THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — Education — Co-Operation

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SIMPSON TOLD OF NATIONAL PROGRAM OF FARMERS UNION

Text of Address by National President of Farmers Union Reported this Week in Part

STRESSED FOUR POINTS

Present Taxation System and Monetary System in United States Attacked by F. U. Leaders

While it will be impossible to print in detail all the talks that were made at the state Farmers Union convention held at Beloit, Kansas, the last week in October, yet we want to report, within the next few issues, some of the principal addresses. This week we want to give space to the speech made by our national president, John A. Simpson. This talk was delivered on Wednesday afternoon, October 28, and followed an address by Cal A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union. Mr. Simpson's talk, in part, follows:

Brother State Presidents, Brothers, sisters and friends assembled here;

I am happy indeed to face this splendid audience here in a place so full of tender memories to me. Yesterday I went out to the old homestead 5½ miles east and 1½ miles north. The stone house is standing that my father built there in 1870. Another great pleasure I had this morning was meeting and visiting with one of your pioneers here. A man 85 years young who used to freight in those days and who stopped at our house and has partaken of the hospitality of my father and mother. It has been a bountiful two days to me from the standpoint of those tender memories.

I want to discuss some things at some length and I want to take as my Bible the Farmers Union Program. I will get my text from it. I do not take a Farm Board bible. I do not take a tariff program bible. I do not even take a Bill Murray bible, and I think a good deal of his, too. I take the Farmers Union bible—the national program of your great organization—and we will discuss from it the things it proposes as remedies for the situation in which we find ourselves.

Your President, Mr. Ward has described at some length the awful conditions. Seven million men who would like to have work but have none. Twenty-five million women and children depending on those seven million unemployed men. The whole 30 million, more or less, are objects of charity. Those are serious conditions. It's no less serious out on the farm this year, for every pound of butterfat the farmers have sold, every dozen eggs, every bushel of wheat, has been sold from one-third to one-sixth below cost of production. The agricultural department at Washington shows the farmers of this nation have received for the 1931 crop of wheat about one-fourth of the cost of production. That is, their idea of the cost of production.

The Farmers Union national program covers taxation. It covers the money question. It covers unemployment and it covers marketing. Those are the four topics I want to discuss before you this afternoon.

In taxation, this is your national Farmers Union program. For the states, we urge the state organization to go to their legislatures, to the governors, and start at least a program of change from the ad valorum system of raising revenue, to the income tax system. The ad valorum system is out of date, unjust and uneconomical. It makes a farmer in this county pay just as much taxes the year he was hailed out and did not raise any wheat as he did the year before when he had a big crop and got a good price. That is an unfair system. It makes the business man in Beloit who has a string of buildings pay just as much tax the year he did not have tenants there as he did the year they were occupied completely. That is unfair. An income tax system is fair and just because it makes those pay who are able to pay. I am sure every farmer in this meeting would be proud to have a $10,000 net income at the end of the year and then pay a good tax. You would be a lot happier in paying a good tax on the big income you have than to have to pay taxes when you have no income and are going to the bank and borrowing money to pay your taxes.

In Oklahoma we were successful in the last session of the legislature. It is a start towards raising revenue in place of the other way. Some one objected to the program to the extent we did not get it the way we wanted. Better a start than not getting any like we wanted it. Last Saturday you read how in one day 160,000 voters signed petitions and it will not be long before the Governor will call the voters and we will vote on a graduated income tax. That is the power of the people if you get together. We say to the national government (and you are up against the proposition right now) it is in our program making those able to bear the burden of the present government of the nation instead of taxing property.

One group is going to be at the next session of congress. Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, and Senator Smoot of Utah, administration man also, will be heard and they are going to raise new money through sales tax. They have promised to do it. Unless men like you in this group raise up and let your Senators and Congressmen know you are against taxes that way. The poor woman will have to pay more for her necessities than she has to pay now. Tobacco will cost more than it does now. Boys' and girls' chewing gum will be more than it is now. Why not put on an inheritance tax. We must have an organized group to say: "You cannot put this on the shoulders of the poor people of this country." No man who sits in Congress and votes to put that burden on the poor has any business in Congress.

Put Limit On Inheritance

The capitalistic system, after a half century of being in force in this country, has proven the concentration of wealth has reached the breaking point. "You cannot have a happy people or a prosperous people when the wealth of the nation falls into the hands of a few. This Farmers Union has in its program one of the best methods of breaking up large fortunes in the country and that is through the inheritance tax.

Amend it to provide that no person can inherit more than one million dollars from one estate. Is that a bad idea? That does not hurt anybody. One million dollars is enough to give any one person. There never was a woman so ugly she could not get a pretty good second hand man. It hurts no one. Let me say to you, in the next 20 years there will be enough men die like Andrew Mellon, Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller that if you had that kind of a law, it would pay all the public debt. Is not that the only way to pay it?

I would go further than Brother Ward on capitalism. Listen to me. No man can be a Christian and have a desire to be a millionaire. When he is worth a million, then he wants to be worth ten millions and then he wants more and more and he is on the road to Purdition.

From that good old Bible—and Cal Ward, you used to study it—I want to read three verses from the Fifth Chapter of James. Do you know how rich a man has a right or obligation to be? As rich as the average could be. That is as far as he has a right to go. He is not a real man if he don't want to be that rich. You have not the right spirit if you don't want your family to have as good as the average family could have.

I have a way of illustrating this capitalistic system. I sat down at noon to a table with half a dozen others and there was soup and greens and goodies. We sat there as ladies and gentlemen—as Christians. Each one was willing to take the same treatment and be satisfied. That is the way we do in our contacts with our fellow men and our contacts with our own families. In all Mitchell county there is no man so low down mean who would reach out and say: "I will take all the goodies, and you can have the soup and greens." At the nation's table, under a capitalistic system, that is what they do. We look around the table and there is the net income of all the people. At the end of the last year, it was 90 billion dollars. Four percent of these hogs say, "We will take 80 percent of that 90 billion dollars and you 96 percent can have 20 percent of those monies." You cannot find a dozen men who would sit down to a table and let me reach out and say, I will take all the good things and you can have what is left. They would not let me.

On Unemployment

I want to discuss now in this Farmers Union Program, from a legislative program adopted at the last national convention. I am going to read to you our program on unemployment. "We realize American labor must be employed at a living wage before the American farmer can have a market for his products. We believe that work rather than charity should be provided for the nation's unemployed and that an immediate program of public works such as roads, flood control, deep waterways, reforestation, etc., should be instituted by the state and federal government to give employment at useful and productive labor to every American citizen, and we demand that in the financing of these public works the evils of interest-bearing bonds be done away with."

Any government that lets seven million of its citizens get to where they do not have employment when they want it has failed. It has failed. The Farmers Union says to this Government—and let us say to you, Brother Lambertson—we are laying on the next session of Congress the responsibility of seeing that every worthy citizen of this nation has the opportunity to make a living for himself and family. That is one of the jobs to be done. If you cannot do it, go back home and let the people send somebody down there who will do it. I want to say to Congressman Lambertson, Congress must do this job whether the President vetoes it or not. Congress has the power to pass bills over the President's veto.

Public Improvements

Now in Public Improvements: Public improvements should be undertaken by the various divisions of the Government to the extent it would put every one of these men to work. You have roads in Kansas that need to be built. They need them in Kansas and all over the United States. You will never have prosperity with objects of charity. One thing is fundamental. You have to have a buying power in the hands of the people of the nation before you can have a buying prosperity. You can't have prosperity at the end of the year with a little handfull of men who have 80 per cent of the income. They have the purchasing power but not the consuming power. You have to scatter that income out where every family has buying power. People have consuming power and there is no prosperity until the people can have money to buy. The next session of Congress should solve the unemployment problem by putting those men to work.

Now, we look to the way you are going to pay them. Here it is in our National program "We demand that the Federal Government issue a non-interest bearing legal tender 'bond currency' for public improvements during this period of depression, said currency to be retired out of the profi-

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AGRICULTURE LAGS BUT INDUSTRY IS CARRIED FORWARD

Ward Recites Fight of Agriculture to Group of Real Estate Men Who Met in Salina

CONTROL PRODUCTION

Asks Equality in Trade, and Stresses Importance of Cooperation as Means of Winning Fight

Speaking before a group of real estate men who convened in Salina on Monday, November 2, Cal A. Ward, president of the Kansas division of the Farmers Union, outlined some of the purposes of his organization, and gave a few facts and figures which show the present status of agriculture. He followed up with statements showing the cause of the present conditions, and suggested a method of improvement. The gathering addressed comprised the Kansas Association of Real Estate Boards.

Mr. Ward stated that at the recent freight rate hearing in Kansas City, testimony by bankers showed that eighty percent of Kansas farmers are insolvent. He stated that while agriculture represents approximately 25 percent of the population of the United States, yet agriculture is receiving less than eight percent of the national income. Agriculture in 1919 was receiving 21 percent of the national income. Mr. Ward showed that from 1919 to 1931, the national income, over the whole country, advanced from 67 billion dollars to 96 billion dollars. This is an increase of 29 billion dollars. But while the national income was increasing, the income from the country's basic industry, agriculture, decreased, in the same time period, from 16 billion dollars to 10 billion dollars. The same general conditions were reflected in bank deposits of the ten-year period, said Mr. Ward. The bank deposits during the past ten years increased about 57 percent; agricultural bank deposits during the period decreased about 18 percent with more than a thousand bank failures in the agricultural sections of the country.

Mr. Ward went on to show that it takes about 33 percent of the income from agriculture to pay our taxes. The things agriculture needs and has to buy now cost $1.46 where the cost was $1.00 in the five-year period just preceding the war. Cost of farm machinery has increased 70 percent since before the war. Freight rates have increased more than 50 percent during the past few fews, said Mr. Ward. He added that it was an insult to a depleted and bankrupt agriculture when the railroads asked for additional increase of 15 percent in freight rates. Mr. Ward stated that if the farming interests of the middle west had not employed able counsel and had not fought the increase in rates vigorously, the fight would have been lost, and the farmers would have to pay this 15 percent increase. The Farmers Union, he pointed out, took the initiative in securing the services of Clyde M. Reed, ex-governor, to represent agriculture in the rate fight.

Going into the causes of the present condition of agriculture, Mr. Ward named concentration of wealth and capitalistic control as two great evil influences. He called attention to the fact that the World war threw the economic machinery of the country into confusion. Industry and business, he said, were highly organized at the close of the war. Through organization, they continued to receive beneficial legislation. Agriculture was caught with a vast volume of debts incurred under the inflated system that prevailed during the war. The industrial East took advantage of the situation, and has been draining the agricultural section of the country—until agriculture has been drained dry, and its buying power is gone. Since agriculture represents 40 percent of the buying power of the nation, the depression naturally followed the cutting off of this buying power.

With the buying power gone, with the outlets closed, industry stopped. With no one buying, overproduction resulted. Then wholesale unemployment came.

As a key to improving the situation, Mr. Ward suggested that if the farmer gets full cost of production, that is all he is asking for. That is all he, or any other class is entitled to, said Mr. Ward. Under "cost of production," he continued, must be included expenses of all kinds, taxes, interest on investment, and compensation for all labors.

Speaking of stabilizing agriculture,

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ON FARMERS UNION HOUR

W. J. SPENCER

All farmers interested in Farmers Union insurance—and that should mean every farmer in the state—should tune in on the regular Farmers Union Friday evening program over radio station WIBW, Capper Publications station, Topeka, Kansas. This radio program, which will begin at 7:30 o'clock, will be under the direction of W. J. Spencer, president of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies. Mr. Spencer will explain many things that every farmer will want to hear. Find where you get WIBW on your radio set, and have that station tuned in Friday evening at 7:30.

DISTRICT OIL MEETINGS REACH A LARGE GROUP

District Meetings Conducted by Officials of Union Oil Co. Have Had Beneficial Effect

INTEREST GROWING

North Kansas City, Mo.—The adjournment of the managers and directors district meeting at Hutchinson, Kansas, October 22, brought to a close a series of four meetings sponsored by the Union Oil Company (Cooperative). This company has taken the lead in holding meetings of this kind for the past two and one-half years. Officials of the company report that the meetings just completed were by far the most successful ever held. This is probably largely due to the fact that the managers and directors of cooperative oil companies have come to depend upon the meetings as a source of information, as well as a help in operating their companies more efficiently, by getting ideas from other managers and directors who have the same problems.

Another thing which adds to the effectiveness of the meetings is that they are for everyone interested in the growth of the cooperative oil movement. They are not Union Oil meetings.

Throughout the four meetings it was very evident that the managers and directors of the local companies, are vitally interested in crystalizing a cooperative oil organization which will ultimately produce and refine as well as market the petroleum products consumed by farmers who are operating their own cooperative companies.

Widespread Interest

A total of 122 cooperative oil companies were represented in the meetings, the first of which was held in McCook, Nebraska on October 2nd, and the second at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on October 12th. The third and fourth meetings were held at Dodge City and Hutchinson, Kansas, on October 22 and 23.

It is significant that a very large percent of the companies represented are now distributing Union Certified products. They are, however, keenly interested in developing the movement on a basis which will render the maximum amount of service to their farmer members. Many of these managers and directors are attracted by the successful record being made by the group which is building their own central organization. They are eager to get first hand information. A very large number have signified their intention to line up with the Union Certified cooperatives in the near future, and many of them made arrangements for a Union Oil representative to meet with their boards of directors to consider the matter.

At Dodge City more than 100 cooperative leaders attended and the

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EIGHT BOXES OF CLOTHING SHIPPED TO DROUTH AREA

Big Shipment Went Out by Prepaid Freight from Kansas Farmers Union Members to Worthy Folks

MORE TO FOLLOW

Not too Late to Send Clothing to Farmers Union Office, for Distribution in Montana and N. D.

Eight large packing boxes, filled with clothing, left the headquarters office of the Kansas Farmers Union at Salina Saturday, on the way to Jamestown, North Dakota, for distribution among the farmers of the drouth stricken area of North Dakota and Montana.

Most of the articles of clothing which comprised this shipment were brought to Beloit, Kansas, by delegates and visitors who attended the state convention of the Farmers Union. This action on the part of the delegates and visitors was in answer to an appeal which had come out of the unfortunate communities and which had been relayed to the membership of Kansas through the columns of the Kansas Union Farmer. Many Kansas farmers looked around and found that they had extra clothing which they could easily spare, and which would keep some one warm—some one less fortunate than Kansas farmers.

The clothing carried to Beloit during the week of the convention was assembled at the Farmers Union store, under the direction of George Dean. Later, Mr. Dean placed the clothing in bundles on a truck and brought it to Salina, where it was boxed for shipment, along with considerable clothing that had been brought or sent direct to the state Farmers Union office. It speaks well for Farmers Union folks, to note that all the clothing brought in was clean and in good condition.

Before the clothing could be shipped it had to be fumigated. This matter was attended to in the Farmers Union building at Salina. The goods were shipped by freight, prepaid, to the Farmers Union of North Dakota, of which C. C. Talbott is president. Thus it will be distributed to the needy and worthy people of North Dakota and Montana, without a top-heavy transportation and distribution charge and it will reach them from Farmers Union friends in Kansas. The distribution of this timely relief is of typical Farmers Union nature. It is direct, without costly administration items creeping in, and originates with farmers, for the aid of farmers.

While this shipment of clothes will keep some of our own folks from getting too cold, yet it is not enough to fill the bill. This shipment will be the means of helping out some few families in the unfortunate area, but thousands are up there needing help. It is not too late yet, and the Kansas Farmers Union invites and urges all of you who can, to send your spare clothing to this office, in Salina, Kansas, so it can be forwarded to where it is so badly needed..

KANSAS UNION OFFICIALS TO ATTEND COMMITTEE MEET

A meeting of the National Committee of Farm Organizations has been called to convene at 10 a. m., November 16, at the Chamberlain Hotel in Des Moines, Iowa, for the purpose of taking up the discussion of proposed national legislation relating to agriculture. This meeting is the day prior to the convening of the national convention of the Farmers Union, which also is to be held at Des Moines. The meeting of the National Committee of Farm Organizations has been called by the president of the executive committee, Ralph Snyder, Manhattan, Kansas, who is head of the Farm Bureau in Kansas.

It is the intention of Cal. A Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, to be present at this meeting. The Kansas Farmers Union has a membership in this National Committee. The Kansas Farmers Union secretary-treasurer, Floyd H. Lynn, will likely attend the meeting, too.

WHO LOST GLOVES?

A pair of lady's gloves, size 7½, were found in the M. E. church at Beloit after the convention, and are now at the office of the Kansas Union Farmer. The owner may have the gloves by writing to this office, giving a description of same.

SALINA BRANCH OFFICE DOING THRIVING BUSINESS

Handles Large Percentage of Broker Receipts of Wheat on Salina Market

One of the most active Farmers Union cooperative marketing activities in Kansas is the Salina branch office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Asocsiation. Mr. A. T. Riley is in charge of this office, and is ably assisted in his managerial duties by Mr. Ted Reinhardt.

The Salina business of the Jobbing Association has been built up to such an extent that it now handles a large percentage of the broker receipts of wheat handled on that market. Right at present the wheat coming into Salina is going direct to the mills. The recent bulge in the market has caused receipts on the Salina market to increase materially.

Sales of cottonseed meal and on coal, through the Salina office, are constantly increasing. A wonderful business has been developed on these commodities. The fall feeding season is at hand, causing the increase in the feed business, and, of course, this is the season of the year when dealers are laying in their supplies of coal. The Salina office has the advantages of the same contracts with various coal mines as are enjoyed by the main office in Kansas City, and which make for advantageous coal business on the part of the local dealers or Farmers Union stores and elevators.

Buisness in binder twine has been exceptionally good in the Salina office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. This is due, of course, to the fact that at this time of year the corn, sorghum, millet and other crops are being harvested.

Business has been brisk in binder twine during the fall harvest season. Many car loads have been handled, and the Association is looking forward to a greater volume of business than ever before. Since the first of September, the Salina office of the Jobbing Association has handled five car loads of binder twine.—The Co-Operator.

FARMERS UNION SPONSORED COUNTY HUSKING CONTEST

Husking 1,576 pounds of corn in eighty minutes, in corn which averages from 35 to 40 bushels per acre, is quite a job of husking. But that is what H. F. Roepke did at the county husking contest which was staged at the old Crane farm two miles north-east of Wamego last Tuesday. Mr. Roepke took first place among seventeen huskers. By virtue of winning first place in the county contest, Mr. Roepke entered the state husking contest which took place near Lawrence, Kansas, Saturday forenoon.

Cal A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, together with Floyd H. Lynn, secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Farmers Union, drove out to the scene of the contest, and Mr. Ward made the presentation speech when the awards were given out. Mr. C. L. Blanchard is farming the Crane place, where the contest was held. In charge of the contest, which was sponsored by the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union, was Joy Hammett, president of the county unit, and state representative A. W. Hutchinson, of Wamego.

This was the first contest of this sort ever witnessed by the writer. He was impressed with the spirit of friendly rivalry among the contestants, as well as by the skill which can be developed in the art of husking corn. The boys keep those ears bumping against the bump board constantly, and with regularity. The driver keeps his team in motion nearly all the time in order to keep up with the husker. These contests have placed the art of corn husking on a par with many other forms of contests. The excitement approaches in intensity that of a crowd watching the home baseball team play another team. It is a useful sport or contest, for every time an ear of corn is hurled into the wagon, something useful has been accomplished.

In the state contest held last Saturday north of Lawrence, Kansas, first place was won by Omer Little of Louisburg, Miami county, Kansas. Mr. Little husked 1,557.4 pounds of corn. Second place went to Mr. Roepke whose corn weighed out 1,524.5 pounds, in the state contest. Mr. Little and Mr. Roepke both will be entered in the national contest to be held in Grundy Center, Iowa, Friday. They will represent Kansas in the contest. In the state contest, Mr. Little received a cash prize of $100 and a silver trophy presented by Senator Arthur Capper, and Mr. Roepke received a cash prize of $50.

FARMERS UNION MAN KILLED

Ed Query, 58, prominent Ellsworth county farmer and active Farmers Union man for many years, died in an Ellsworth hospital at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, October 27, as a result of injuries he received on Monday, when his car was struck by a large bus. The accident occurred on the U. S. 40-S detour about six miles east and a mile north of Ellsworth. He was driving alone at the time of the accident.

Mr. Querry was at the time of his death, and has been for many years, secretary of Shamel Local, No. 974, Farmers Union. He has been identified with the development of the Farmers Union program in his community, and his death is to be a distinct loss to the entire organization.

Three factors to keep in mind when storing potatoes are: Provide good drainage of storage place; see that proper temperature is maintained; have the crop in good condition when it is put into the pit.

AUTHORIZE BOARD TO WORK OUT NEW PLAN OF FINANCE

Resolution Adopted at Close of State Convention May Pave Way for Improved Plan

GOAL 50,000 MEMBERS

Suggested Plan Would Provide for Admittance of Group Membership, with Dues Paid by Institutions

A resolution, which in effect authorizes the state board of the Kansas Farmers Union, together with a committee empowered to work with the board, to draft a new workable plan for financing the state Farmers Union organization, was adopted at the close of the state convention in Beloit, Kansas, on Friday, October 30.

The matter was brought to the floor by Ross Palenske, chairman of the resoltions committee, after the regular report of the committee had been presented and adopted. Mr. Palenske announced that the state board had been studying the answers to the questionnaires which had been distributed to the different secretaries over the state, and that they had found much demand for some changes in the structure of the state organization, at least with reference to memberships and fees or dues. Mr. Palenske raised the question as to whether or not it would meet the approval of the delegates for the state board and the committee authorized by the board, to develop and present a plan, which might be submitted to the membership for adoption or rejection by referendum vote. He said it might mean an amendment, later, to the constitution.

Mr. C. B. Thowe of Alma, Kansas, then stated that he believed, due to the pressure that had been evidenced as favoring some change in the scheme of financing the state organization, that the convention would be justified in authorizing the state executive board and the committee mentioned to submit some workable plan to the members of the Farmers Union through the means of a referendum, which could be carried on through the Kansas Union Farmer following full and extended explanation of any such plan in the columns of the paper. After making the statement, Mr. Thowe presented it in the form of a motion to adopt such a resolution. The motion was seconded and it carried.

The action thus recorded was the outgrowth of several meetings which the state board had held jointly with the heads of the various state-wide business institutions. Mr. J. C. Gregory, Osborne, Kansas, member of the state board, has been active in trying to arrive at some new plan of collection of dues. In fact, the whole board, together with the president and secretary, and the heads of the business institutions, have given the matter considerable thought, and have tried to formulate some definite plan which would be acceptable. An attempt is being made to reach the 50,000 Kansas farmers who receive the benefits of cooperative marketing as patrons of business institutions doing business under the banner of the Farmers Union. Many of these farmers—in fact, the most of them—have no affiliation with the Farmers Union organization as far as membership in the state organization is concerned. In order to reach them, a plan involving admittance of group membership was suggested. Under that plan, ownership of a share of stock in an elevator or some other Farmers Union business institution, would constitute membership, if that institution were allowed to pay in a certain amount to the state office as dues for the group. Further provisions of this plan involved the payment of a large membership fee by the state-wide Farmers Union concerns and a smaller and proportionate amount from the institutions of lesser magnitude.

Under this plan, the plan now in effect—payment of all dues through membership in locals—would still remain in effect for those communities which so desire.

As was stated earlier, this projected plan is an attempt to reach the 50,000 farmers in Kansas who are patrons of Farmers Union activities. It is reasonable to believe, say the proponents of the new plan, that 50,000 farmers can take better care of an organization than can 15,000, since the burden is about the same in either event. If the 50,000 were members, the Kansas Union Farmer would be in better condition to command good advertising rates, and through the paper, the educational program because of reaching so many more people, would be much more successful than now.

The Kansas Union Farmer will keep its readers informed on the progress being made toward successfully working out the new suggested plan.

LET'S GET THIS STRAIGHT

In last week's report of the State Farmers Union convention, a reference was made to the remarks of A. M. Kinney, former state secretary-treasurer, and former editor of the Kansas Union Farmer. Inadvertantly, the following statement got into print: "His (Mr. Kinney) present connection is with the Farmers National Grain Corporation of Chicago, a department of the Federal Farm Board." This statement is in error. Mr. Kinney is connected with the Farmers National Grain Corporation, but that cooperative is not a "department" of the Federal Farm Board. It operates by virtue of the Farm Marketing Act, as a cooperative.

Here's How Alma Does It

The Farmers Union folks around Alma, Kansas, are the right kind. They believe there is more in life than just hogging everything you can get hold of. They realize there is a lot of pleasure in giving something for the other fellow once in a while. Maybe it's the fact that they are of that kind around Alma, that has placed Alma Farmers Union affairs to the front.

The Alma Farmers Union Co-Op. Association, sends out letters describing articles on which the farmers can save money, keeping in touch with the members and friends of the business. Last week, however, the letter was devoted to another subject. A part of the letter is printed here, and the Kansas Union Farmer believes it is good enough for all the Kansas membership to read:

"Some of our farm folks in North Dakota and Montana are in need of help. They are farm folks; not beggars or tramps, not lazy or careless, but hard working, saving people like us. They were fourteen months without rain—grasshoppers and other inserts destroyed the withered vegetation. No milk, no feed, no money; banks busted and cold winter already there.

"They need clothing and food.

"Shall we help them?

"We can help without hurting ourselves. The Farmers Store will assume the responsibility of getting to these deserving people anything that our folks want to give them.

"The Farmers Store has some out of style clothing and shoes we will donate.

"If you have some children's clothing that your children have outgrown, or any useable clothing that you do not need, someone will be happy to get them.

"We do not know what you want to do but here is a suggestion. Put in one can of fruit (your own canning.) Put your name and address on it and ask for a reply and find out whom you have helped.

"The Farmers Union Store will pack these goods for shipment and be responsible for their delivery."—The Alma Farmers Union Co.op. Assn.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Farmers Union Building, Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1931

FARMERS HAVE LEARNED SOMETHING

The income tax, and the necessary legislation required to place the income tax in effect in Kansas, form the basis of a great deal of conversation wherever farmers meet. Farmers are finding out that they are being forced to carry the burden of the taxation necessary to operate our government, and to furnish the country with the public conveniences which mark this day and age. It is easy to see now that taxes are not based on wealth. They are not based on income. They are based on the same principles which were in effect when most of a man's wealth was visible—and not when an entire fortune could be placed in a safety deposit box and hidden away. The system of taxes now in effect was satisfactory when a man's wealth could be determined by the number of acres of ground he had, by the crops he possessed, by the number of head of cows or horses he owned.

Now, however, the man with the land and the horses and cows is not earning enough, in many cases, to pay his taxes. His cousin in the city may be making fifty times as much money as the farmer, but unless he has invested in some personal property or real property of taxable nature, the city cousin is likely not to have to pay taxes to any great extent. The present system of taxes leaves that little detail of paying taxes—of paying the operating expenses of the government—to the farmer. It hardly touches the man who receives incomes and wealth from other sources.

So now, the farmers are getting their eyes open, and are girding for the battle. In fact, the battle already is on. Farmers, through their own organization, the Farmers Union, are attacking the old unjust system, and are fighting to get the other fellow to help carry the load of taxation.

In the Kansas election last year, the income tax amendment was lost. At the next election, it will be a different story. The difference between the results last election and the results next election will be due to one thing, and that is education. Last election, the income tax was regarded as just "another tax." The farmers themselves voted against it in considerable numbers. Whether their thinking in the matter was guided by the influence of enemies of agriculture, or by interests which are perfectly satisfied to let the farmer go on paying the taxes, or by their own carelessness, is a matter of conjecture. At any rate, they were not informed on the subject of income taxes.

Now, however, the farmer is in possession of the facts, and he is going to tell, in no uncertain terms, that he is through being the tax goat. This change in the general situation is noticeable in any gathering of farmers at the present time. Many are saying: "I admit I voted against the income tax amendment last election. I didn't know what it was, then. But believe me, I know now, and I am going to vote for the amendment." Such statements were heard at the state convention at Beloit. They are heard at public sales, and at corn husking contests—in fact, at any place where farmers meet.

Under the present system of taxes, this is a government "of the people, for the people and by the people—but paid for by the farmers." Let's give some one beside farmers a chance to pay taxes.

The President's Column

By CAL. A. WARD

ENLIST IN OUR OWN FIGHT

Due to the fact that Cal A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, is in North Dakota this week, helping out with organization work there at the invitation of C. C. Talbott, North Dakota Farmers Union president, the editor is taking the liberty to print a report of Mr. Ward's radio address in "the President's Column." This address was delivered over WIBW, Capper Publications broadcasting station at Topeka, Kansas, on Friday evening, November 6. Mr. Ward substituted during the Farmers Union hour over the radio station for Harry Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Mr. Ward said, in part:

"The time allotted to me now does not permit the going into detail of any of the problems relative to the Farmers Union and Agriculture. I shall try to strike a few high points. I want to say to the thousands of our own membership who are listening in that I am thrilled and take new courage as I enter into my tasks and responsibility as President of the Kansas Farmers Union for another year. The State Convention held last week at Beloit was a crowning success. Whoever dreamed of 3000 of the best people in the state gathering together, in spite of depressed conditions of the country, in a Convention and staying throughout the sessions and contributing everything possible that our great program may go forward? Our people were there from all over the state.

"The Farmers Union has been in the front line ranks of the Farmers' fights for better conditions long enough to develop a class of leadership whose constructive influence is being felt from one end of the country to another. Our fellows do not pussy-foot or straddle the issue. We have our own program and do our own fighting. Our organization of course as everybody knows is a class organization. It's composed of real, honest-to-goodness dirt farmers with but few exceptions. We have always supported our own organization without any financial help from anyone. In my judgment this is fundamental to our mutual success and achievement. It is one of our strong sales points when we ask our neighbor farmer to join the Farmers Union and assist in helping out in this fight for agricultural equality. The farmers should have their own organizations, the bankers theirs, the barbers theirs and each specific class or business its own, so on down the line. This is not clanish or selfish. It has been the universal law of the ages that we should care for our own. Let all groups have their own organizations and in turn representatives of the various organizations work out a program of mutual interest for all concerned.

"Men and women, tonight let's get down to bed rock and may we be in earnest about this thing. Those of you who know me best, know that I am an advocate of peace, harmony, good will and brotherly love. But I am shouting tonight that it is up to the plain people and the masses of our commonwealth to raise a protest; not by howling from the house-tops but by working out a fair and equitable plan touching the whole economic situation of the country, that will bring together all groups and classes of our great commonwealth. God, give us more men like Washington and Jefferson, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Wilson! who will pull us closer together. Selfishness, avariciousness and greed are the black monsters of the day. America needs a new birth. We need a melting pot. Our nation will make progress, comparable to our ability to understand each other and to be interested in each other's welfare.

"Some of my listeners may criticize me tonight but I am saying that we must check the flow of wealth into the hands of the few. Some will say that it's purely a business economic issue and that no restraint should be demonstrated. But when we face a situation in this country of 80 percent of wealth of the country being controlled by 4 percent of the population, it's high time for us to wake up and become alarmed.

"There's no use camouflaging or dodging the issue. The present, general, depressed condition of this whole country is a result of a program of malicious grasping on the part of gigantic interests backed and promoted by individuals with huge sums of wealth and capital. And to be plain, I will say that such a program has had its flush. Not only has agriculture's laid up reserves been consumed but great inroads have been made into agriculture's potential wealth, namely, our farms all over the country. There's no mistake about it. The mortgage indebtedness on our farms has mounted higher and higher. Thousands upon thousands of our farmers in Kansas today are bankrupt. Well, people, what are we going to do about it?

"The past few months all kinds of solutions have been offered. It's easy to criticize and find fault but it's a horse of entirely different color to be a real builder. Entirely too many of our people express a sentiment of merely being against. Not only have quack leaders and politicians capitalized upon this sentiment but I am sorry to say that some leaders of our country with a reputation of honesty and veracity are trying to advance their own personal interests because of this situation. When will our people learn to turn from this type of propaganda and quit chasing every color of the rainbow and cleave to men and leadership who are four-square and who have a firm grip of the situation with their feet on the ground?

Our present problem is an economic issue and not a political one. I have said many times during the past few months that in my judgment regardless of whether the Republicans or the Democrats are in power, our present situation would have been just about the same. The press of the country is inclined to play party politics because the propaganda is colorful and makes interesting reading. If the more than four hundred congressmen and senators who are to convene in Washington next month would throw their partisan politics to the winds and get down and think and work in the name of real humanity, we would really get a lot further. I am not saying that even a majority of our representatives are thus possessed, but to say the least, altogether too many are.

Farmers of Kansas, let's do our own thinking when it comes to electing men to represent us. Let's vote and choose men who will really work for our interests and the interests of the masses. I want to impress our farmers that we will solve our problems through organization. That's why there is need of an organization such as the Farmers Union. I am optimistic as to our possibilities as an organization for the next year. In Kansas we have some fifty thousand or more who are in one way or another hooked up with the Farmers Union. Including the women, we have twice that number. What a great militant army as foundation material! I appeal to every one of our members to pay your dues and ask your neighbor to join hands. Your state officials cannot do the job themselves. It will take your help. Revive your local if it's dead. If you local still lives, make it more interesting. We are going to try to keep in closer touch with the membership in the country. We are going to assist in this program of education which comes before cooperation and loyalty. Inform us of your problems and we will endeavor to help, and above all, we want you to know that we are at your command and have a desire to serve rather than to be served.

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By JOHN FROST. Blue Rapids, Kansas

No. 8

THE WOODRING TAX LIMITING AMENDMENT WILL WORK

The adoption of this amendment will limit total tax levies to 2 percent in cities and to 1½ percent in the country, with the proviso that it does not apply to debts contracted before July, 1933. Some critics are saying that our government, particularly our cities and our schools, cannot be maintained by a total tax levy limited to 2 percent, and they point to the total tax levy now of 4 percent and over in hundreds of Kansas cities. However, there are three good reasons to believe the amendment will work, and win approval of the people.

In the first place the amendment will result in study of methods of retrenchment of mounting taxation, and will surely force a reduction of tax levies. Elimination of duplication of services, consolidation of boards and commissions, combining of weak school districts wasting overhead on a handful of pupils, some consolidations of townships or counties, and cutting out the frills in government, will reduce tax levies to a lower basis.

In the second place the amendment will force the assessment of property at actual valuation as the law prescribes. Instead of at the actual valuation, property is now assessed at something like two-thirds actual value. On actual valuation, a 2 percent levy will raise as much money as a 3 percent tax levy on a two-third valuation. It is notorious that in many cities business property is assessed as low as 30 percent to 50 percent valuation. The Woodring amendment will result in the actual value assessment of property in order that a limiting tax levy of 2 percent may provide sufficient revenue for the needs of our cities and our schools. A 2-percent tax levy on actual valuation is about equivalent to one-third the average net income on property, and that is enough, leaving the citizen only two-thirds of his net income.

In the third place, and conclusively, even if economies in government and the actual valuation assessment of property does not place on the tax rolls enough property to raise sufficient revenue with the limited tax levy of 2 percent, there will still be the income tax to raise any further revenue needed, and from a source not now taxed. And even if the graduated income tax amendment is defeated, a uniform income tax on corporations and persons can be levied. And one of the best arguments in favor of the Woodring amendment is that it will help force the enactment of an income tax and the adoption of the graduated income tax amendment.

THE INSURANCE CORNER

By W. J. Spencer, President-Manager

Last week we wrote about the increasing number of fires that occur during the months of November, December and January, and for the last two years we have been investigating fire extinguishers of several types. At this time we believe we have found a fire extinguisher that is practical. This fire extinguisher is called "Slocum's fire Suffocator." The description which follows is taken from a circular letter sent to us by Mr. James Slocum, Publisher of "Farm Fire Prevention," Detroit, Michigan.

"The Fire Suffocator is a combination of large capacity air pump, and large reserve or storage compartment, for chemical dust. On the front of the pump is a mixing chamber that is kept constantly filled with powder from the reserve tank. The mixing chamber is so constructed that the proper amount of powder and air is thoroughly mixed and exhausted from the nozzle in a stream of fire killing dust.

With the old type long can-tube extinguisher it was impossible to control the powder, it being splashed over a wide range, outside of the fire, emptying the tube with a few swings of the arm.

With the Fire Suffocator a fire defying fight can be constantly waged. The capacity of the reserve tank of the "standard" is sufficient for about 100 full blasts of the pump. To refill is a matter of about 20 seconds. The tank is equipped with a large screw can cover opening and re-charges of powder are contained in tin cans that fit inside this opening and the powder flows in freely. It is well to have one or more re-fills handy in case of a large fire.

The Chemical Dust used in the Suffocator is our own formula, especially compounded for the most effective use. It is a light pink in color and will not harm anything with which it comes in contact, except fire. It does not blacken, stain, damage or injure carpets, rugs, clothing, furniture, beds and bedding, draperies, etc., as does black powder and liquid chemicals. After using, it may be removed as easily as sand or sawdust, leaving no traces of stain or discolor, is harmless if taken internally and you have no fear in using it freely. Both the Suffocator and all re-fills must be kept in a dry place, to keep the powder from getting moist.

The materials used in the construction of this device are the very best and when the Suffocator is filled it requires no further attention, unless used. It does not have to be re-charged each year, as is the case with most liquid extinguishers."

We expect to have a demonstration of this extinguisher at our agency meetings, and if in the opinion of all concerned, this fire fighter is worthy of further consideration, we will try and work out a plan whereby we can interest our policy holders in this life and property saver.

We hope that all of our agents have received notice of the agents' meetings to be held this month, and in case some of the letters have gone astray, the schedule of meetings is as follows:

November 10, Tuesday, Girard, Hotel.
November 11, Wednesday, Ottawa, North American Hotel.
November 12, Thursday, Holton, Hotel.
November 17, Tuesday, Augusta, Hotel.
November 18, Wednesday, Herington, Liggett Hotel.
November 19, Thursday, Concordia, Barrons Hotel.
November 23, Monday, Hoisington, Monon Hotel.
November 24, Tuesday, Stockton, Hotel.
November 25, Wednesday, Oakley, Kauffman House.
December 2, Wednesday, Salina, Home Office.

LIVE STOCK FIRM HAS BUILT UP CATTLE TRADE

Only Three Loads on Kansas City Market in 1931 Have Brought 12c; All Marketed Through F. U.

Only three loads of cattle which have been marketed through regular channels on the Kansas City Stock Yards during the year 1931 have brought $12 per hundredweight, or more. It will be interesting to readers of The Co-Operator to know that all three of these loads were marketed through the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company. All of the shipments were in the month of January.

The market since that time, of course, has been such that no cattle, no matter how good or how fat, could bring as much as twelve cents a pound. All through the year, however, the Farmers Union firm has been getting top sales in all departments. During the year, the Farmers Union firm has handled a large proportion of the calves coming to the Kansas City market. A large number of the sales on veal calves were at ten cents a pound. Many were up to twelve cents or higher.

The highest sale so far this year was on a load of Angus yearlings which brought $12.25 per hundredweight. These were fed and marketed by August Detreich of Carbondale, Kansas. Russel Baker of Overbrook, Kansas, had a load of Whiteface steers on this market, weighing 990 pounds, which brought $2 per hundredweight. Charles Speck of Spickard, Mo., marketed a load of mixed steers and heifers, Whitefaces, which weighed 623 pounds to the head, and which brought 12 cents per pound. As stated before, all these sales were in January, and all were handled by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

Comparative figures relative to receipts of cattle by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City, for 1930 and 1931, during the first nine months of each year, disclose a gain in 1931 of 304 car loads over 1930. This is in the face of a shortage of 164,000 cattle receipts on the Kansas City yards for the nine months period mentioned. The receipts, as figured in this comparison showing the gain made by the Farmers Union firm, include cattle coming in both by rail and by truck.

The shortage of hog receipts on the Kansas City yards, covering the nine months period, is in excess of one-half million. It is hard to realize the magnitude of this shortage. It is reflected in a shortage of hog receipts by the Farmers Union firm, which is pretty generally the case everywhere. The Farmers Union sheep business during the year has been very satisfactory, and the department shows a good balance on the right side of the ledger.—The Co-Operator.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION TO FEDERAL FARM BOARD

Following the state convention of the Kansas Farmers Union, held recently at Beloit, Kansas, the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery board of directors and the manager, A. W. Seamans, realizing the good that had been accomplished, sent the following letter to the Federal Farm Board:

November 4, 1931.

Federal Farm Board,
Washington, D. C.
Attn.: Mr. J. A. Stone, Chairman

Dear Mr. Stone:

The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Board of Directors and management wish to express appreciation of Mr. Schilling's attendance at the Kansas Farmers Union state convention held at Beloit, Kansas last week. Mr. Schilling's splendid address, which was not only interesting but instructive, was well received by the largest state convention audience in attendance at this convention in recent years. We feel confident his visit to Kansas on this occasion not only won friends for himself but for the entire Federal Farm Board and will serve to establish confidence in the Farm Board and its program. This occasion also allowed Mr. Schilling to meet the personnel of the Kansas state Farmers Union and its associated business activities, which, we believe, will be beneficial to all concerned.

Very truly yours,
A. W. SEAMANS,
General Manager.

The Creamery Board also sent a message of appreciation to the Mitchell county Farmers Union, as follows:

November 4, 1931.

Mitchell County Farmers Union,
Beloit, Kansas.
Attn: Mr. George Dean.

Dear Mr. Dean:

The board of directors and management of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery wish to express to you and the people of Beloit appreciation for the splendid accommodations afforded for the Kansas State Farmers Union at its recent convention held in your good city. Our group feels this is the best state convention held in recent years. The courtesy and hospitality of the people and the splendid accommodations, including rooming quarters, meals and meeting places play a most important part in the success of this meeting.

Very truly yours,
A. W. SEAMANS,
General Manager.

COAL MAY BE HARD TO GET LATER IN SEASON

Farmers Union stores and elevators who have not yet made arrangements for their winter stock of coal should go into action at once, according to advice from the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and which appeared in the current issue of The Co-Operator.

Up until the present time very little coal has been placed in storage by dealers the country over, which foretells a sharp increase in demand later this fall and in the winter.

Such a condition means that coal may be hard to get a little later. For that reason, it will pay to have orders placed immediately. Ordering promptly is the only way in which prompt delivery can be assured.

Although a survey of the situation, taking the coal business as a whole, shows that dealers have not yet laid in stocks in storage, yet the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has been doing a very good coal business throughout the early fall. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has contracts with mines in the various coal producing states, and these contracts are such that they place the Jobbing Association in a position to supply the Farmers Union stores and elevators with good grades of coal at prices below what other dealers have to pay. A great deal of attention and study has been given the coal business by the Jobbing Association, and this is reflected in the substantial development of the business.

The trade in flour, as carried on by the Jobbing Association, has been very good, and compares favorably with last year. This is another department which has been developed a great deal due to careful study of the needs of Farmers Union patrons.

SIMPSON TOLD OF NATIONAL PROGRAM OF FARMERS UNION

(Continued from page 1)

its of such improvements. Such legal tender currency would provide employment for all, a market for all farm products, and benefit both producers and consumers.

Do you know it is a crime that in the history of this nation any division of government ever issued any interest bearing bonds? Here in this county you built a court house. I expect you issued bonds and if you did they were interest bearing. It only helped the fellow who clipped the coupons. It hurt every tax payer in Mitchell county.

You built roads and you issued bonds. The Government had to issue bonds, you say. They make them issue interest bearing bonds. Who does it help? Nobody but a hand full of men who clip the coupons. The results are you pay more for your court house than it costs. The original cost and interest on the money. Those bonds should be non-interest bearing bonds given to the Government of the United States and full legal tender money issued and sent out here, as much as your court house costs, to pay for the material and labor, and then you levy taxes on only the cost to pay back and not a lot of interest. That is the way it should be.

Do you know this year Kansas is the only state who produced more wheat than Oklahoma? Texas is the only one who produced more cotton. In Oklahoma, our three major crops do not pay the taxes in our state. It does not pay the interest bill in my state. We are going on the rocks. You cannot head it off under our old system. The cooperative system is absolutely opposed to that capitalistic system. That is what your Farmers Union is teaching. Cooperation is born of the Christian spirit. Every cooperative institution in Kansas is organized, not for profit but for service.

Most all the crooked work that goes through Congress comes right after a war. The National Bank Aca was perfected right after the Civil War. You do not notice a heavy rock rolling down the mountain it is going faster than any locomotive you ever watched. Say, as you watch, she is rolling now at a rate that goes faster than a flash of lightning. For 25 or 30 years only a few prophets could look into the future and see what would happen. Today it is here. With a system that came on, it has turned our banking system to a handful of bankers.

If you control production you can have something to say about the price. The same is true about the money. People controling the maney can laugh at you who are trying to get control of your wheat.

Listen, those fellows during the war made a big crop of money. National Banks were putting out money, and especialy Federal Reserve Banks and District Banks. National Bank currency is based on the note of Uncle Sam. Federal Reserve notes are based largely on credit. Bank notes are collateral notes of the farmer and business men. In 1920 dollars were cheap. You could get money any time you wanted it. Two dozen eggs were worth a dollar. A dollar was worth one third of a bushel of wheat in Chicago. Then it was glorious times. Prices of commodities had gone up and dollars had gone down.

May 1, 1920 they starrted to make it work the other way. The Federal Reserve Bank says to the local bank, "You have to pay!" The Bankers began to say to store patrons, "You have to pay." The banker did pay and then the Government cancelled $50,000 Federal Reserve Bank notes and that much money was taken out of circulation.

I just took four of the important subjects to discuss this afternoon. We have many more. Our program is against the Board of Trade system. The people who control the crop are the gamblers. When they sell, they are going to make a big lot of money, and money is going to be cheap. Do you know what they do? They buy just before it starts up. They know we are going to put out a big crop. They buy. Then, when she goes up they call in the credits. Make a short crop of money. They cancel in the next few months a lot of this money. Just before they call in this money, they sell and then they call in the credits and things begin to tumble and they reap their rewards.

The Farmers Union is the only farm class organization in the United States that goes down the line together. There is no Congressman or Senator but what will treat us fair. This Government must do for us what it did in 1919 on the price of wheat. You must get in on all farm products, all major farm products.

Organized farmers were pretty well centered on the Equalization fee as a method of getting cost of production for what the home folks used. No farm organization opposed it. We got it through Congress twice as you have been told. The Farmers Union method is the Equalization Fee brought down to date. Make it the part of any product not used in home consumption. Each farmer take care of his part not used on the farm. Make unsalable any part of the product not needed for home consumption. It is against the law to remove it from the farm.

If it had been in force, members in North Dakota and those other states, instead of being in the terrible condition they are in, each farmer would have had from 100 to 2000 bushels of wheat there which they could not have taken off the farm. The next thing, it would not have cost the Government a cent. Just a little for expense of administration. We can get rid of that expense by saying to every farmer, "The first thing you sell, you have to contribute $1.00 into the expense fund of the Government." That would be more than is needed.

Lions in the San Francisco zoo were crippled with rickets, lazy, and without appetites until rays from an ultra-violet lamp were thrown on them. They became well and frisky.

Seventy per cent of our coal is mined by machinery. In Great Britain only 23 per cent is so mined.

COOPERATIVE OIL NEWS

HOWARD A. COWDEN,
President Union Oil Company

The Cooperative Oil Companies at Oxford, Nebraska, and Bird City, Kansas, have each just signed Union Certified gasoline and kerosene agreements. These companies have each been handling Old Line brands in the past. In changing to the Cooperative brand they are pooling their volume with a very large number of other companies, and are making it possible to bring the wholesale profits in the form of patronage dividends from the Union Oil Company back to these two progressive communities, whereas the wholesale profits on the Old Line brand have gone to already wealthy stockholders, owning the companies whose products they have distributed.

Elmer Hoffman is manager of the Bird City Equity Exchange, and the following are members of the board of directors: John Kite, Pres.; W. M. Burr, Vice Pres.; Henry Hicker, Sec.; John Rambat, and Olin Smith. The Oxford Cooperative Oil Company is managed by A. L. Bugner, with the following as members of the board of directors: Albert Hand, Pres.; M. E. Caldwalladen, A. W. Schleusener, and E. E. Solberg.

SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION

Maryville, Mo., Oct. 28, 1931.—In a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Consumers Oil Company, J. F. Sandison, manager, issued a statement showing that the volume of gasoline and kerosene handled by the company for the first three quarters of this year shows a gain of 35 percent over the same period last year, while the volume of lubricating oil shows a gain of 46 percent for the nine months period. We believe we are safe in saying that this is a record that cannot be equaled by any other business institution in the country.

The group of farmers who are operating this progressive company is to be commended on the record they are making by pooling their volume of petroleum products. Along with an increase in volume, the company is making nice gains from month to month, and every indication is that they will have a fine dividend to return to their members at the close of the year. This means that they are keeping more money in the Marysville trade territory which in turn makes our community more prosperous.

C. A. SKOOG KILLED IN ACCIDENT

Charles A. Skoog, Holdrege, Nebraska member of the board of directors of the Union Oil Company, was killed in an automobile accident Sunday afternoon, October 11th. His many friends have been grieved to know of his death.

The accident which caused his death occurred near Lincoln, Nebraska, when the sedan which he was driving went into a ditch and turned over, after grazing a loaded stock truck which he was passing.

Mr. Skoog was born June 7, 1856 at Brengetofta, Jonkoping, Sweden. He came to this country at the age of ten years, and in 1876 he took a homestead at Holdrege where he had since made his home.

He is survived by his wife, four daughters, four sons, and eight grandchildren.

He has been active in cooperative work for many years, and has made a host of friends. He was elected on the board of directors of the Union Oil Company last January. His counsel, and advice will be greatly missed, and he leaves a host of friends to mourn his loss.

A recent statement covering the operations of 20 Old Line companies shows that their operations for the first half of 1931 reflect a net loss of $25,542,067.00. In contrast, their operations for the first six months of 1930 showed a net earnings of $69,742,933.00.

According to press reports, the major importers of petroleum products were severely criticized, at the recent meeting of the Independent Petroleum Association of Texas, on the grounds that they preached conservation in order to get domestic producers to curb production, thus enabling these major importers to dump cheap unlevied foreign oil on the home market.

A new policy of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) became effective October 15th which puts the rental of leased stations on the basis of ½c per gallon rather than a flat rental as used previously. Present contracts will not be disturbed, but renewals will be made on the gallonage rental basis.

RESALE WORK SUCCESSFUL

Concordia, Ks., Oct. 28, 1931.—The Union Cooperative Oil Company here is conducting a complete canvass of their territory to secure orders for lubricating oils and greases for spring delivery. They report that this sales work is guaranteeing them a good volume of business for spring and bringing them new customers. The company is exclusive distributors of Union Certified products, and were given assistance by one of the representatives of the Union Oil Company, for several days in conducting the sales campaign.

The Cooperative Oil Company recently held a general meeting here which was attended by a large group of farmers in our territory. One of the interesting features of their meeting was a complete demonstration of the manufacture of lubricating oils conducted by Hugo Stolberg, chief chemist of the Union Oil Company. This demonstration acquainted many farmers here with the quality of Union Certified products, and has been a help to the Farmers Union in securing their spring orders, especially from new customers.

HARVEST FESTIVALS

Mrs. Harry Liston, Yuma, Colorado made a fine appeal for "every member of a cooperative oil company to secure at least one new member" at the recent McCook district meeting. She said that this plan was largely responsible for the big membership they have at Yuma. Her suggestion is so practical and has such great possibilities that I want to pass it on to all members of cooperative oil companies. Just think what it would mean if each member of your cooperative oil company would respond to this fine plan. And, after all, is it enough for you to give all of your patronage to the cooperative oil company, but not to consider your neighbor who is on the outside? Shouldn't he also be sharing the savings and privileges which you are enjoying?

The work and patronage of individuals, working together has been responsible for the success of your company. If you and each other member would secure at least one new member you will be bringing greater benefits to yourself as well as to the farmers in your community, who are not now helping to build a company for themselves. Putting it another way, if the members of all the local companies take up this kind of a plan, think what it would mean to the cooperative oil movement as a whole.

In this connection, why not have a neighborhood gathering to discuss the matter, and invite everyone to attend, and especially those who are not now working with you? It has perhaps been a long time since you had a "Saturday night gathering" at the school house, and the younger generation displayed their talents in recitations, songs and debate. "Mother," "Aunt Ella," and the other fine women folks saw to it that there was ample supply of sandwiches, pumpkin pies, doughnuts, and coffee.

Why not get in touch with two or three others in your school district at once, and make your plans for a "harvest festival" meeting of this kind? It will give you a chance to discuss your general farm problems, and by thus getting together you will have an opportunity to interest all of your neighbors in working together to build the cooperative oil movement. Certainly the savings which cooperative oil companies are making are an inducement for every farmer to turn his volume through cooperative channels, and especially so when the great pendulum of Agriculture seems to be at the bottom of the swing. If 25c wheat won't make farmers determine to fight their battles together, I don't know what would. Let's each of us resolve to bring in a new member at once. It will not only benefit our neighbors, but us as well, in building our cooperative oil companies on a larger scale, and putting them in position to render the greatest amount of service.

Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

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

Dear Juniors:

We've quite a lot of new members this week—I wish you "old" members would take it upon yourselves to write to the new ones—to welcome them into our Club, you know. I don't mean to write to every new member, but if each old member would choose someone about his or her own age and write to him, every person joining would receive letters. Or, it would be nice to drop them a postcard—please think about this and try to do it.

You know, I was just thinking the other day that we have no club flower. I wish you'd all write in your preference as to this—vote for the flower that you'd like best. For instance, ff you'd rather have the violet, write and tell me, and tell me the reason for your preference, too. I think we had a flower almost picked a long time ago, but since then so many more members have joined that it's only fair to let them have a voice in picking our final choice.

I'm still waiting to receive my new shipment of books and pins—so be patient, you new members who haven't received yours yet. But just because you haven't, doesn't mean that you're not a full-fledged member of our Club—Work to make it larger—ask your friends to join who are eligible to do so.

I wonder how most of you will spend Thanksgiving this year? Things are beginning to look a little brighter for the farmer—you've probably heard your fathers speak of the improved wheat price.

Sit down right now and write me a letter, telling me about the things for which you are thankful this Thanksgiving—for the best letter, I'll give a prize of one dollar. Remember, this letter must be in by November 20th. You'll be surprised how many things you'll find you're thankful for, when you begin to count them.—Aunt Patience.

Argonia, Kans.
Oct. 4, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I want to join your club. I am six years old. My birthday was January 23. I am in the second grade. My sister, Virginia, helped me to write this letter. She wanted me to join. Will she get a star. Please send me a book and pin.

With love,
Virgil McMichael.

P. S. I will be glad to be a member. Write soon.

Dear Virgil:

We are glad that you are going to be a member, too. Your letter looks very nice—it was nice of Virginia to help you write it and of course she will be given a star on the Membership Roll, for having asked you to join. I will send your book and pin as soon as I can—we're out of both just now. Watch for our next lesson—We're going to have one soon.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Argonia, Kans.
Oct. 4, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I thought I would write to you. I have not heard from you since I wrote my first letter. I thought it did not get to you. When we read the Junior Cooperator page, we saw our names on the roll. Virginia and I have not received our note books yet and have not seen our letters in the paper. My brother, Virgil, has been fussing to join so we helped him to write it.

When are you going to put your picture in the paper. I have light brown hair and blue eyes, my skin is fair. I am large for my age.

We have twelve little pigs. I milk two cows and feed five calves. I like to go to school. We have four in our class. Their names are Ida Mae Segbartt, Joey Perkins, Carrol Titts and myself. We have ten in our school. I like to ride horses and read funny papers. My, don't we have a lot of members in our club? I have not found my twin. I read about a boy's birthday. His was on the 17th of March, but I forgot his name. I must close for my letter is getting long and I must go to bed.

Good bye. Yours with best wishes.
Winona McMichael.

Dear Winona:

I sent yours and Virginia's pin and book some time ago—you surely should have them by now. If you haven't, let me know. Yes, we have quite a large Club, now—but I'd like to see it just twice as large. Of all the things there are to do, I think horseback riding is the most fun—and I like to read the funny-papers, too. I always look at them first, and then read the news. That's quite a job, isn't it—milking two cows and feeding five calves? I hope the boy whose birthday was on March 17th will write to you, when he sees your letter.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Argonia, Kans., Oct. 4, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I thought I would write. I have been looking for my book and pin every day. When are you going to put in the lesson? I saw the membership roll. I hope there will be more by next time. When are you going to put your picture in the paper?

With love,
Virginia McMichael.

Route 1.

P. S. I am glad to be a member of your club. Write soon.

Dear Virginia:

I sent your book and pin several weeks ago—I hope you liked them and I'm sorry that I was unable to send it sooner. We're going to have a lesson very soon. You know what curiosity did! Why are you so anxious to have me put my picture in the paper? Please let me know how you liked your pin and book.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Park, Kansas,
Oct. 1, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:

As this is the first time I'm writing to you, I want to let you know that I intend to join your Junior Cooperative club. Please send me book and pin. I intend to get the lessons in.

School started a month ago, and Oh Boy! how I like to attend school. I am in the fifth grade. I am 11 years old. My birthday is September 17. My teacher's name is Mr. Alois Breit.

I hope I have a twin. If I have one I wish he or she would write to me.

Please put your picture in the paper. I will close with love,

Your nephew,
Nick Heier

Dear Nick:

I am so glad that you are going to join our Club—your book and pin will be sent soon. It's fine that you like school—and I hope that your twin will write you soon. Let me know when he or she, as the case may be, does. And someone else who wants me to put my picture in the paper! Well, we'll see. Write soon again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Healy, Kansas,
Oct. 4, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am all right. I have not written to you for a long time, so I am writing to you because I have not gotten my book and pin. So this is all.

Your friend,
Warren Settles.

Dear Warren:

You surely haven't written for a long time and I was glad to hear from you. I know you have your book by this time as it was sent a few weeks ago. Let me know whether you've received it.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Oct. 23, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am writing you a letter to tell you that I saw my sister's book and pin. It is so nice. I will try to fill out my lessons every day. My birthday is on December 25, 1931 and I am in the second grade and 8 years old. Please send me my book and pin as soon as you can.

Your niece,
Rosa Dinges.

Care of Joe A. Dinges.

Dear Rose:

So you liked your sister's book and pin—I'm glad you did, if that's your reason for joining. But there's some real work connected with being a member of our Club—I'll send your book and pin as soon as I get them. I think it would be fun to have a birthday on Christmas—I don't believe we have another Christmas birthday, now, though but I'm sure one will turn up soon. Please write us soon again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Grainfield, Kansas,

Dear Aunt Patience:

As I was reading the letters in the Kansas Union Farmer paper I thought I would join your club too. I am eleven years old and in the sixth grade My birthday is February 28. Have I a twin? I go to St. Elmo school. My teacher's name is Carl Katt. I like to go to school. I go two and a half miles to school. I have three sisters and four brothers. Please send me a book and pin.

Good bye,
Mary Wolf.

Care of A. Wolf.

Dear Mary:

We're so glad to have you as a new member of our Club—I will send your book and pin as soon as I can. You must watch the paper for your twin and write when you find one. Do you ride to school on a pony? That would be fun, I think.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Liebenthal, Kansas,
Oct. 22, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine. I read the Junior Cooperators in the Farmers Union paper. I like them. I go to school every day. I am in the seventh grade. My favorite subject is history and music. My birthday is on October 5. I am 13 years old. My father is a school teacher. He is teaching every year. I have four sisters going to school. I would like to join your club. Please send me my pin and book.

Yours truly,
Wilbert Edgar.

Dear Wilbert:

I'm fine, too, thanks. I'm glad that you read our letters and like them. History and Music were always among my favorite subjects, too. I imagine you must have to do awfully good school work—since your father teaches. Why don't you ask your sister to become members—you are given a star on the Membership Roll for each new member, you know, I'll send your book and pin as soon as I can.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

La Crosse, Kansas,
October 6, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:

While I looked around in the Farmers Union newspaper I saw how to join the Farmers Union. Then I thought I would join if you want me to. I think it is great to be in the Farmers Union and learn about the lessons. I am a boy of 14 years old so please send me the pin and book if you want to. My father is in the Farmers Union already.

Yours truly,
Mr. Herbert Schuckman.

R. F. D. Box 107.

P. S. My sister Caroline is in the Farmers Union too.

Dear Herbert:

Yes, I surely do want you to join the Junior Cooperators' club. It is a fine thing to be a member and you will learn a great deal from the lessons, not only about our great organization, but also about the principle of COOPERATION, upon which it is founded. I'll send your book and pin as soon as I can. You forgot to give us your birthday date—let me know what it is, so I can help you find your "twin"—Aunt Patience.

WINTER BOUQUETS TURN AWAY GLOOM

Winters bouquets may be made so attractive that they will turn the interior of a gloomy room into a fairy-land. Especially is this true if natural flowers have been dried and the artificial ones have been discarded.

Everlasting flowers are easy to grow. Among the annuals are the common straw flowers, rose everlastir g-annual sea lavender, and the globe-amaranth. Among the perennials are the cupid's dart, perennial sea lavender, Chinese lantern-plant, and the perennial baby's breath.

When preparing winter bouquets, most flowers should be cut before they are fully open. Strip all the foliage from the stem and tie the flowers in small bunches, hanging them head downward in a dry place to obtain straight stems. Curved stems may be formed by drying the flowers over a curved surface.

In placing the flowers in the bowls or baskets the same care should be taken as in arranging cut flowers. It is best to avoid crowding them or using too many varieties of colors or forms.

Ornimental fruit and seedpods are often used for decorative purposes in arranging the bouquet. Bittersweet, barberry, rose, hips, globe-thistle, cattail, goldenrod, hydrangea, Jimson weed milkweed, mullein and teazle may be used.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT

Not one apple a day to keep the doctor away, as the old saying goes, but two or perhaps even three! With a bountiful crop such as Kansas has this year apples are not a luxury. They are food of high quality supplying necessary minerals, organic acids, and regulators, says Dr. Martha Pittman de, partment of food economics and nutrition.

Apples lend themselves to so many ways of cooking, one need never tire of them. Yet there is no occasion to always cook them. Raw apples are a satisfactory breakfast fruit or lunch or supper dessert for many people. Even the small child may be given raw scraped apples. They are suitable for use in salads, combining especially well with chopped celery and nuts. They are an excellent "in-between food" for hungry boys and girls.

WILD HEART
Frances Manette White

Somebody caught a rabbit wild,
Up in the hills one day.
Somebody took the rabbit wild,
To a city far away.

Somebody penned the rabbit up,
In a box two feet by four,
Somebody gave the rabbit food,
And thought of him no more.

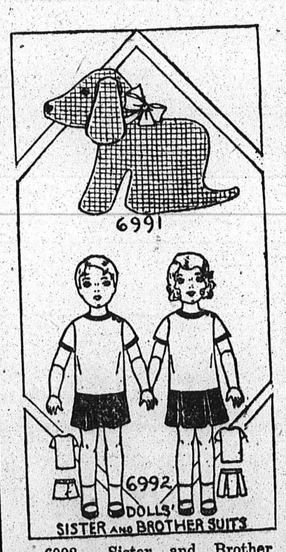
Nobody knew how the rabbit missed,
The aspen bordered rills.
Nobody knew how the rabbit pined
For his home among the hills.

Nobody knew how the rabbit longed,
For the wild flowers and the grass.
Nobody knew how the rabbit wished,
That a mountain breeze would pass.

Nobody knew how his wee wild heart,
Longed for the pine tree sigh.
Nobody knew that he missed the place
Where a rushing stream goes by.

Somebody carried the rabbit back,
To his home among the hills—
Back where the rushing stream goes by,
Back to the rocks and rills.

Somebody set the rabbit free,
And its wee wild heart was gay.
Somebody's heart was gladdened too,
As the rabbit scampered away.



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Cut in 6 Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20 22 and 24 inches in length. To make both suits of one material 35 inches wide, will require 1 yard for a 16 inch size. The Blouse alone will require ⅝ yard. The Skirt alone will require ¼ yard. The Trousers alone will require ⅛ yard. Price 15c.

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Cut in One Size, about 16 inches from the head to the tail. It will require ⅛ yard of 35 inch material. Price 15c.

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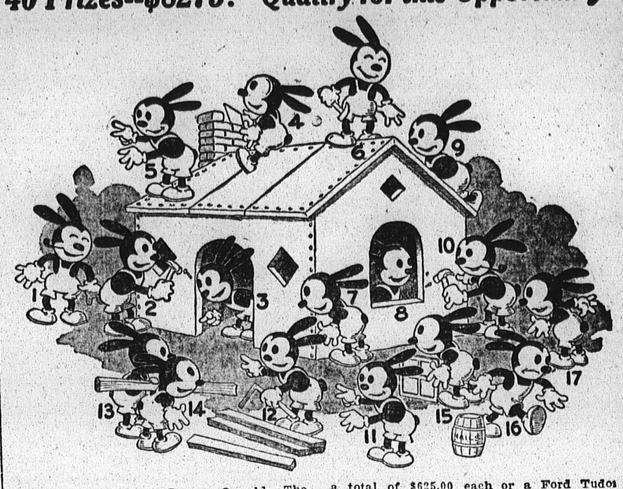

"YOU know me. I am Oswald. The Lucky Rabbit, Universal Pictures' famous cartoon character. Right now, I'm in a puzzle and it's up to you to find my twin and me. We are the only two exactly alike in this whole picture. Our heads, eyes, ears, arms, hands, legs, feet and tails are the same, and we are in identical poses. I can promise you a jolly, good time trying to decide which two we are. Maybe you won't find us at all—but if you do, you certainly will be lucky. Study the picture carefully and when you think you've found my twin and me, by all means hurry up and send our numbers to become eligible for this opportunity. We pay the winners in our friend-making-offer a total of $625.00 each or a Ford Tudor Sedan and $125.00 extra for being prompt. "I'll bet you've never heard of anything easier than winning a first prize in our popular contest—12 equal first prizes are being given away at once, and if there are ties, we'll pay duplicate prizes. Winners will be selected according to their grades when the final decision is made. We do not accept answers from people outside of U. S. A. or in Chicago. Try your luck, now, in finding my twin and me. Send the numbers you think are ours by letter or by card to Mr. Clark at the address below. You'll hear at once if you are correct."

W. M. CLARK, Manager
Room 291, 52 W. Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

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Where Farmers Buy and Sell

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11	.33	.66	.99	1.10	1.38
12	.36	.72	1.08	1.20	1.50
13	.29	.78	1.17	1.30	1.63
14	.42	.84	1.26	1.40	1.75
15	.45	.90	1.35	1.50	1.88
16	.48	.96	1.44	1.60	2.00
17	.51	1.02	1.53	1.70	2.13
18	.54	1.08	1.62	1.80	2.25
19	.57	1.14	1.71	1.90	2.38
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GRAIN AND HAY MARET REVIEWS

United States Dept. of Agriculture
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Hay, Feed and Seed Division
Market News Service

GRAIN MARKET REVIEW

Grain Markets Continue Upward Trend—Sharp Advance in Wheat Strengthens Feed Grains

WHEAT

Damestic grain markets continued firm during the week ending November 6 and prices of all grains made further advances, according to the Weekly Grain Market Review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Active trading in the futures markets advanced wheat prices 5-6 cents per bushel and was reflected in moderate advances in feed grains. Continued dry weather in parts of the domestic winter wheat belt, a further slackening in offers of Russian wheat and increased export demand for grain from North America were the principal strengthening factors. Cash prices mostly followed the advance in futures. Rye had some independent strength as a result of the short supplies and increased export inquiry from deficit areas in Europe. Flax advanced along with grains but the market was helped by higher prices for linseed oil and meal.

The new winter wheat crop continued to make favorable progress in the main part of the belt but was hampered by continual lack of soil moisture in Western Kansas and in Southern and southwestern areas. Additional moisture was helpful in the Pacific Northwest, especially in the eastern wheat belt of Washington where grains are doing well. General rains are still needed, however, in the western part of the Pacific Northwestern wheat belt. Seeding of winter wheat has made favorable progress in most countries of Continental Europe and in the United Kingdom. Recent rains have supplied much needed moisture in France, Spain and Italy, and seeding has made good progress A larger acreage is in prospect in France, according to trade advices although additional seeding will depend upon the weather conditions.

Domestic cash wheat markets mostly followed the advance in futures. Marcketings were smaller than during the previous week and growers were not inclined to sell freely with prices advancing steadily. Mills, on the other hand, were buying principally for current requirements. Receipts of wheat in the principal southwestern markets totaled 3,722 cars compared with 4,491 cars for the previous week and 2,183 cars for the corresponding week last year. The protein is averaging below that of last season with inspections to date by the Kansas and Missouri Inspection Departments at Kansas City showing an average protein of 11.84, compared with an average of 12.35 per cent for the corresponding months last season. The small percentage of high protein wheat this season has been reflected in a sharp advance in protein premiums.

CORN

Corn markets were strengthened by the continued advance in wheat prices. Offerings of new crop grain increased and receipts at the principal markets were of fair volume. The advance in price brought out increased sales of corn "to arrive" out shipping demand remained of only moderate volume and local industries provided the principal outlet for the current arrivals at most markets. The quality of the new corn is unusually good, being dry and uniformly heavy weight. Very little is graded below No. 4 in central western markets. Receipts at Chicago during the week totaled 852 cars. Shipping demand fairly active early in the week but decreased with the advance in prices toward the close. Bookings "to arrive", however, became more liberal as prices advanced. No. 2 yellow corn was quoted in that market November 6 at 46 1-2-and 47 1-2 and new No. 3 yellow at 43 and 45 1-4c. Bids for new corn for shipment by December 15, were 43 3-8 for No. 3 mixed and 43-7-8 for No. 3 white or yellow.

Southwestern corn markets advanced 4-5 cents per bushel although demand generally was limited to local industrial buyers. Receipts at Kansas City totaled only 111 cars which were readily taken by local feed manufacturers and wet process grinders. The shipping demand was very limited and shipments amounted to only 6 cars for the week. Very little corn is being booked "to arrive" in that market. No. 2 white corn sold November 6 at 46 and 49 cents. No. 3 yellow at 44 1-2 and 48 1-2 cents per bushel. Cribbing in Kansas and adjoining states made excellent progress during the week under favorable weather conditions. Receipts at Omaha were relatively small and trading was of small volume at that market. Considerable cross-country movement took place, however, from producing areas in Nebraska to drought sections in the states farther north. Industrial demand was small and there was little inquiry from west coast markets. No. 3 yellow was quoted November 6 at 44 cents and No. 2 yellow at 45 cents per bushel. Offerings of corn at Fort Worth were very small but demand was active. No. 2 yellow was quoted at 51 1-2 and 52 1-4 delivered Group 4II or Galveston export point

OATS

The oats market advanced 2-3 cents largely as a result of higher corn and wheat prices. Marketings were of only moderate volume but were sufficient for current requirements at most points. Prices advanced 2-3 cents per bushel and at the close of the market, November 6, No. 3 white oats were quoted at Chicago at 26 1-2 and 27 1-2 cents, at Minneaplis at 26 1-8 and 27 5-8, at Duluth 28 3-4 and 29 1-4, at St. Louis at 26 1-2 cents, at Kansas City at 27-29 cents and at Omaha at 26 1-2 cents per bushel. No. 2 red oats were quoted at Fort Worth at 26 1-2 and 27 1-2 cents, delivered Group III points .

BARLEY

Barley markets were also strengthened by the advance prices of other grains. Current demand for cash barley was fairly active. The advance of about 4 cents per bushel in barley prices at Winnipeg had a strengthening influence on the Minneapolis market but prices advanced only 2 cents per bushel while cash prices were only 1 cent higher. No. 4 barley sold at Kansas City at 34 cents while No. 2 was quoted nominally at Fort Worth delivered Group III points at 42-46 cents per bushel.

HAY

Hay markets generally ranged from steady to slightly stronger during the week ending November 5, with the best inquiry reported in the Southwest and on the Pacific Coast, where pasturage and range conditions are considerably below normal due to recent dry weather, according to the Weekly Hay Market Review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Heavier than usual supplies of local feed, grains and forage throughout most of the principal timothy and clover consuming states have greatly restricted the inquiry for those classes of hay. Marketings of hay have been considerably below normal so far this year. Total receipts at the twelve leading domestic markets for the month of October were 5,094 carloads compared with 6,105 for the corresponding month of last year, while the total for uly though October this year was only 17,549 cars compared with 23,849 a year ago.

Timothy markets averaged about steady with continued light offerings apparently fully equal to present market requirements at most points.

The New York Clover, particularly of the medium and lower grades, was comparatively slow sale. Offerings at Minneapolis-St. Paul were very light and quotations were reported largely nominal. Much the same situation prevaied at both Kansas City and St. Louis.

Alfalfa markets ranged from steady in the Central West to slightly stronger in the Southwest and on the Pacific Coast.

Prairie markets generally ranged from steady to slightly stronger with light offerings in fairly good demand. No reliable quotations were available on upland prairie hay at Chicago. Offerings were very light and in fairly good demand at Minneapolis-St. Paul. The Kansas City market strengthened slightly due more to lighter offerings than to any noticeable increase in demand. Trade estimates indicate that storage stocks in producing sections of Oklahoma are around 65 per cent of those of last year and that most of this year's holdings were harvested early and are of good color. The movement has been light from that section so far this year since producers are reluctant to sell at present prices.

AGRICULTURE LAGS BUT INDUSTRY IS CARRIED FORWARD

(Continutd from page 1)

Mr. Ward told the real estate men that farmers can have no hope of stabilizing it as individuals. There must be group action among farmers as well as among men interested in other industries. He brought out the fact that the Farmers Union is sponsoring an educational program to bring this group action about. This educational program is being carried "to the grass roots and cross roads." He pointed to the passage of the Farm Marketing Act as a result of this educational program. He mentioned the fact that the Kansas Farmers Union in convention a few days ago, re-endorsed the marketing act. He declared that if the marketing act fails in the long run, it will be because the farmers have not developed its possibilities. He said some farmers have been fooled into joining forces against the farm legislation in the form of the marketing act, with those financial powers who seek to keep agriculture under their control, and who have not the welfare of the masses at heart.

Mr. Ward concluded his address with the following thought: "Through organization and cooperation, we are going into the legislative halls of our government to demand legislation of a type that will give the American farmer a price for his commodity comparable to the American standard of living. This brings before us the question of control of production. I advocate that production must be controlled by legislation. We won't do it voluntarily. If the government was justified in fixing prices during the war, why not fix prices now in this greatest emergency the country has ever known? I am for such a type of legislation. My position is that national prosperity will come in proportion to agriculture's approach to prosperity."

DISTRICT OIL MEETINGS REACH A LARGE GROUP

(Continutd from page 1)

meeting was not adjourned until late at night. There was a large attendance at each of the other meetings, and the same kind of interest was shown. An interesting feature of each meeting was "Doc" Stolerg's complete demonstration of the manufacture of lubricating oils and also an interesting discussion and demonstration on the refining of gasoline. Mr. Stolberg is chief chemist for the Union Oil Company, and has first hand information on the quality of their products. He makes his various demonstrations simple, yet they are comprehensive, and give a thorough understanding of the manufacture of various petroleum products.

Other Features

Many of these splendid cooperative leaders had their first experience of "getting in the movies." The Union Oil Company is assembling material for a moving picture reel which will show the growth of the company, its method of operation, and other information relative to the development of a nation-wide cooperative oil program. A number of pictures for this reel were taken during the series of meetings. It is expected that the film will be completed in time to be used at the Feruary annual meeting of the company, and at the spring series of district meetings which will in all probability be held the early part of March. An interesting moving picture showing in detail how Union Certified greases are manufactured was shown at each of the meetings. It afforded an opportunity to many present to get first hand information about the quality of Union Certified greases. Banquets were served at the meetings, and were thoroughly enjoyed by all of those present.

Resolutions urging farmers to patronize their own cooperative companies and thus make possible greater savings for farmers were adopted. The resolutions also included an expression of thanks to the Union Oil Company for taking the lead in sponsoring the meetings. The resolutions further pledged the est effort of all of those represented to develop the cooperative oil movement all within their power to the end that it might relieve in as great a measure as possible the present situation of the great industry of agriculture, inasmuch as this movement has as the foundation of its program the saving of money for farmers. Practically everyone present took part in the various discussions, and very freely gave whatever ideas they could which would help their fellow cooperators.

A. Sigwing, McCook, Nebraska, was secretary of the McCook meeting. Phil Tremblay, Woonsocket, South Dakota, was secretary of the Sioux Falls meeting. W. O. Sands, Hutchinson, Kansas, acted as secretary of the meeting at Dodge City, and C. C. Cogswell, Pretty Prairie, Kansas, was appointed chairman of the meeting at Hutchinson. Each of these fine cooperators handled his meeting in a most efficient manner, and every moment from beginning to end was filled with interest.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

ODESSA LOCAL GIVES A HALLOWE'EN SOCIAL

Winfield, Kans., Oct. 31, 1931

Odessa Local Union No. 1571 held its annual Hallowe'en Social Friday evening, October 30. The social was attended by a large number of members and friends, many of whom came masked.

Prizes were given for the most comical, the ugliest and the prettiest masked costumes, after which masks were removed and a short program was given.

Several Hallowe'en stories were told and games suitable to the season played, after which the ladies served refreshments consisting of sandwiches, pie and coffee.

The Hallowe'en Social is an annual affair with Odessa local, one having been held every year for the last twelve years.

R. A. Reynolds, Sec.

NEBRASKAN ELATED WITH KANSAS UNION PROGRESS

Tekemah, Nebr., Nov. 6.

Mr. Floyd H. Lynn,
Editor Kansas Union Farmer.
My dear sir and brother:

I have just finished reading your convention number, and so elated with the forward movement and success of the meeting that I am enclosing some stamps. I ask that you send me a few copies for distribution among our county Farmers Union officers and friends.

I am truly proud of you Kansas F. U. people. I hope our National Farmers Union convention at Des Moines will be a rouser in numbers, harmony progression, determination to work unitedly together, for our ultimate and permanent delivery from those who have always and still wish to continue to prosper at our expense.

Wishing you the utmost success which you so richly deserve, I am,
Fraternally and sincerely yours
Frank Roth

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
(Barton County)

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst, our Farmers Union Brother, Andrew Gerstenkorn.

Therefore, be it Resolved that we the members of the Odin local 233, extend to the bereaved family oud sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family—a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy placed upon the minutes of the local.

Nicholas A. Mans,
Frank Koester,
John Boor.

GERMAN HOG NUMBERS REACH RECORD LEVELS

Hogs in Germany on September 1, 1913, were officially estimated to number 25,400,000, an increase of 9 per cent over the numbers on the same date in 1930, according to a cable to the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agriculturel Economics from Agricultural Attache L. V. Steere at Berlin. This is the largest number for this time of the year on record. The increase this year, however, is not as great as last year when the number on September 1 was 19 per cent above the same date of 1929.

It has been expected by German experts that the peak of the present hog production cycle would be reached this September according to earlier reports from Berlin. In Prussia, where about 70 per cent of German hogs are located, a recent census indicated a decrease from last year of 35 per cent in brood sows of 6 months to one year of age.

Inspected hog slaughter in Germany from October 1930, to June, 1931, reached 15,508,000, an increase of 18 per cent over the same period of 1929-30 and 1 per cent over 1927-28, the period of heaviest slaughter since the war.

A concrete block weighing 6,500 pounds 6x3 feet, was recently crushed in the laboratory of the reclamotion service under a pressure of 3,200,000 pounds, or more than 3,000 pounds per square inch. The block had "set" for 20 days and was crushed to determine strength of materials for the Hoover dam.

In the best vacuums which have been produced there are still more molecules of gas per cubic centimeter than there are human beings on earth.

Daily water flow from the 46 hot springs in Hot Springs National park, Arkansas, is estimated at 850,000 gallons. It has an average temperature of 142 degrees F.

"FARMER INSURANCE AT FARMER COST!"

That is the motto of this farmer-owned and farmer-controlled Life Company, whose insurance is sold only to farmers and whose resources are dedicated to the financial betterment of farmer policy holders.

Why not become a practical co-operator today by protecting your estate with a policy in this company? Write or call at the home offices. It is a pleasure to help you.

Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company

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$5000.00 IN CASH PRIZES
See Your Druggist.

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Specialist in Diseases of the Rectum and Colon
Colonic Irrigator
PILES CURED WITHOUT SURGERY
Also treat all other rectal diseases, except cancer
INCURABLE DISEASES NOT ACCEPTED
Literature Sent on Request
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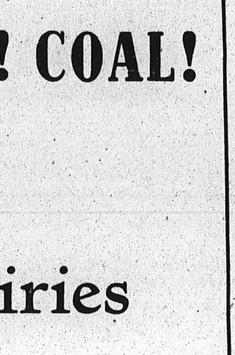
134 N. Eighth Phone 3505
Salina, Kansas

Stop Suffering



Costs You Nothing to Try the Natural Body Brace if not satisfactory after 30-day trial. Overcomes female weakness—makes walking and work easy. Develops erect, graceful figure, lungs, chest, bust. Replaces and supports misplaced organs. Corrects stooping shoulders. Relieves backache, curvatures, nervousness, constipation, after effects of flu. Thousands write like this:

"Ends 10 Years of Suffering"
"Before wearing your Brace I could scarcely walk about the house. I had suffered ten years with womb trouble, backache, bearing down pains, bladder trouble, nervousness, headache and constipation. Tried almost everything including an operation. I wish I could let every suffering woman know what The Natural Body Brace has done for me."—Mrs. Jennie Schomp, Box 423, New Market, N. J.

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Made to your individual measures. Comfortable, easy to wear. Over 300,000 satisfied users! (17)
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Please send me free booklet, "Health, Strength and Perfect Figure", and full details of your free individual Health Service and liberal trial proposition.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

Wheat $2 Per Bushel

While two dollars per bushel for wheat would seem to wheat growers too good to be true, that is not as much as it would bring if transformed into eggs by adopting methods used by the NEW PHILO SYSTEM OF PROGRESSIVE POULTRY KEEPING

The miller increases the value of wheat by making it into flour, shorts and bran. With only a fraction of the cost of the millers machinery and equipment, hens can be made to increase the value of enough wheat to make a barrel of flour, into an amount that would equal the price of two or three barrels of flour, and in place of the increased value going to the miller it would go to the farmer who raised the wheat. The NEW PHILO SYSTEM has been so perfected that one man, or woman, can easily care for a thousand laying hens and raise enough chickens to replace the hens with pullets every year. A farmer who raises, or can buy, 1500 bushels of wheat or wheat mixed with other grain in the right proportion can increase its value to at least $3600.00 with actually less labor than was required to raise the grain. It is not necessary to have a thousand hens to make a lot of money as the hens you now have can be made to produce results that you have never thought possible. You can then gradually increase the flock and income to your own satisfaction. Any mature pullet, or fully feathered young hen, can be forced to lay in nine days to two weeks and when you know how you will probably have everything on the farm you will need to make them lay as no costly material is required in the PHILO SYSTEM. Nearly all farmers have practically everything necessary to make the very best baby chick starting mash, also growing and laying mash. If you are not a farmer and buy your mash, we will tell you how to make it at a cost not more than a dollar per hundred. With this feed for baby chickens you can make two pound friers in eight weeks. Our new PHILO SYSTEM NATURAL heat brooded absolutely prevents loss by fire, crowding, overheating or chilling and you can make your own brooders. Send us one dollar and we will forward you information by return mail that will lead to your success with poultry.

Diversified Farm Engineering

PHILO SYSTEM COMPANY

Washington, Georgia

COAL! COAL! COAL!

We Solicit Your Inquiries

Be prepared for the usual increased demand that November always brings by ordering NOW. You will be assured of good service and careful attention to your orders.

We can supply you with coal from several districts in Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Illinois. Freight rates to a great many Kansas points show a substantial reduction compared to rates in effect last season. We will be glad to furnish you with rates on any of the above mentioned coal.

Be sure to get your order in before prices take another advance. If your freight rate is favorable, try a car of deepest mined Henryetta Oklahoma Fancy Lump or Fancy Egg.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

1140 Board of Trade KANSAS CITY, MO.

Phone L. C. 64

Member of
K. C. Board of Trade—K. C. Hay Dealers Ass'n—St. Joe Board of Trade—Salina Board of Trade.

Branch offices at Salina, Kansas, Colby, Kansas, and St. Joe, Mo.

SEVENTY-THREE LOCALS WHOSE 1931 DUES ARE PAID ONE HUNDRED PER CENT

In many instances a Local would have been 100 percent, save for one member whose dues were not paid.

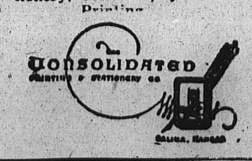
If any members of any Local have a complaint because of exclusion from the above list, or think that their Local should have been included, write Secretary Floyd H. Lynn, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

Let's all get busy and add the names of many more Locals to this list, next week!

Let's make this the motto of every Local in Kansas: "One hundred percent payment of 1931 dues by November 1st.

Dist. No. 3, Mitchell Co.	777	Nevada	1782
Cottonwood local, Cloud Co.	317	Ogallah	2046
Admire	1255	Oliv Hill	1120
Advance	1889	Pioneer	250
Amy	1564	Prairie Dale	370
Axtell	1792	Prairie Gem	540
Bow Creek	548	Pleasant Hill	573
Barrett	1071	Prairie Glenn	665
Bear Creek	1542	Pleasant Vale	782
Bell	1565	Pleasant View	833
Beaver Flats	2117	Park	909
Barclay	2194	Prairie Star	944
Carson	1035	Pleasant Hill	1202
Cass Ridge	1038	Pretty Creek	1652
Cummings	1837	Pfeifer	1777
Cedar Head	2106	Quick	765
Chester, Clay Co.	1125	Rural Rest	2133
Downy	1127	Robbers Roost	491
Dover	2056	Route One	568
Eureka	911	Rose Valley	1982
Fortney	1682	Star	624
Grover	108	Sand Creek	804
Franklin, Ellsworth Co.	1301	Sunflower	1181
Goodrich	2090	Sand Creek	1220
Highland	717	S. Diamond	1567
Highland	1632	Silverdale	2051
Hunt Nemaha Co	1107	Stony	2066
Island	2193	Sunnydeal	2131
Grantville	2023	Sunny Slope, Rooks Co	532
Lone Willow	1083	Toulon	570
Lawndale	1354	Three Corners	769
Little Wolf	1376	Trivoli	1001
Lee	1549	Turkey Creek	1868
Marshall Center	1349	Twelve Mile, Osborne Co.	2002
Munjor	881	Valley View	488
No. 8	671	West Corning	438
		Wiles	834

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



Price List of Local Supplies

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

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

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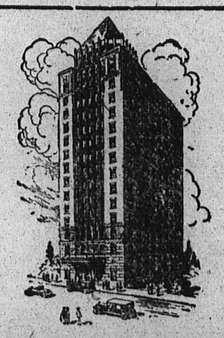
Farmers Union Co-Operative Creamery Association

Kansas City, Mo. Wakeeney, Kansas

The Maddin
J. K. Moore, Mgr.



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