation of direct versus terminal marketing. As soon as a complete study has been made and the findings summarized, recommendations to eliminate present unfair practices will be presented to the Secretary for consideration."

Additional replies may be received later, and will be published when received.

## SO THAT'S WHAT IT IS

Bert Comer, writing in "Publicity" of Wichita, made a lot of people gasp and stumble in the direction of the family dictionary recently when he wrote: "Anyone seeking the personification of nonsensical absurdity, impecilic stupidity, and hebetudinous ridiculous asininity, let him but consider Kiro Dam."

A local agriculturist says he's afraid the farmer won't get permanent relief until he plows under every third market speculator.—Evansville (Ill.) Enterprise.

## CAPITOL COMMENT

### Latest State News Special From Topeka

By Special Topeka Correspondent

The struggle to complete emergency legislation and to pass upon impeachment articles threw the special session of the Kansas legislature into some tense moments as both the House and Senate moved toward adjournment. House leaders pointed toward two days of routine legislation as a means of easing pressure after action was taken to send impeachment articles to the Senate covering Roland Boynton, attorney general. The feeling of apprehension shifted to the Senate as the House served notice that it was shifting the final responsibility for any possible removal of the Attorney General. House members were at ease after voting on the Boynton case. Members of the Senate began to worry at the same moment.

Adojurnment of the House is expected this week. The Senate will be forced to sit in trial of the impeachment charges. Legislation, however, will have to be adopted to permit one body to remain or return in session while the others stands adjourned. There is no telling how long the trials will last.

Clarification of the malt beverage issue is the only emergency matter included in Governor Landon's call of the special session that has failed to receive favorable attention. The last bill pertaining to beer and other beverages was thrown to the discard when the House killed a measure to legalize 3.2 beer. After being advanced to third reading the bill was killed when the House reversed its actions. Several attempts to make all beverages illegal which might exceed one-half of one per cent alcohol also failed to pass. Nearly a half day was spent in debate on the measure. The Senate killed all beer bills in committee.

Broader powers of supervision over out-of-state trucks coming into Kansas was granted certain state boards in a bill signed by Governor Landon late last week. Ports of entry created during the regular session to check all trucks carrying motor fuel, have been granted authority to check all trucks coming into the state. Every driver coming into Kansas with a truck must register his vehicle at a port. The load, weight, lighting, and trucking permit for every truck will be inspected. Chairman of the corporation commission, the highway director and the director of the department of inspections and registration will consist of a board placed in charge of the ports and will be known as the "port of entry board." The board has power to make needful rules and regulations. This law will be in effect after January 1, 1934.

The purchase of state general fund warrants by the State School Fund Commission was authorized by the legislature to prevent any possible shortage of cash on part of the state before December taxes are paid. Non-payment of taxes and a state levy which was too low to meet the needs of 1931 and 1932 is blamed by the State Tax Commission and the State Auditor's Office for a possible shortage of cash in the state's funds. Despite a severe slashing of all state expenses by the regular session of the legislature, the old levy coupled with reduced returns from indirect state taxes has been insufficient. The cigarette tax is one of the important indirect taxes collected by the state.

An attempt to reorganize the state banking board creating a new board of seven members with sweeping powers proved futile. A reorganization bill passed the House, but failed to get out of the Banking Committee in the Senate. The measure was aimed to give the board greater powers of supervision, and to make regulations to meet any rulings set out by the Federal Treasury Department. Advocates of the bill urged the necessity of such a board to meet the changing picture of new federal regulations.

An additional appropriation to make possible the investigation of public utility rates in Kansas was assured the Kansas Corporation Commission last week. Following some debate the bill passed the Senate with only two opposing votes, and then passed the committee of the whole in the House without debate. The appropriation was for $50,000. It was requested in a special message from Governor Landon after a measure to assess the cost of operating the corporation commission in making rate investigations upon the utilities had failed to pass. A part of the fund will be needed to meet some costs incurred in the gas rate case now pending before the United States Supreme Court.

Before the investigation appropriation passed the Senate, a number of senators headed by Joe McDonald, Wyandotte County, attached the telephone lobby. The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company was accused of holding great power over the actions of the legislature. An investigation of telephone rates was urged as one of the important uses for the appropriation.

Members of the House staged a real battle in trying to arrive at some agreement on a satisfactory measure controlling public works and allowing their construction with funds borrowed from the Federal Public Works Fund. There were almost as many ideas as members. Opposition does not prevail against any public works construction. Foes are abundant against allowing excessive borrowing on the part of municipalities. The legislature aims to prevent any orgies of public spending.

Stalls for dairy cows should be 3 feet, 6 inches wide, and should vary in length from about 4 feet, 4 inches, to 5 feet, 8 inches, depending upon the breed. By placing one end of the gutter closer to the manger than the other simplifies the problem of handling cows of different lengths.

# Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

## HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

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

Dear Junior Cooperators:

By the time most of you see this it will be Thanksgiving Day and I want to wish for each one of you, the happiest holiday you've ever had, with the best Thanksgiving dinner you've ever had. While the farmer's plight is a far from happy one, it makes me happy to think that every Junior will have enough to eat at least, on this day which the world celebrates with a feast. In one of the public schools in the town in which I live, a ten year old child fainted during the class period last week. It was found that the child had not had a satisfying, nourishing meal for weeks—and that she had fainted purely from hunger. This occurs in a country where too much wheat is grown so that part of it must be plowed under—where too many pigs are raised, so that thousands must be destroyed. Of course these points have been discussed many times.

Do you know what I want each one of you to do, as a "Thanksgiving present," for me? See that your father, mother, or guardian, cousin, uncle, or aunt—in fact, any adult member of a Farmers Union local—reads the following message which is entitled, "Junior Work," and which is clipped from the program service department of the North Dakota Farmers Unon. It was written by Mrs. G. H. Edwards, director.

### The Junior Work

Are you doing all that you should in your Local to forward the education of your young people? Your Local was set up for the purpose of education—for your family and for yourself. The Junior work is the most important work in the Farmers Union today. This country has come to a woeful pass because its farmers were not on the job to protect their rights. They were not on the job, because they did not know what to do, nor how to do it.

For some of them it is too late. But it is not too late to teach the children of the farms how to protect themselves and their homes when they must take that responsibility.

In many cases, education is the only heritage that a farmer has to leave his children. The Farmers Union is offering that education to you.

You owe this to your children.

You have passed along the road of life, digging out such education as you could on the economic issues that you had to fight. All of the pitfalls that you came to, you had to struggle through or over somehow. Don't let that road be as full of pitfalls to your children as it has been to you. Let the education which you can provide for them through the Farmers Union be the bridge which you leave for their feet.

The following poem by an author unknown to me, contains a splendid lesson for us all:

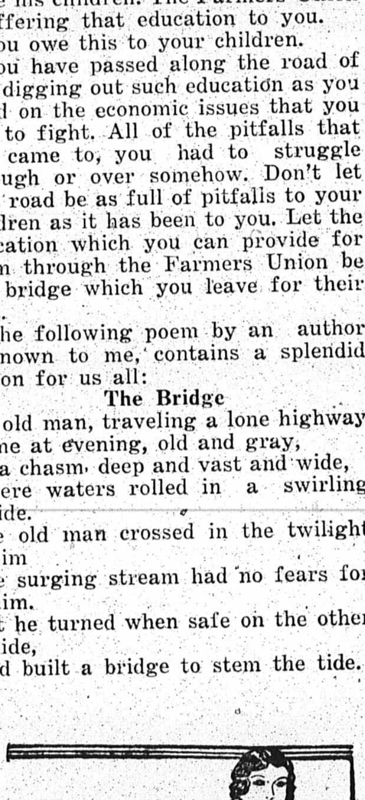
### The Bridge

An old man, traveling a lone highway
Came at evening, old and gray,
To a chasm deep and vast and wide,
Where waters rolled in a swirling tide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim
The surging stream had no fears for him.
But he turned when safe on the other side,
And built a bridge to stem the tide.

"Old man," said a fellow pilgrim near,
"You are wasting your time with building here,
Your journey is done with the ending day,
You never again will pass this way.
You have crossed the chasm, deep and wide,
Why build you this bridge at even tide?"

The builder lifted his old gray head,
"Good friend on the path I have come," he said,
"There followeth after me today,
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm that has been naught to me
May to that fair youth a pitfall be,
He, too, must pass in the twilight dim,
Good frined, I am building this bridge for him."

—Aunt Patience.



7335. Girls' Dress

Designed in Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 with long sleeves requires 1⅞ yard 29 inches wide. With short sleeves 1⅝ yard. 1½ yard gathered lace or other gathered edging will be required to trim collar and cuffs. Price 15c.

8015. A Stylish Frock

Designed in 6 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 (with corresponding bust measure 33½, 35, 36½, 38) also 40 and 42. Size 18 requires 3⅛ yards of 54 inch material. Price 15c.

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

Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

## JUNIOR LETTERS

Conway Springs, Kans, Nov. 4.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to become a member of your club. I am 12 years old. My birthday is April 1. Will you send me my pin. I like the forget-me-not best. Our school had a Hallowe'en party. We served doughnuts, sandwiches and cider. We sure had a big time. I have been so busy in school, I haven't much time. My letter is getting long. Good bye.

Your friend
Lois Burnett

Dear Lois:

I am so glad to welcome you into our Club—and I hope you'll like being one of us. I imagine you had a lot of fun at your party. Did Dorothy ask you to join the Club? I'll send your pin right away and I was glad to get your vote—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Healy, Kans., Nov. 6, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I am sending in my lesson so I thought I would write a line or two. Do you still have your pet kitten? We have three pet kittens. We did have five, but two of them disappeared. The two that disappeared were named Janette and Pussy. They were both pussy cats. We have two more that are nearly grown. Their names are Cloverette and Tommy. Those two are tommy cats. We have their mother, Betty Marie Janette. Betty Marie Janette is three-fourths persian. We have a dog named Roy, too.

Please excuse my writing. It is so dark that I can hardly see.

I know I will not get anything for my lesson. I thought it was all easy.

I had to mark out so many words in my lesson. I know it looked very bad. Well, I do not know anything else to say, so I will close

Yours truly,
Shirley Strobel

Dear Shirley:

I'm glad that you included your letter with your lesson. No, my kitten was killed by a bull dog, while I was away one day. I know your kittens are cute and you've chosen nice names for them. Their mother must be pretty. I was able to read your writing very easily and I'm glad the lesson was not too difficult—I didn't think it looked bad. Please remember to write soon again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Vinland, Kans., Oct. 24, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am sending in my lesson in hopes of winning a prize, but I don't think I will, do you? Our pet o'possum keeps on getting fatter and fatter because he does nothing but eat.

We had a Vinland Grange Fair last month and I took four things, cake, cinnamon rolls and muffins in the cooking department and a dish garden which I got frst prize in. I got first prize on the other things too. Altogether I made three dollars.

I will be twelve years old next Friday, October 27, but I was under twelve when I answered my questions.

I can't think of anything else but that I wish some of the Juniors would write to me.

Your loving niece,
Lucile York.

Dear Lucile:

Everyone has an equal chance to win a prize but none of us will know about that, until the winning essays are chosen. I'd like to see your o'possum—what is his name? Congratulations on winning the cooking prizes—that is splended. I'm sure that some of the Juniors will be glad to write to you, now that they know that you'd like letters.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Clyde, Kans.

Dear Aunt Patience:

No doubt you have decided I was never going to write you again, but here I am! I merely have neglected to write. When I saw the lesson I decided to send it in. I don't expect it to be one of the best though.

Will you add my vote for the forget-me-not. I think blue and gold would be nice colors for our club. I think the forget-me-not a very appropriate flower for our club, because of the name.

Aunt Patience, have you found my twin yet? I haven't. My birthday was May 28. I was then 14 years of age.

A girl by the name of Gwendine Birdsell wrote to me once, and I promptly answered her, and she never wrote to me again. I have also lost her address.

Yours sincerely,
—Pauline Anderson.

Dear Pauline:

I enjoyed your letter so much—and you're right, I had just about decided that you never were going to write again. Yes, if the name "forget-me-not" would only make the Juniors remember their Club and remind them to "Aunt Patience" often, it would be fine, wouldn't it? This flower has a few more votes than the "sunflower" now. We'll keep on looking for your twin—we'll find one. I hope that when Gwendine sees this, she'll write to you gaain. Perhaps she has lost your address.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Clyde, Kans

Dear Aunt Patience:

I guess I had better write to you because it's been so long since I have written you I supposed you had forgotten me. I am sending my October lesson although I do not suppose I will take the prize.

I will vote for the forget-me-not for our club flower. I thnk blue and yellow would be nice colors for the club. My birthday is February 9. I will be eleven years old. I would like to find my twin. If I do have a twin please write to me. I guess I'd better close.

Yours sincerely,
—Lucille J. Anderson.

Dear Lucille:

No, I hadn't forgotten you—but I thought you had forgotten me completely. I was glad to get your lesson and your vote for club flower—also club colors. We'll surely find your twin soon—in the meantime, write often. —Aunt Patience.

—o—

Ottawa, Kans., Oct. 23, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am sending my October lesson along with my letter.

I want to thank you for my pin, which I received last May. My letter I wrote then never did come out in the paper. I wondered what became of it.

I am in the sixth grade. We live right across the road from the school house. I go to New Union school. I am 11 years old. My birthday is May 19.

I have a twin brother. His name is Frederick Earl I also have two other brothers.

Your friend,
Florence Marie Ferguson.

Dear Florence:

Your letter must have been misplaced somehow, but I'm glad to know that you liked your pin. You're lucky to be so near the school—so many of the Juniors have a long way to go. Have you asked Frederick to belong to the Club? And your other brothers should be members too. I was glad to get your lesson and I'll promise not to mislay your next letter.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Montrose, Kansas.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you. I am O.K. I hope I see this in the paper because I have written to you about seven times and have never seen my letter in the paper once.

Your Junior,
—Doris Rothchild.

Dear Doris:

I can't think what could have happened to your other letters for they were never received by me. Could you have addressed them ncorrectly? I'm very sorry, for you know how I like to receive letters from the Joniors and I hope you'll send me seven more, just as often as possible.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Belle Plaine, Kan., Oct 24, 1933.

Dear Aunt Patience:

It has been along time since I have written to you. I wrote at the time of the essay contest, but it was never printed. I have found a twin. Her name is Bernadine Svoboda. Her birthday is January 6. I am in the 8th grade this year. There are ten pupils in our school. I would like the sunflower for our club flower. For colors would like purple and gold. It is getting pretty cold, isn't it? I'm sending in my lesson today. I'm afraid it isn't very good. We have a little rabbit named Frisky. He is white with pink eyes. I had better be closing because I have to work.

Your friend.
Winifred Avers.

Dear Winifred:

You don't know how glad I was to hear from you once more—so many of the Juniors have been mentioning letters which they sent addressed incorrectly. The address is "Aunt Patience, care Kansas Union Farmer S,alina, Kansas." Congratulations on finding your twin—I hope you will write often. We've had lovely weather since the date of your letter and I expect you have, too. I like the name you've given your rabbit. Please write again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Galesburg Kan., Oct. 23, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I hope fine. Enclosed you will find my October lesson.. In high school this year I am taking geometry, Modern History, speech, arts, and English 2.

I enjoyed very much reading about your experiences at the World's fair. I think it certainly would be fun to go.

I will close as ever,
Ruby Baldwin.

Dear Ruby:

I imagine the course you've taken will keep you pretty busy this winter, but I hope not too busy to wrte to our Junior page occasionally. I'm so glad that you liked the things I told you about the Fair—I wish every Junior could have gone.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Catherine, Kan., Nov. 1, 1933.

Dear Aunt Patience:

Will you please send me a pin. I will try to nnswer the questions. My father belongs to the Farmers Union. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My birthday is January 22, Will you please send me a pin. Well, I guess I have to close my letter with love.

Yours, truly,
Helen Schmeidler.

Dear Helen:

I'll be very glad to send your pin at once, and I know you'll watch for, and send in our next lesson. In the meantime, I'll be watching for your "twin"—and for another letter, soon. —Aunt Patience.

---

The use of certified potato seed is an excellent practice for the home gardener as well as the commercial producer. Yields from the use of certified seed are increased 30 to 50 bushels an acre over commercial planted seed. Potatoes are of better quality and type. Home garden growers in the various counties can well afford to pool their orders and purchase certified seed by the carload.

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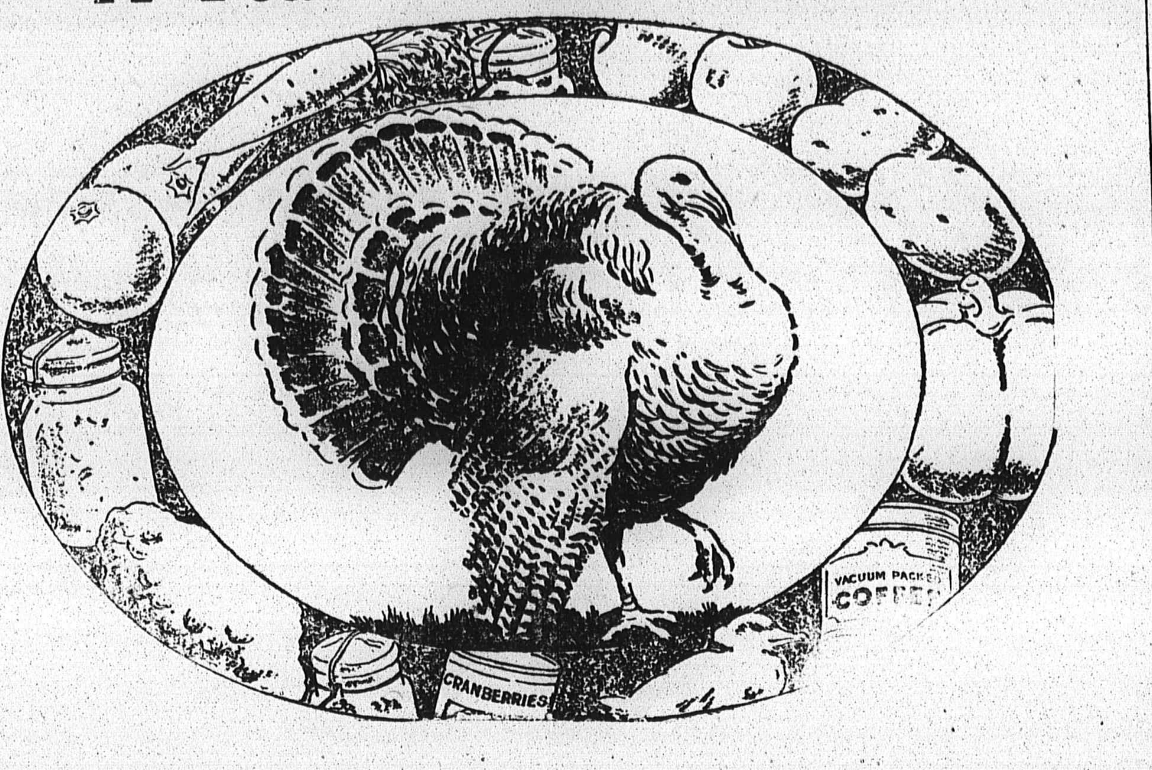
# A Year for Real Thanks



### PUMPKIN PIES

3 cups pumpkin, cooked and mashed
1½ cups sugar
½ cup dark brown sugar
3 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
4 eggs
2½ cups milk
½ cup cream
2 unbaked pie shells

Mix pumpkin, sugars, spices, salt, vanilla, lemon, eggs, milk and cream. Pour into pie shells. Bake 10 minutes in hot oven. Lower fire and bake 40 minutes in moderately slow oven. Cool.

### SOUR MILK OR BUTTERMILK DOUGHNUTS

Three tablespoons butter
One and one-half cups sugar
Two eggs, well beaten
Four cups sifted pastry flour (about).
To teaspoons baking powder.
Three-fourths teaspoon soda
One-eighth teaspoon salt
One-half teaspoon nutmeg
One and one-half cups buttermilk or sour milk.

Cream butter and sugar. Add eggs and beat. Then add sifted dry ingredients alternately with the milk. Chill. Knead lightly on lightly floured board, using just enough more flour to make dough stiff enough to roll. Roll 1-4 inch thick. Cut into doughnuts and fry as directed. Makes about 3 dozen.

### SCALLOPED POTATOES WITH CORN

4 medium-sized potatoes
1 can corn
1-8 teaspoon pepper
1 cup milk
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika
Butter

Pare and slice the potatoes very thin. Oil a baking dish and arrange a layer of potatoes on the bottom, then a layer of corn. Sprinkle with salt, pepper, bits of butter and paprika. Repeat the layers until all the materials are used; pour milk over the top.

### STUFFED APPLES

Four large apples, ½ pound bulk sausage, whole cloves.

Wash apples and remove cores. Stick a few cloves into the flesh. Fill cavities of apples with sausage. Put into a covered baking dish with just enough hot water to cover bottom of dish. Cover and put into a hot oven for 20 minutes. Reduce heat and remove cover. Bake in a slow oven for one hour, basting frequently with liquid in baking dish.

### NUT BREAD

1½ cups graham flour
2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup sugar
2-3 teaspoon salt
1 egg
2 cups milk
½ cup nuts

Mix ingredients, pour into greased loaf pan. Let stand fifteen minutes. Bake fifty minutes in moderately slow oven.

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## Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of sales of live stock marketed during week of Nov.18 to Nov. 25, 1933 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

### CATTLE

| | |
|---|---|
| T I Mullins—Dickinson Co Ks—14 strs, hfrs 680 | 5.75 |
| Frank Garrett—Osage Co Ks—24 steers 1087 | 5.50 |
| Wm Branson—Osage Co Ks—21 steers 994 | 5.40 |
| R W Hodge—Wabaunsee Co Ks—27 steers 903 | 5.40 |
| N F Thome—Douglas Co Ks—22 steers 1100 | 5.35 |
| Hubert Lincoln—Henry Co Mo—13 strs, hfrs 653 | 5.25 |
| J Bebbington—Neosho Co Ks—5 yearlings 650 | 5.25 |
| R D Mochamer—Lyon Co Ks—26 steers 990 | 5.25 |
| W R Mochamer—Osage Co Ks—24 steers 1125 | 5.25 |
| Lawrence Davis—Osage Co Ks—55 steers 978 | 5.10 |
| T R Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—25 steers 1075 | 5.10 |
| C B Ingman—Washington Co Ks—10 strs hfrs 681 | 5.00 |
| R T Guy—Beaver City, Nebr—5 strs, hfrs 742 | 5.00 |
| H R Falk—Wabaunsee Co Ks—26 steers 984 | 5.00 |
| Ben Haller—Wabaunsee Co Ks—23 steers 1101 | 4.85 |
| T R Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—26 steers 1033 | 4.85 |
| J W Falk—Wabaunsee Co Ks—28 steers 832 | 4.85 |
| John Benton—Osage Co Ks—18 steers 1047 | 4.75 |
| Conrad Seiss—Nemaha Co Ks—21 steers 932 | 4.75 |
| J Bebbington—Neosho Co Ks—12 steers 885 | 4.50 |
| J G Hyde—Lyon Co Ks—33 steers 833 | 4.50 |
| Will Skonberg—Osage Co Ks—12 steers 990 | 4.25 |
| Chas Werning—Lafayette Co Mo—11 steers 917 | 4.50 |
| Morgan Jones—Livingston Co Mo—8 steers, hfrs 602 | 4.00 |
| H A Lincoln—Osage Co Ks—26 steers 993 | 4.00 |
| L A Lewis—Franklin, Okla—14 heifers 702 | 3.75 |
| Thorman and Son—Washington Co Ks—15 steers 852 | 3.50 |
| Hubert Lincoln—Henry Co Mo—6 calves 383 | 3.50 |
| Harry Fisher—Osage Co Ks—4 steers 690 | 3.00 |
| Geo Weichepohl—Sumner Co Ks—6 steers 708 | 2.50 |
| J R Hanson—Lafayette Co Mo—10 cows 908 | 2.50 |
| H Burns—Rush Co Mo—5 cows 1025 | 2.50 |
| L T Bayne—Sedgwick Co Ks—14 cows 1014 | 2.40 |
| J F Flynn—Jackson Co Mo—13 cows 820 | 2.25 |
| Mrs. H J Nickel—Marion Co Ks—6 heifers 433 | 2.25 |
| Geo Weichepohl—Sumner Co Ks—8 cows 565 | 2.00 |
| A H Furthmeyer—Russell Co Ks—29 cows 861 | 1.50 |
| Geo Welchepohl—Sumner Co Ks—5 cows 790 | 1.50 |
| Herbert Stark—Dickinson Co Ks—3 cows 983 | 1.50 |

### HOGS

| | |
|---|---|
| Eldon Harden—Nemaha Co Ks—6 211 | 4.10 |
| Eldon Harden—Nemeha Co Ks—20 213 | 4.00 |
| J E Hannah and Son—Lafayette Co Mo—22 180 | 4.00 |
| Carney Barr—Allen Co Ks—22 194 | 40.0 |
| C A Storer—Franklin Co Ks—23 215 | 4.00 |
| J B George—Woodson Co Ks—31 207 | 4.00 |
| L J Rew—Leavenworth Co Ks—11 214 | 3.95 |
| Ben Reece—Anderson Co Ks—5 241 | 3.95 |
| T Haverick—Lafayette Co Mo—10 229 | 3.95 |
| Ray Chambers—Osage Co Ks—6 218 | 3.95 |
| Arthur Collins—Grundy Co Mo—7 229 | 3.95 |
| T D Simpson—Cedar Co Mo—28 232 | 3.95 |
| J E Hannah and Son—Lafayette Co Mo—66 200 | 3.95 |
| Fred Cox—Linn Co Ks—16 240 | 3.95 |
| Chester Shelton—Bates Co Mo—10 241 | 3.95 |
| Charley Flinn—Pottawatomie Co Ks—17 228 | 3.95 |
| Loren Elliott—Dickinson Co Ks—17 194 | 3.95 |
| W O Courter—Johnson Co Ks—7 181 | 3.95 |
| Windler—Miami Co Ks—5 206 | 3.95 |
| C E Tatten—Washington Co Ks—18 211 | 3.95 |
| Tom Farrow—St Clair Co Mo—25 245 | 3.95 |
| J J Adams—Marshall Co Ks—6 257 | 3.95 |
| Henry S Seigret—Johnson Co Ks—25 220 | 3.95 |
| J R Ramey—Johnson Co Mo—18 193 | 3.95 |
| Peter Holtz—Miami Co Ks—27 295 | 3.95 |
| Radcliff and Son—Osage Co Ks—16 265 | 3.95 |
| S H Hayes—Miami Co Ks—14 211 | 3.95 |
| W J Crawford—Polk Co Mo—9 216 | 3.95 |
| Grover Bryant—Miami Co Ks—7 166 | 3.95 |
| Harold Prentice—Miami Co Ks—5 240 | 3.95 |
| R O Hudson—Harrison Co Mo—13 205 | 3.95 |
| E G Casey—Franklin Co Ks—12 238 | 3.95 |
| M B McLees—Franklin Co Ks—17 198 | 3.95 |
| Irl B Shively—Miami Co Ks—13 258 | 3.95 |
| E W Clem—Coffey Co Ks—39 216 | 3.95 |
| C E Kadel and Son—Ellis Co Ks—50 203 | 3.95 |
| H Wolfahoetter—Lafayette Co Mo—14 205 | 3.95 |
| Henry Starns—Leavenworth Co Ks—19 248 | 3.95 |
| S Hull—Franklin Co Ks—18 213 | 3.95 |
| Tom Noble—Nemaha Co Ks—9 200 | 3.95 |
| V Vantrevis—Nemaha Co Ks—16 199 | 3.95 |
| Karl Doberer—Clay Co Ks—12 211 | 3.95 |
| Frank Seele—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 203 | 3.95 |
| W C Haynes—Dickinson Co Ks—17 206 6 | 3.90 |
| Kenneth Turkle—Franklin Co Ks—10 208 | 3.90 |
| Paul Kloster—Lafayette Co Mo—17 229 | 3.90 |
| Edw Potts—Marshall Co Ks—29 220 | 3.90 |
| G H Aebi—Woodbine Co Ks—7 244 | 3.90 |
| A A Kazmier—Franklin Co Ks—27 193 | 3.90 |
| H A Steward—Osage Co Ks—5 292 | 3.90 |
| H H Choppelear—Rooks Co Mo—10 258 | 3.90 |
| G J Momrighausen—Miami Co Ks—5 218 | 3.90 |
| F A Mall—Clay Co Ks—34 226 | 3.90 |
| A W Sandine—Cloud Co Ks—56 244 | 3.90 |
| O G Sullivan—Miami Co Ks—9 235 | 3.90 |
| H Lowrenz—Franklin Co Ks—5 216 | 3.90 |
| Earl Caldwell—Henry Co Mo—16 200 | 3.90 |
| E I McCan Mgr—Neosho Co Ks—43 252 | 3.90 |
| J O Siemers—Clay Co Ks—27 219 | 3.90 |
| Edwin Hughes—Johnson Co Mo—16 191 | 3.90 |
| A R Cook—Douglass Co Ks—5 188 | 3.90 |
| G H Aebi—Geary Co Ks—16 244 | 3.90 |
| H T Howard—Douglass Co Ks—11 207 | 3.90 |
| Geo W Taylor—Cedar Co Mo—7 234 | 3.90 |
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| Harry Roberts—Clay Co Ks—28 193 | 3.90 |
| Theo Temple—Lafayette Co Mo—10 179 | 3.90 |
| T F Price—Cass Co Mo—7 180 | 3.90 |
| J E Rowath—Grundy Co Mo—6 1902 | 3.90 |
| Fred Yost—Johnson Co Ks—5 210 | 3.90 |
| Lafe Smith—Lyon Co Ks—6 685 | 3.90 |
| Wm Monthey—Miami Co Ks—5 180 | 3.90 |
| Wm. Poutre—Washington Co Ks—23 177 | 3.90 |
| John Gretencord—Franklin Co Ks—6 168 | 3.90 |
| Henry Dancaster—Miami Co Ks—6 263 | 3.90 |
| L L Hickman—Lafayette Co Mo—15 218 | 3.90 |
| Morris Hiatt—Leavenworth Co Ks—25 218 | 3.90 |
| Mrs R L Seymour—Leavenworth Co Ks—6 241 | 3.90 |
| L Everhart—Miami Co Ks—6 240 | 3.90 |
| F E Caldwell—Douglass Co Ks—24 225 | 3.90 |
| Ed Stoll—Lafayette Co Mo—65 222 | 3.90 |
| F F Keblinger—Franklin Co Ks—9 243 | 3.90 |
| Mathew Davidson—Clay Co Ks—16 213 | 3.90 |
| Frank Campbell—Livingston Co Mo—18 188 | 3.90 |
| E S Bryan—Franklin Co Ks—5 192 | 3.90 |
| H Matthews—Lafayette Co Mo—14 212 | 3.90 |
| G H Aebi—Dickinson Co Ks—7 199 | 3.90 |
| R C Warren—Franklin Co Ks—25 208 | 3.90 |
| W J Campbell—Livingston Co Mo—10 121 | 3.90 |
| P H Keith—Rooks Co Mo—8 217 | 3.90 |
| W A White—Rooks Co Mo—10 197 | 3.90 |
| Howard Mall—Clay Co Ks—23 216 | 3.90 |
| H W Temple—Lafayette Co Mo—28 210 | 3.90 |
| R N Saylor—Lafayette Co Mo—17 200 | 3.85 |
| R J Huhn—Jackson Co Ks—6 161 | 3.85 |
| P A Brocker—Miami Co Ks—7 250 | 3.85 |
| C E Hughes—Franklin Co Ks—5 194 | 3.85 |
| F S Sweet—Nucholls Co Nebr—81 200 | 3.85 |
| Burt Bros—Washington Co Ks—13 250 | 3.85 |
| L A Finley—Bates Co Mo—6 233 | 3.85 |
| G C Ireland—Henry Co Mo—5 192 | 3.85 |
| Harry Bryan—Nemaha Co Ks—7 227 | 3.85 |
| H V Dobbie—Norton Co Ks—14 235 | 3.85 |
| Peter Thowe Jr—Wabaunsee Co Ks—16 290 | 3.85 |
| R W Redhage—Lafayette Co Mo—7 177 | 3.85 |
| J Daque—Osage Co Ks—20 190 | 3.85 |
| C Burford—Johnson Co Mo—45 188 | 3.85 |
| H W Wray—Franklin Co Ks—9 190 | 3.80 |
| Ed Gepner—Cloud Co Ks—34 240 | 3.80 |
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| F C Atwood—Linn Co Ks—9 194 | 3.80 |
| M Slyter—Miami Co Ks—9 285 | 3.80 |
| Nile Simon—Pottawatomie Co Ks—6 230 | 3.80 |
| W E Vick—Franklin Co Ks—16 230 | 3.80 |
| Farmers S A—Morris Co Ks—34 208 | 3.80 |
| Ray Wheatley—Lafayette Co Mo—10 183 | 3.80 |
| J R Ewing—Henry Co Mo—25 244 | 3.80 |
| A J Diers—Mitchell Co Ks—7 324 | 3.80 |
| W M Minden—Miami Co Ks—20 250 | 3.80 |
| E R Adams Mgr—Cedar Co Mo—9 199 | 3.80 |
| L C Cleveland Mgr—St Clair Co Mo—148 209 | 3.80 |
| J R Horton—Greenwood Co Ks—7 252 | 3.80 |
| Dennis Ship. Assn—Labette Co Ks—5 202 | 3.80 |
| W Mesenthune—Osage Co Ks—18 204 | 3.80 |
| Arch Richman—Henry Co Mo—16 192 | 3.80 |
| C Brownback—Linn Co Ks—5 212 | 3.80 |
| C H Starns—Leavenworth Co Ks—6 190 | 3.80 |
| Frank Sholtz—Franklin Co Ks—14 223 | 3.80 |
| Elmer Kalb—Osage Co Ke—9 186 | 3.80 |
| Adolph Zurfluh—Washington Co Ks—6 315 | 3.80 |
| Brownington Ship Assn—Henry Co Mo—46 189 | 3.80 |
| Chas. Deshazer—Osage Co Ks—10 232 | 3.80 |
| H C Cook—Riley Co Ks—44 199 | 3.80 |
| Ray Roberts—Franklin Co Ks—18 231 | 3.80 |
| Harry Nielsen—Lyon Co Ks—10 220 | 3.80 |
| Clyde Ewing—Johnson Co Ks—7 210 | 3.80 |
| Elmer Hampshire—Grundy Co Mo—9 198 | 3.80 |
| C L Dodder—Osage Co Ks—6 271 | 3.80 |
| E W Wren—Anderson Co Ks—19 252 | 3.80 |
| C H Moore—Johnson Co Ks—8 220 | 3.80 |
| Lawrence Kaff—Osage Co Ks—7 221 | 3.80 |
| Harry McMullen—Grundy Co Mo—17 218 | 3.80 |
| Oliver Klausmeier—Lafayette Co Mo—12 179 | 3.75 |
| A J Hill—Linn Co Ks—15 174 | 3.75 |
| V Lundstadt—Osage Co Ks—5 152 | 3.75 |
| Clay Wilcockson—Henry Co Mo—10 165 | 3.75 |
| A Lyons—Johnson Co Ks—10 167 | 3.75 |
| Leslie C. Hunter—Franklin Co Ks—15 166 | 3.75 |
| A C Rodgers—Douglass Co Ks—10 238 | 3.75 |
| Albert Luthi—Clay Co Ks—29 236 | 3.75 |
| E C Stenson—Republic Co Ks—36 176 | 3.75 |
| W L Swearenger—Johnson Co Mo—18 160 | 3.75 |
| J E Worley Mgr—Osborne Co Ks—49 214 | 3.75 |
| J Borwnrigg—Anderson Co Ks—19 209 | 3.75 |
| L Froeschle—Lafayette Co Mo—28 206 | 3.75 |
| Joe Rowoth—Grundy Co Mo—6 188 | 3.75 |
| Frank Jacobs—Wabaunsee Co Ks—7 206 | 3.75 |
| Jake Schmidle—Henry Co Mo—5 250 | 3.75 |
| J M Simon—Pottawatomie Co Ks—15 196 | 3.75 |
| E H Hylton—Franklin Co Ks—7 194 | 3.75 |
| Lee Shockley—Hickory Co Mo—11 217 | 3.75 |
| James Gump—Hickory Co Mo—5 270 | 3.70 |
| R H Stoker—Miami Co Ks—20 183 | 3.70 |
| Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—10 187 | 3.70 |
| Ernest Tutcher—Osborne Co Ks—7 194 | 3.70 |
| H McCarty—Linn Co Ks—5.182 | 3.70 |
| P V Vanderford—Hickory Co Mo—9 182 | 3.70 |
| W H Mills—Osage Co Ks—21 241 | 3.70 |
| Ernest Lynn—Leavenworth Co Ks—10 190 | 3.65 |
| F A Mall—Clay Co Ks—6 148 | 3.65 |
| A J Cessman—Wabaunsee Co Ks—15 153 | 3.65 |
| Lyndon Ship Assn—Osage Co Ks—23 181 | 3.60 |
| H V Dobbie—Norton Co Ks—16, 158 | 3.60 |
| Earl Caldwell—Henry Co Mo—7 154 | 3.60 |
| Harold Prentice—Miami Co Ks—6 151 | 3.50 |
| Wm Poutre—Washington Co Ks—10 142 | 3.40 |
| Brownington S A—Henry Co Mo—13 137 | 3.40 |
| E C Stenson—Republic Co Ks—21 143 | 3.40 |
| G H Aebi—Geary Co Ks—9 407 | 3.40 |
| Frank Jacobs—Wabaunsee Co Ks—9 13 | 3.35 |
| T F Price—Cass Co Mo—12 129 | 3.35 |
| T J Love—Lafayette Co Mo—9 147 | 3.25 |
| Burt Bros—Washington Co Ks—15 229 | 3.25 |
| Samuelson Bros—Riley Co Ks—8 hogs 400 | 3.25 |
| L C Cleveland Mgr—St Clair Co Mo—5 128 | 3.25 |
| A J Cessman—Wabaunsee Co Ks—8 115 | 3.25 |
| J R Ewing—Henry Co Mo—5 400 | 3.25 |
| J Gretencord—Franklin Co Ks—5 124 | 3.15 |
| Geo Starnes—Leavenworth Co Ks—9 395 | 3.00 |
| L C Cleveland Mgr—St Clair Co Mo—8 117 | 3.00 |
| E C Starnes—Republic Co Ks—10 118 | 3.00 |
| Arthur Burghart—Neosho Co Ks—5 130 | 3.00 |
| H V Dobbie—Norton Co Ks—10 105 | 3.00 |
| T J Love—Lafayette Co Mo—15 106 | |

### SHEEP

| | |
|---|---|
| E F Leckrow—Dickinson Co Ks—17 sheep 76 | 7.00 |
| E M Leager—Appanoose Co Iowa—25 69 | 6.85 |
| Ed Davis—Wabaunsee Co Ks—11 93 | 6.85 |
| Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—12 72 | 6.85 |
| L C Cleveland Mgr—St Clair Co Mo—5 64 | 6.75 |
| H R Flory—Osage Co Ks—12 100 | 6.75 |
| E L McCan Mgr—Neosho Co Ks—72 81 | 6.50 |
| Frank Garrett—Osage Co Ks—24 100 | 6.50 |
| Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Ks—15 93 | 6.50 |
| J E Hannah and Con—Lafayette Co Mo—45 108 | 6.50 |
| F Catwood—Linn Co Ks—9 81 | 6.50 |
| Archie West—Linn Co Ks—17 98 | 6.50 |
| M F Martin—Washington Co Ks—11 88 | 6.50 |
| J M Davis—Bourbon Co Ks—70 88 | 6.50 |
| D M Butts—Cowley Co Ks—222 70 | 5.75 |
| Albert McConnell—Johnson Co Ks—19 78 | 5.75 |
| J J Adams—Marshall Co Ks—17 73 | 5.50 |
| Paul Phillips—Anderson Co Ks—8 71 | 5.50 |
| A L Ingersoll—Osage Co Ks—14 64 | 5.25 |
| Mrs Junie Johnson—Harrison Co Mo—10 66 | 5.00 |
| D M Butts—Cowley Co Ks—6 76 | 4.75 |
| E M Leager—Appanoose Co Ia.—12 58 | 4.50 |

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts
Dairy & Poultry Cooperatives Inc.

### MARKET LETTER

Week Ending November 22, 1933

Butter

There was a little further change in the Government Corporations' operations this week. Extras were reduced another ¼c on the 20th, making the price 22¼c which has been the price since. Standards have been 21¼c all week. 89 score cars have been 20c, and 88 score cars 17½c.

There has been very little change in the statistical position of the market during the week. The very large amount of fresh butter purchased daily by the Government Corporation, and owing to the fact that the relief administration has not completed arrangements to pass this into consumptive channels as yet, goes immediately into storage and enters into the storage holdings figures which makes the figures look very bad.

The fact that the Government Corporation is buying no storage butter whatever is having a decidedly bearish influence on the trade. It was the general expectation that the removal of surplus would be done very largely by buying up this storage butter. However, for some reason the Government has decided to purchase only the best grades of fresh butter. The result has been that all the big users of butter, most of whom have more or less storage butter put away for their own account, are using that and selling their fresh. It is this that makes the tremendous offerings of fresh butter on the Board to go to the Government Corporation look so bad.

That the trade as yet does not have much confidence in the situation is shown by the action of the futures market. Butter for futures delivery on the December option at this writing was 17c per pound for good storage Standards which ordinarily sell in the market for about ½c to ¾c under fresh Standards. It is said that storage butter can be purchased for ¼c over the price at which it is selling on the futures Board.

To one in close touch with the situation, it is becoming more evident every day that we must get busy on our production control program and relieve our market of this tremendous surplus crowding on it day after day. Without that, butter will undoubtedly be sold well below cost of production throughout the storage season next year, for this will make four straight years on which the holder of storage butter has lost seriously. It is becoming more evident all the time that we need now very little storage butter, that the winter fresh make is almost great enough to take care of the demand. This would be all right for the producer if he did not produce such tremendous surplus in the summer months, that must be put into storage. A continuation of that practice spells only disaster.

Eggs

The fresh egg market both here and at New York saw very serious drops in the prices paid especially for the top grade eggs. On the 18th one grade of eggs fell 9c per dozen on the New York market. The decline did not hit the Chicago market until the 21st when Extra Firsts dropped drom 28½c to 25c, and were another 1c lower today, being quoted at 24c. Fresh Firsts dropped 3c on the 21st to 23c and were left unchanged at that. Current Receipts dropped 3c to 21c. Dirties and Checks remained the same as they have been the last several weeks, the former being 14½c and the latter 13½c.

There was a regular panic on the futures storage egg market today. Storage Standards for November delivery at one time were selling as low as 14½c which verifies our prediction that if the fresh lay, once it starts, is anywhere near as heavy as was the case last year, we will probably see 5c eggs back on the farm this winter. Certainly there is nothing that would encourage the farmer to buy forced feeds. Better let your hens run at large and pick up a good part of their living consuming waste especially during the winter months. Certainly high priced forced feeds will never return costs to the purchaser.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

WINDMILLS, $16: sweep feed grinders, $17. Write for literature and special prices. CURRIE WINDMILL CO., Dept. K. U., Topeka, Kansas. 12-29p

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

FARMERS WANTED, age 18 to 50, qualify for steady future Government jobs, $105-$175 a month Write today for valuable Free information. Instruction Bureau, 388, St. Louis Mo.

OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION—Send stamp. Judge Lehman, Humbolt, Kansas. 11-34p.

### KINNEY WAGES GOOD FIGHT

A. M. Kinney's meetings ove r the state and the good work he is doing in organizing associations to combat local buyers and concentration points, are subjects of a story in the current issue of The Co-Operator. Mr. Kinney has been holding meetings where meetings have been requested, and has been waging a telling fight against direct shipping, says the article. It continues:

"Direct selling of hogs to the packers is still the popular method of disposal in a great many communities, and it will take time and effort to prove to the hog producers in these localities the hardship they are working on the industry as a whole through their selling methods. In his addresses Mr. Kinney is not expressing a personal opinion or the opinion of a commission firm, but he is stating facts which are backed by statistics aud figures. He has arguments and illustrations which will prove beyond a doubt that direct selling has taken millions of dollars from the hog producing industry.

"From August 23rd through September 29th, 1933, the United States Department of Agriculture purchased around six million pigs and one hundred thousand piggy sows. The purpose of this action on the part of the Government was to curtail hog production and dispose of a good percentage of the immediate supply. Secretary Wallace hopes this will go a long way toward solving the problem of strengthing the price of hogs, and it will undoubtedly have some temporary effect on prices. Perhaps this will not be noticeable in the immediate future, but it will show results at the time the pigs bought under the emergency hog program would have been marlseted. However, temporary results are not what the Department of Agriculture and the live stock industry are striving to attain. The most important factor back of all this action on the part of our government is to work out a program which will insure fair prices on agricultural products for years to come. Of course, a return to normal conditions on the part of all business will have its effect on live stock prices, but agricultural economists are frank to admit that the industry will not enjoy the position of former days, even with the return of normal conditions, this being due to the fact that a large percentage of our export trade has been lost forever. Therefore, it is to the interest and advantage of every farmer to study the situation confronting him, and to map his course along the line which will assure fair prices for the future.

"As long as 50 per cent of the hogs slaughtered in this country are either bought at the point of origin by the large packers, or shipped direct to their plants or concentration points, the man engaged in the business of raising hogs—which means practically every farmer in this country, can not hope to advance the prices on live hogs. Direct selling must be abolished completely before the producing end of the industry can again have a voice in the price to be paid for live hogs.

"When Mr. Kinney is in your vicinity make an effort to hear him. He has a sound answer for any question you may bring up, or for any argument in favor of direct selling."

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

### ATTENDED CONVENTION

Among Kansas Farmers Union members who attended the National Farmers Union convention in Omaha last week were the two delegates, C. B. Thowe of Alma and Rex Lear of Salina; Charley Day and Charley Jr., of Allen; Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Beckman, Clay Center; Congressman and Mrs. W. P. Lambertson of Fairview; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ward of Salina; Glen Leupold, Frankfort; Clarence Floersch, Flush; Gust Larson, Leonardville; W. H. Pierson, Wheaton; Judd E. Shipps, Belleville, and Floyd Lynn of Salina.

### LIBERTY LOCAL MEETS

The regular meeting of Liberty Local at Waterville, Kansas, was held at the Star school house on Wednesday evening, November 15, 1933.

The meeting was opened by singing America. Other songs and music numbers were enjoyed, after which A. M. Kinney of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., at Kansas City gave an interesting plea to the Farmers not to ship their live stock to the packers, but to the open market.

Mr. Kinney has made a series of talks in this part of the territory, which have been of benefit to the farmers.

George Peak of Erie, a representative of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, also gave a short talk.

Delegates were chosen to attend the county quarterly meeting at Frankfort, Kansas, on December 5.

A social time was enjoyed after the program, and refreshments were served. The next meeting will be on December 1, at the Brammer school house.

### MARSHALL CO. UNION MEETING

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Marshall Co. Farmers Union will be held in the S. B. A. hall at Frankfort, on Tuesday, December 5. At this meeting we will have the annual election of officers. Also other important matters will come up for discussion.

A basket dinner will be served at noon.

O. W. Dam, Secretary.

### KINNEY HOLDS MEETINGS

A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union and field man for the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., was in headquarters office in Salina this last week end, and reported having held a series of rousing meetings, with many more in sight. Mr. Kinney spent last week in Wabaunsee county, in the Alta Vista vicinity. Preceding that week, he had held some very good meetings in Washington and Marshall counties.

At a big meeting Friday evening at Pleasant Ridge schoolhouse, near Alta Vista, a total of seventy-six men signed up to organize a live stock shipping association. Organization will be completed in the near future.

Mr. Kinney is busy in McPherson county this week calling on shippers and holding a series of meetings. The next two weeks will be spent in Wabaunsee county.

### COWLEY COUNTY FARMERS UNION

In Memory of Mrs. Frank Youle.

Whereas it has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved sister, Mrs. Frank Youle,

Be it resolved, that we, the members of Cowley County Farmers Union, hereby extend to the bereaved husband, Mr. Frank Youle and family our sincere sympathy.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Frank Youle, one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one spread on the minutes of this meeting.

Cowley County Farmers Union,
Neil C. Dulaney, Pres.
R. A. Reynolds, Sec.
Winfield Kans., Nov. 22, 1933.

### CHARLIE SIMPSON WANTS TO HEAR FROM YOU FOLKS

Chas. Simpson, formerly active in Kansas Farmers Union activities, and well known and well loved by the membership, is quite ill at his home in San Diego, California, according to a letter from Mrs. Simpson to Miss Pauline Cowger of the Farmers Union office in Salina.

Mrs. Simpson suggests that Mr. Simpson would appreciate receiving cards and letters from his old friends in Kansas. The address is 4230 Forty-Fifth street, San Diego, Calif.

### ALLEN CO. QUARTERLY MEET

The Allen County Farmers Union will hold its last quarterly meeting of the year at the Allen Center school house southwest of LaHarpe, on Saturday, September 2. This will be an all day meeting, with a basket dinner at noon, election of officers, and a program, to occupy the day.

The committee in charge asks each member to bring his own table service. All members are urged to attend.

Mrs. John Page, Co. Sec.

### STORING ICE

In packing ice in a farm ice house place the cakes close together to make the mass as tight and solid as possible to eliminate cracks and openings through which air circulates says the United States Department of Agriculture. When cakes are irregular in size, fill the openings between cakes with small pieces of ice. Broken ice or tops of the cakes or projecting pieces along the sides should be removed.

With sawdust or mill shavings for insulation, leave at least a 12-inch space between the sides of the ice stack and the walls of the building and fill with dry sawdust or shavings as the packing in the center of the room proceeds. Also place a layer of dry sawdust about a foot thick on the bottom of the house, except in the middle, where the layer should be a few inches thinner so that the ice will have a tendency to slide toward the center. For good drainage, the floor of the house is usually sloped so that water from melted ice runs to the center and into a trench filled with gravel or small stones or into a drain tile which carries the water away. If drain tile is used, it should be trapped to prevent entrance of warm air.

Broadcast notices were distributed by the State Tax Commission late last week warning that firms operating on a fiscal year basis will become delinquent December 15 on income taxes where the fiscal year ends on or before August 15. Delinquent returns will be assessed an additional five per cent and interest at the rate of one

If one were to try a hearty drink from the ice-covered stock tank one of these frosty mornings, the next thought one would undoubtedly have would be that of installing a tank heater for the benefit of the live stock.

## Price List of Local Supplies

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

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor

WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN Box 51, Salina, Kansas

## 100 Per Cent Locals

Below are printed the names of the locals, together with the counties in which they are located, with membership paid up 100 percent for 1933. Watch the list grow—and HELP THE LIST GROW.

| Local | County |
|---|---|
| Fairview—2154 | Allen county |
| Allen Center—2155 | Allen county |
| Fairlawn—2658 | Allen county |
| Silver Leaf—2156 | Allen county |
| Cummings—1837 | Atchison county |
| Welda—2054 | Anderson county |
| Liztown—2064 | Anderson county |
| Bellview—2042 | Anderson county |
| Centennial—2096 | Anderson county |
| Emerald—2137 | Anderson county |
| Glenwood—2127 | Anderson county |
| Indian Creek—2050 | Anderson county |
| Odin—233 | Barton county |
| Hamlin—1820 | Brown county |
| Carson—1035 | Brown county |
| Claytonville—1052 | Brown county |
| Lone Star—942 | Chase county |
| Bazaar—1926 | Chase county |
| Miller—1929 | Chase county |
| Stony—2066 | Cherokee county |
| Sharpe—1895 | Coffey county |
| Wolf Creek—1878 | Coffey county |
| Weigland—2121 | Coffey county |
| Center—2143 | Coffey county |
| Fairview—1663 | Crawford county |
| Maple Leaf—426 | Crawford county |
| Prairie Dale—435 | Crawford county |
| Slifer—431 | Crawford county |
| Salem—487 | Crawford county |
| Walnut Grove—1308 | Crawford county |
| Fair Oaks—450 | Crawford county |
| Monmouth—1714 | Crawford county |
| Bethel—1969 | Cowley county |
| South Bend—1561 | Cowley county |
| Silverdale—2051 | Cowley county |
| Tisdale Busy Bee—1986 | Cowley county |
| Ross—1124 | Clay county |
| Morganville—1778 | Clay county |
| Sherwood—1158 | Clay county |
| Pleasant View—592 | Clay county |
| Olive Hill—1120 | Clay county |
| Swanson—1191 | Clay county |
| Four Mile—1128 | Clay county |
| Cottonwood—317 | Cloud county |
| St. Joe—2182 | Cloud county |
| Fairview—1897 | Dickinson county |
| Herington—1063 | Dickinson county |
| Woodbine—1980 | Dickinson county |
| Pleasant Valley—652 | Douglas county |
| Seigel—1698 | Douglas county |
| Worden—842 | Douglas county |
| Franklin—1532 | Douglas county |
| Vespertine—1817 | Douglass county |
| Trivoli—1001 | Ellsworth county |
| Cass Ridge—1038 | Ellsworth county |
| Radcliffe—1000 | Ellsworth county |
| Sunnydeal—2131 | Ellis county |
| Munjor—881 | Ellis county |
| Advance—1889 | Ellsworth county |
| Little Wolf—1376 | Ellsworth county |
| Summit—992 | Ellsworth county |
| Franklin—1301 | Ellsworth county |
| Excelsior—606 | Ellis county |
| Stock Range—1057 | Ellis county |
| Pleasant Valley—1819 | Franklin county |
| Williamsburg—2153 | Franklin county |
| Goose Creek—1391 | Geary county |
| So. Verdigris—1498 | Greenwood county |
| Hobo—1497 | Greenwood county |
| Hustlers—691 | Gove county |
| Lena Valley—1538 | Greenwood county |
| St. Peter—845 | Graham county |
| Morland Elevator—1822 | Graham county |
| Holley—862 | Graham county |
| Brightside—1655 | Jackson county |
| Collins—636 | Jewell county |
| Harmony—1830 | Johnson county |
| Stanley—1770 | Johnson county |
| Oswego—2168 | Labette county |
| Labette—2165 | Labette county |
| Brown—1372 | Leavenworth county |
| Dew Drop—454 | Lincoln county |
| Admire—1255 | Lyon county |
| Goodrich—2090 | Linn county |
| Spring Valley—1725 | Miami county |
| Sunrise—1238 | Marshall county |
| Johnston—749 | McPherson county |
| Castle Hill—1344 | McPherson county |
| Groveland—1688 | McPherson county |
| No. 8—671 | McPherson county |
| North Union—716 | McPherson county |
| Northside—1061 | McPherson county |
| Harmony—196 | Marion county |
| Hopewell—809 | Marshall county |
| Osage Valley—1683 | Miami county |
| Union Valley—1679 | Miami county |
| Block—1768 | Miani county |
| Antioch—1121 | Marshall county |
| Barrett—1071 | Marshall county |
| Fairmont—967 | Marshall county |
| Richland—968 | Marshall county |
| Bremen—2122 | Marshall county |
| Cottage Hill—801 | Marshall county |
| Herkimer—1002 | Marshall county |
| Lincolnville—404 | Marion county |
| Lost Springs—385 | Marion county |
| Axtell—1792 | Marshall county |
| Lincoln—780 | Marshall county |
| Washington—1680 | Miami county |
| Indianapolis—1677 | Miami county |
| Custer—366 | Mitchell county |
| Bunker Hill—468 | Mitchell county |
| Dist. No. 3—777 | Mitchell county |
| Hillside—492 | Mitchell county |
| Labon Creek—479 | Mitchell county |
| Turkey Creek—469 | Mitchell county |
| Pleasant Ridge—1902 | Morris county |
| Beman—1903 | Morris county |
| Sunny Knoll—1377 | Nemaha county |
| Kelly—1263 | Nemaha county |
| Pleasant Hill—1175 | Nemaha county |
| Liberty—883 | Nemaha county |
| Obendorf—1275 | Nemaha county |
| Boardman—922 | Nemaha county |
| Eagle Star—928 | Nemaha county |
| Hilt—920 | Nemaha county |
| Korber—914 | Nemaha county |
| Pleasant Hill—955 | Nemaha county |
| Triumph—1027 | Nemaha county |
| Mt. Pleasant—1022 | Norton county |
| Square Deal—923 | Norton county |
| Plum Creek—1484 | Osage county |
| Sand Creek—462 | Ottawa county |
| Mt. Pleasant—79 | Ottawa county |
| Grover—108 | Osage county |
| Vassar—1779 | Osage county |
| Champion Hill—705 | Phillips county |
| Agra—1294 | Phillips county |
| Kirwin—481 | Phillips county |
| Cottonwood Grove—1604 | Pottawatomie county |
| Elbow—1786 | Pottawatomie county |
| Lone Tree—2196 | Pottawatomie county |
| Stone—792 | Rooks county |
| Prairie Dale—370 | Russell county |
| Three Corners—769 | Russell county |
| Sand Creek—804 | Rush county |
| Crooked Creek—1205 | Riley county |
| Walsburg—1198 | Riley county |
| Lone Star—917 | Rush county |
| Oak Grove—1801 | Rush county |
| Pleasant Hill—810 | Rush county |
| Illinois—794 | Riley county |
| Pleasant Hill—1387 | Riley county |
| Pleasant Hill—1202 | Riley county |
| Fairview—1207 | Riley county |
| Myersdale—1164 | Riley county |
| Rock Island—1199 | Rice county |
| Center—766 | Russell county |
| East Wolf—726 | Russell county |
| Star—867 | Rush county |
| Sunflower—1237 | Sumner county |
| Redman—1624 | Shawnee county |
| Sunbeam—1815 | Saline county |
| Rural Rest—2133 | Saline county |
| Smolan—2172 | Saline county |
| Liberty—1988 | Stafford county |
| Livingston—1984 | Stafford county |
| North Star—1979 | Stafford county |
| Ark. Valley—2195 | Sedgwick county |
| Excelsior—1534 | Scott county |
| Modoc—2009 | Scott county |
| Collyer—941 | Trego county |
| Fairdale—927 | Thomas county |
| Lone Willow—1083 | Trego county |
| Dist. No. 28—753 | Trego county |
| Prairie Knoll—729 | Trego county |
| Silver Leaf—679 | Trego county |
| Voda—742 | Trego county |
| Sunflower—1181 | Thomas county |
| Pleasant View—833 | Washington county |
| Heart of America—2164 | Wyandotte county |
| Sunny Slope—1861 | Wabaunsee county |
| Cottonwood Grove—1604 | Wabaunsee county |
| Lone Cedar—1864 | Wabaunsee county |
| Scruby—1021 | Washington county |
| Sunnyside—1100 | Washington county |
| Guiding Star—1225 | Washington county |
| Blue Valley—574 | Washington county |
| Liberty—1142 | Washington county |
| Spring Glen—1976 | Wabaunsee county |
| Piqua—2150 | Woodson county |
| Templin—1891 | Wabaunsee county |