



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

VOLUME XXV

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NUMBER 20

DOING YOUR PART?

Many Local Secretaries are Sending in Good Reports which Indicate Kansas Farmers Are Getting Behind Movement to Fight for Rights

BEST OPPORTUNITY IN YEARS

Legislature Meets in Few Days at Topeka, and Success of Farmer Legislation Depends Wholly on Support Given by Members

"This is our Local paid up 100 per cent. We are all for the Union and hope some good work will be done. We are back of the movement and its officers in their efforts.—J. H. Stover, secretary, Sunflower Local No. 1181."

So reads a notation on a report sent in during the last days of 1932 by this Farmers Union local located in Logan county. This local has 26 paid members on its membership rolls, and 9 woman members in addition. It is not the largest local in the state, but it is a good live local—the kind which makes the work of the Farmers Union possible.

The notation above quoted is a good example of the expressions which are coming in from many locals located in different parts of the state. Such expressions, backed up by evident results, are most encouraging to all concerned. They prove that the spirit of the Farmers Union is really active in Kansas, and offer sound hope that our membership will climb to a figure which will place this organization in a position of real power in affairs relating to the welfare of Kansas farmers.

The membership over the state generally has responded heartily to the membership drive which is still in progress. The cash prize contest, conducted in connection with the drive has created quite intense interest. This contest will close on January 31. Reports mailed on or before that date will be counted in the final results. The simple rules of the contest are printed at the bottom of the drive column "How" on the first page. This means that the members in two counties will have received their memberships at a very low final cost. It is not necessary for the county to be organized as a county unit to participate in this contest.

At any rate, whether the members in a county win the prize or not, if the total membership is materially increased, those members will be richly rewarded, because of the fact that any increase in the matter of organization is of immeasurable benefit to the farmers.

Legislature Soon Meets
Many local secretaries have sent in their reports for December, and undoubtedly as this is being written, many more reports are in the mails and on their way to the state office. The fact that these reports show evidence of good work among the local officers, and among the members out in the locals, is highly encouraging. However, there is room for improvement in many cases. The fight is not over, and those who have really entered into the spirit of the organization are unwilling to believe that the membership will not be built up to effective fighting strength.

As this report is being written, the date of the beginning of the 1933 session of the Kansas Legislature is only a few days in the future. Advice coming from Topeka inform us that legislators already are arriving in Topeka. Interest is a high pitch. There is a distinct feeling that much is to take place while the legislature is in session the next few weeks. Much is expected of the Farmers Union. Whether it is an organization can measure up to its opportunity depends wholly on the support it receives from the Kansas farmers in the form of membership. The

Farm Debts Equal War Debts

More than \$9,000,000,000 in farm mortgages are outstanding in the United States and they constitute an important problem in the economic rehabilitation of the American farmer, states, Horace Bowker, president of the American Agricultural Chemical Co., and an authority on the question he discusses. He continues:

Our foreign debts, with interest, total something over \$11,000,000,000, so that it is readily apparent that the farming element in this country have an indebtedness which closely approximates the amount of war debts owed to the United States. Because of the low levels to which prices of farm products have sunk, the income of the farmer has dropped down to nearly a quarter of the income he was receiving when such farm mortgages were negotiated. Before the slump the farmers annual income was about \$10,000,000,000; now it is in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000,000.

The capital debts of American farmers are certainly excessive under present economic conditions, and there can be no stability in agriculture so long as they pay a disproportionate drain upon the income of farming in-

terests. In many sections of the country there is, to all intents and purposes, a practical moratorium on farm mortgages. In some districts not even interest is being paid, the mortgage owners being content to let the farmer remain on his land if he is able to pay taxes.

Settlement of our farm debt problem is, therefore, as vital as the nation's economic welfare as is the settlement of our foreign debts. The American farmer finds himself with capital debts made in an era of inflated values. His dollar of income is now estimated to be worth only 54 cents, according to government index numbers. This means that his \$9,000,000,000 of mortgages must be paid off with 54-cent commodity dollars; that is to say, his present debt would be equivalent to an indebtedness of \$15,000,000,000 under pre-slump conditions. Certainly this is a problem that warrants the attention and thought of the best minds of America. (Editor's Note: All of which emphasizes the fact that something must be done by the farmers in an organized way. The Farmers Union offers the opportunity to do this.)

FRANKFORT ASSOCIATION FIRST IN NOVEMBER

Glen Leupold, Manager of the Frankfort Farmers Union Live Stock Shipping Association, shipped six loads during November, and again took first place honors. Mr. Leupold is piloting his association into first place quite regularly here of late, and has his eye on first place for the year. He stated recently that he is looking for a good month in December, and a strong finish. More power to him.

Emil Samuelson, Manager at Ramoth, leaders for November, finishing second with four loads. This association doesn't stay out of the running for long, and is rendering a real service in its community.

The Tindall Farmers Exchange, Tindall, Missouri, shipped three loads during the month to share third place honors with the Associations of Ness City and Erie, Kansas, and Osgood, Missouri.

J. E. Maxwell, Jr. Manager of the shipping association at Fontana, Kansas, shipped two loads of hogs during the month of November. Practically all shipments from this territory have been moving to market via the truck route, and these recent shipments by the association were the first during 1932. We hope Mr. Maxwell will be with us regularly from now on.

Other associations with carload shipments during November were as follows:

Alma Farmers Union Elevator, Alma, Kans.
Mitchell County Farmers Union, Beloit, Kans.
Chase County Co-Op, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.; Climax Elevator Co., Climax, Kans.
Farmers Co-Op Elevator, Daykin, Neb.; Downs-Cawker Shipping Association, Downs, Kans.
Ellis Shipping Association, Ellis, Kans.
Farmers Union Co-Op Association, Holbrook, Neb.
Farmers Elevator, Irving, Kans.
Walsburg, Farmers Union, Leonardville, Kans.; Don E. Page, Mgr. Larned, Kans.
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SIMPSON TALKS ON FUNDAMENTALS OF OUR GOVERNMENT

In Nation-Wide Broadcast, National Farmers Union President Points Way to More Efficient Administration of Human Rights

MONETARY CHANGE

Hits Sales Tax Idea, and Points to Tariff Needs, and Tells of Advantages in Eliminating "Lame Duck" Sessions in Congress

Speaking over a nation-wide radio hook-up on Saturday, December 24, John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers Union, discussed with his characteristic forcefulness the matters of farmer organization, national legislation, and other matters. The first half of the address was published in last week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, and the last half appears below.

During the last fifty years the press, the public schools and in many instances the pulpit have taught that laws, constitutions and governments are the most sacred things in all the world. The facts are, laws, constitutions and governments are always inferior to human rights. The facts are, laws, governments and constitutions are set up to serve human rights. When they cease to serve and protect human rights then human rights have a right to trample laws, constitutions and governments in the dust. This is not a new doctrine. It is not original with me. You will find all of it in the Declaration of Independence.

Probably as many crimes have been committed in the name of law as have been committed against law. Christ was crucified in the name of law. A law can be a bigger thief than any two gun men that ever lived. While honest people are working producing the wealth of the nation, crooks go to legislative bodies and get laws passed that steal the property those honest, hard working, citizens create.

Here in Washington buildings are marked to be torn down that cost millions of dollars. Buildings that the employees who work in them say are comfortable and convenient. Buildings that would be good a thousand years from now are marked to be destroyed with but one excuse given and that is the outside architect. There is not in harmony with the new buildings being constructed.

Any law that permits the destroying of the taxpayers' property like this, in the interest of contractors who are paid for destroying buildings and paid for building new ones, is a law that is just as much a crime as for some anarchist to destroy those buildings with dynamite.

Just recently, the Postmaster General purchased a new car when he had a good one. Some Congressmen observed the bill for the new car, demanded to know the purpose of purchasing it. The only reason was that the Lincoln car the Postmaster General had was not high enough for him to wear his silk hat.

Any law that permits a hired man of the people to waste the taxpayers' money in purchasing another automobile in order that he can wear a high silk hat is a law that is just as much a crime as for some anarchist to destroy those buildings with dynamite.

Money merchants with laws that give them control of money, the lifeblood of commerce, deliberately planned to steal every farm home in this nation and to steal every little business in this nation including the small banks. I say to you that all of the crimes ever committed in the history of this nation do not equal the crime of the international bankers in so controlling money and credits as to rob the farmers of the nation of their homes.

If you farmers like it, go your weary way down the road broke and homeless. If you do not like it, get into your organization, the Farmers Union. I promise you, if half the farmers will do that, we can stop these official crimes being committed in the name of law.

Remonetization of Silver
In the category of crimes committed in the name of law an outstanding one is the crime of 1873. The demonetization of silver is historically known as the crime of 1873. Members of the House and Senate, years after it was discovered that a certain law had demonetized silver and put this nation on a single gold standard, testified that they had voted for the bill not knowing it demonetized silver. It afterwards developed that representatives of the big bankers of England engineered this conspiracy against the people.

In the National Farmers Union legislative program you will find a demand for the demonetization of silver on the same basis that silver occupied when it was demonetized in 1873.

Remonetization of silver means that silver would receive the same treatment by the government that gold receives. Any one possessing gold can take it to the government and have it a demonetized silver. It is just as much a crime as for some anarchist to destroy those buildings with dynamite.

LEAR TO TALK ON WIBW

Rex Lear, Kansas manager of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., will have charge of the Farmers Union broadcast period on WIBW, Topeka radio station, on Thursday evening of this week. The period starts at 7:30 o'clock. You will hear some valuable and interesting information if you tune in.

ANNUAL MEETING KANSAS FARMERS IN TOPEKA SOON

January 11 to 13, Inclusive, Announced by Secretary Mohler as Dates for Annual Kansas Agricultural Convention at State Capital

STRESS ECONOMICS

Fare and a Half Rates to be in Effect, and No Certificates Required; Farm Organizations, Including Union, to Have Representation

The Agricultural spot light of Kansas will be turned on Topeka on the occasion of the sixty-second annual meeting of the Kansas Agricultural Convention on January 11 to 13, 1933, inclusive, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture. Secretary J. C. Mohler has prepared a program of timely interest and importance, and has seen fit to emphasize papers on economic subjects, rather than devoting the programs to papers on agricultural production. Mr. Mohler takes the position that Agriculture is now more concerned with economic recovery than with improved production.

It will be remembered that last year was the first time the Farmers Union and the Grange were officially recognized as deserving representation on the State Board of Agriculture. Many county organizations of the Kansas Farmers Union will have representatives at the meeting this year.

The coming session will be held in connection with the annual "Get Acquainted" dinner at the Hotel Jayhawk on Wednesday evening at 6:30 with a program unique in that a special recognition will be tendered to three Kansas girls as honor guests who have won national championships in 4-H club activities during the year. A special feature of the occasion will be a toast on The Rediscovery of the Home, responded to by Mrs. Albert Brickell of Florence in her delightful manner. The dinner will be open to the public and a welcome will be extended by the Mayor of the city and by our newly elected Governor, Alf M. Landon.

Other sessions of the convention will be held in the G. A. R. hall of the Memorial building, beginning at 9:30 on Thursday morning, with a program arranged to afford free and full discussion by the audience. James Tomson of Wakarusa, who has won fame as a breeder and exhibitor of Shorthorn cattle, will discuss Agriculture and the Breeders Art. Dr. F. D. Farrell, who is at once a practical farmer and a noted educator, will have a constructive address on Major Objectives in Farming.

After luncheon Dr. V. N. Valgren

of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will enumerate Government Aids in Reconstruction; Mr. F. B. Bombberger of the Federal Farm Board will give his views on the Government in Relation to Farm Problems, and Dr. O. D. Wolf of Ottawa will report on the Washington Farm Conference. The evening session will be occupied by Dr. W. P. Dearing, President of Oakland City College, Indiana. Dr. Dearing devotes his life to the training of the underprivileged youth of the hill country in his state and has served for many years as president of the college without pay. He is well equipped to discuss Home Life and Human Values.

On Friday morning Professor J. A. Hodges of the Kansas State College will suggest means of Meeting Conditions Through Reorganization of the Farm Business. From his experience Mr. A. E. Jones of the United Trust Company, Abilene, will show the Problems of Reorganizing Farms, and Superintendent L. C. Aicher of the Hays Experiment Station, has an informative message on Certified Seed Production in Kansas.

The afternoon session will be devoted to the presentation and discussion of War Debts to Restore Farm Prices, by C. C. Isely of Dodge City; to reports of committees and to the election of members of the Board by the delegates. All sessions of the convention, including the dinner on Wednesday evening, are open to the public for participation, and all are invited.

The most liberal rates that have been offered in many years are authorized by the railroads of Kansas. Tickets at one and one-third fare for the round trip will be on sale at all Kansas points and at Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri, from January 7 to 12 inclusive, with a return limit of January 16. No certificates are required.

Other meetings of the week will include the Kansas Association of Farmers, January 10-11; the Kansas Agricultural Council, January 10, and the Kansas State Poultry Association, January 12. Also, the legislature will be in session. Farmers' Week in Topeka has an appeal to the business man as well as the farmer and all are cordially invited to enjoy this season of recreation and self-improvement by the exchange of experiences and ideas.

ANOTHER VERSION: "BACK TO HORSE AND BUGGY"

Charles A. Babbit of Willis, Kansas, takes exception to the Kansas Union Farmer, taken from another paper. Our readers will be interested in his reaction. He says:

Floyd H. Lynn, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Editor:
In your issue of Dec. 8, you print an article entitled "Back to the Horse and Buggy," written by a college professor. I enjoyed it until something in it made me go up in the air. Then I reread it to look for other flaws. He says, "Study of the present situation and the influence of these things (semi-luxuries) on it fails to show that they are to blame for the difficulties." If by using on time at a rate of interest two or three times as great as the average increase of wealth for a term of years, which is less than 3 per cent, is not the cause, then I am from Missouri and will have to be shown.

He says that "Better seed-beds and varieties have increased the yields per acre without increasing the labor required to grow them. The price of wheat," I think he means per bushel. He does if he has ever kept account of labor in growing and harvesting a 10-bushel crop as compared with a 30-bushel crop. He says, "The net result of this increase of productive efficiency is that less time is required to supply the necessities of life and more time and energy is available for leisure, for recreation or to supply luxuries." I think a (continued on page 4)

SCHELL EXPLAINS A NEW POLICY OF UNION CREAMERIES

In Radio Address over WIBW, Topeka, Colony Plant Manager Gives Reasons for Policy Change, Pointing Out Many Advantages

SAVING TO PRODUCERS

Present Plan, Wholly Cooperative, Is Not New, Untried Idea, But Has Worked to Advantage of Producers in Other States

Valuable and interesting information relative to the new cooperative plan of operation adopted by the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association, with plants at Colony and Wakeeney, is contained in the radio address which was given last Thursday evening over radio station WIBW, Topeka, by Mr. O. W. Schell, secretary of the Association and manager of the Colony plant.

Mr. Schell had spoken on this same subject a few weeks ago over the same radio station, and mentioned the fact that he would repeat some of the things he said at that time, in order that every one would thoroughly understand the new setup. This is one of the most important cooperative developments within the Kansas Farmers Union, and it is well that every cooperators should understand the details.

Mr. Schell called attention to the fact that back in 1925 we were all receiving prices for butterfat considerably higher than present prices, since we were then in the midst of prosperity. We could not foresee such a depression as has later overtaken us. Then, the speaker pointed out, it came to pass that although our returns were fairly good, they were growing less and less in relation to the prices we had to pay for the things we had to buy, resulting in a gradual reduction of the buying power of agriculture. "In other words," said Mr. Schell, "you were not receiving your just share of the consumer's dollar." Although producers were getting what might be termed a good price for butterfat, it was far less than the price the consumer had to pay for butter. While the cream producers, in 1924, received an average of 65 cents per pound, the consumers were paying 75 cents for butter, said Mr. Schell. He continued:

This differential was taken up by the manufacturer, the wholesaler, the distributor, and the retailer, and these people grew rich handling this product of agriculture. It was this condition that the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association sought to remedy in the dairy industry in Kansas. It was this condition that gave impetus for the widespread organization of cooperative marketing associations of dairy products all over the country. Facing this condition the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association was organized in 1925 for the purpose of gaining for the producer more of the consumer's dollar. Whether or not it has been wholly responsible for the change that has taken place, it can be said that it has been a large agent responsible for the greater returns being received at this time. At any rate during the past seven years the association has lived to see the price of butterfat rise nearer and nearer the selling price of butter, and only this past summer the price being paid for butterfat in much of the Farmers Union territory equaled the Chicago Standard butter market.

Not An Experiment
The program we have now adopted (continued on page 3)

Good News

Reports are now coming in from local Farmers Union secretaries in sufficient volume to indicate success for the winter membership drive.

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE IN YOUR LOCAL?

When the final results are tabulated, will your local be one of those paid up to full strength? Will your county be one of those to win one of the cash prizes?

Whether your county wins a cash prize or not will not determine, in the last analysis, whether the drive for membership was a success or not. Any membership drive which brings in additional members will be a success for the farmers of that county.

Members—members—are needed NOW. Things are happening in Washington. Things will happen in Topeka soon. The size and strength of our membership will have a direct bearing on what Agriculture gets out of these happenings. An individual farmer gets no attention whatever when he demands legislation. A strong organization of farmers—an organization representing thousands of members—will have a great influence this year on legislation. A farmer's refusal to join weakens our whole cause just that much.

REMEMBER—The county which on January 31 shows the largest percentage of its farmers to be paid up for 1933 in the Farmers Union gets a prize of

\$50.00

The county which shows the greatest percentage increase in its Farmers Union membership, comparing its 1933 membership on January 31 with total 1932 membership, provided it has 25 1932 members, is to get a prize of

\$30.00

REMEMBER, too, that a full strength membership at the first of the year is just what Kansas farmers need in order to be assured of the recognition and legislation which we must have. If we get our membership built up AFTER the legislature meets and AFTER Congress adjourns, our organization will not be as effective as it should be.

The New Plan at Wakeeney

All cream producers in the Wakeeney territory who shipped cream to the Farmers Union Creamery at that point during November on the purely cooperative plan, received an average price of 19 3/4 cents per pound of butterfat, states Tom Turman, manager. This is a price received by those who shipped or sold through cream buying stations. The cooperative plan eliminates the cost of station upkeep, and the savings thus affected go directly back to the producer. The Creamery acts simply as a processing and marketing agency, and since it is cooperative it does not seek to hold out a profit.

On January 1, this Farmers Union plant as well as the plant at Colony, went on a strictly cooperative basis, cutting out the cream buying stations. When cream is received by the creamery, direct from the producer, the producer is mailed a check representing an advance of the major portion of the value of his cream. The cream is processed or churned, and the butter is marketed. The plant keeps account of the actual cost. This cost is deducted from the amount received for the finished product and the balance is all sent to the producer. He gets this amount on or before the 15th of the month following delivery.

The Farmers Union Creamery at Wakeeney exists for the benefit of those who made it possible. The producers in the Wakeeney territory are the only ones to be benefited by it. It is their own marketing and processing agency, by means of which they are able to save profits for themselves which otherwise would go to enrich private creamery concerns. They have but to give it volume by insisting that

it handle all their cream, in order to make it 100 per cent effective.

The Wakeeney plant has an ideal set-up for speeding deliveries and return of empty cream cans. It maintains a regular truck service to Hill City, Ransom, Ness City and Lenora. Cream can be shipped by rail or brought by truck from the producer's farm to any of these points, and will be picked up by Farmers Union Creamery trucks and rushed on to Wakeeney. Empty cream cans likewise are hurried back to the producers. Farmers having access to the main line of the Union Pacific may ship to Wakeeney, or if within driving distance of Wakeeney, they may deliver direct to the plant. If it is harder to get to the Plainville branch of the Union Pacific, shipments can be made to Hill City, and then be picked up by the regular Farmers Union Creamery truck service.

If the main line of the Missouri Pacific is handiest, ship on that line to Ransom. The point best suited for shipment on the Santa Fe is Ness City. The Missouri Pacific branch line will carry the cream to Lenora. In any event, the Farmers Union truck will get to the plant in a short time. Any producer who desires further information in connection with the Wakeeney territory is urged to write to the Farmers Union Creamery, Wakeeney, Kansas. In a letter written to producers in the territory, Tom Turman, manager, concluded the letter with: "Give us the volume and let us prove to you that it pays to work together. If the American farmers expect any real farm relief they will get it by learning to work with one another."

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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

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

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1933

IS ORGANIZATION LISTED IN YOUR INVENTORY?

The first of any year is a good time to take an inventory. It is a good time to find out, with reference to any business, what progress is being made. It is a good time to learn whether we are going forward or backward. An inventory is a good thing to help us determine what items are holding us back and what items are contributing to our success.

A large number—but not enough—of Kansas farmers, in taking their inventory at this time, can list their Farmers Union membership as one of their valuable assets. All farmers who possess this asset can well be proud of it. It marks them as progressive men in their communities, and in their class. The intrinsic value of Farmers Union membership is difficult to determine. Its value can best be estimated when we imagine what our chances as a class would be if we did not have the Farmers Union.

The time is here when farmers must tend to forego purchasing additional equipment or additional property of any sort, for a while, and must invest their effort and a little cash in class organization, and in the matter of further developing this class organization—the Farmers Union. Generally speaking, the interest which a Farmers Union member has in his organization is much more valuable to him right now than are any of his items of farm equipment. This would seem to be rather a broad statement—but let us analyze it.

In the first place, of what value is the most expensive item of farm equipment, or of a farm itself, if what is produced by that equipment or that farm fails to bring in to the farmer a return equal to or greater than its cost? It requires no argument just now to convince most farmers that their efforts at growing crops or producing live stock or dairy products are not bringing in as much as the efforts cost them. The equipment or the farm are just as efficient as they ever were, perhaps, so that is not the place to begin readjusting things.

It is evident that the point to begin readjustments is the relationship between the cost of farm production and the prices received by the farmer for what he produces.

There is just one piece of farm equipment that can be

used in making that adjustment, and that equipment is farm organization. We have hoes with which to cut weeds; cultivators with which to stir the ground and kill weeds; planters and drills with which to put the seed in the ground; harvesters and threshing machines to get the grain ready to haul to market or to the bins; grinders to prepare feed; trucks to haul it and to haul supplies; plows and harrows, trucks and horses, to help prepare the ground, and scores of other items of equipment which are found on our farms. But none of these devices will help in adjusting the parity of costs and prices.

There is only one device for this purpose available to the farmer; and that one device is available to all farmers at a very small cost. We speak, of course, of organization, and more especially of the Farmers Union.

In less than a week after this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer reaches its readers, the legislative body of this agricultural state will be in session in Topeka. The Farmers Union will be there and will be in action, just as it is in Washington, working at this very minute, to improve the lot of Agriculture. Its work will have a definite bearing on the welfare of every farm and every farmer in Kansas, just as much as will any plow, tractor, harrow, or any other piece of farm equipment which may be in operation on any farm.

If only one-fifth of the farmers in the state had access to, or had in their possession, farm equipment, cultivation of our rich farm lands would suffer greatly. If only one-fifth of our farmers invest in Organization—more particularly in the Farmers Union—the work to be done along this line will also suffer greatly. Thus, we can see that Organization, right now, is more valuable to the average farmer than are his implements and machinery.

If this fact could be realized to its full extent by all the farmers in the state, our membership undoubtedly would be doubled in a few days. If each farmer could realize how much Organization would mean to his own personal welfare, and to the welfare of his family, he would move heaven and earth, if necessary, in order to get within the organized ranks of his own class. He would be ashamed to stay out of his class organization. He could not look his family and neighbors in the face, if

he had made no effort to align himself with them in an organized way.

Suppose wheat were selling at a price which would make it worth the effort required to produce it. Suppose a farmer had a good crop ready to harvest under these supposed conditions, but had no harvesting equipment. Suppose, then, that he could purchase that necessary equipment for \$2.75. If he would refuse to buy the equipment, and would allow the crop to rot in the fields, his family and his neighbors would lose faith in him—and that is putting it mildly.

Suppose farmers all over the state—and all over the country—had expended their efforts in building up their farms, or had spent years in the farming business and depended entirely on the success of farming to take care of themselves and their families. Suppose that because of certain conditions having developed, no matter how hard these farmers work, they could not get as much for their efforts as these efforts cost them. Suppose they were drifting toward abject poverty and a state of peasantry. Then suppose that for \$2.75 they could purchase and insure organized influence which would turn the tide and would make it possible for Agriculture to be placed on a paying basis; would make it possible for them to avoid poverty and to substitute prosperity; for parity of costs and returns to be restored, and for farming to become profitable again.

If a farmer would refuse to purchase that organized influence, and by his refusal allow things to go from bad to worse, what should his neighbors and his family think of him?

This comparison is not overdrawn. It simply is not realized. No farmer is mean enough to contribute willfully to the downfall of Agriculture by his failure to join forces with his class organization. However, the fact remains that every farmer who withholds his support from the Farmers Union, or from farm organization in some substantial form, is contributing to the defeat of his own class of folks. Getting back, then, to the matter of a New Year inventory, let us take stock of ourselves; and let us realize that if a Farmers Union membership is not among our list of assets, it is high time that we get such a membership and list it where it belongs.

Two dollars and seventy-five cents is all that is necessary. No initiation fee is required. Old members who have dropped out can become new members, without having to pay back dues or without having to pay the initiation fee. New locals can be started, or old defunct locals revived, at no cost. Now is the time when organization is needed. Now is when we need organized influence with which to battle for our rights and for legislation to give us parity with other industries, when we go before the state legislature in Topeka, or before Congress in Washington. Legislation is being enacted at both places. If we are not there in strength, our help will not be considered. We use—help your own kind or class—to be there in strength.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD
President Kansas Farmers Union

ALL EYES TURNED TO AGRICULTURE

The year 1933 has dawned. As we look back on all that transpired in 1932, and as we contemplate what 1933 holds in store for us, we are reminded that there is no class or group possessed with more hope and courage than our American farmers. We have a deep-seated belief and faith that some way or somehow, we will emerge from this deplorable condition and finally stand in a position from where we can again go forward, pay our debts on a "live and let live" basis, and make an honest and substantial living for our families.

We enter 1933 with the lowest farm commodity prices and the lowest purchasing power recorded in recent history. The vast majority of Kansas farmers are unable to pay their current debts and expenses. Interest and taxes in many cases will have to go unpaid, until this economic gap has been bridged—yet amidst all this we have an

abiding hope that the year 1933 shall not pass without things getting better. As we find our bearings, I am sure that each farmer in our organization and in the state will be more than willing to do his part.

Need Clear-Visioned Leadership

Congress is now in session in Washington. The Kansas Legislature will soon be in action in Topeka. Through press reports, through information received over radio, and through other channels, you are advised as to what is going on. The economic waters are turbulent. The situation seems to be getting out of hand. The crying need is for clear-visioned leadership. In times such as this, scattered efforts are of no avail. Well laid plans, thought out and executed by well organized groups, are what will lead us to the light.

I am sure that our readers realize that this whole economic problem is not now restricted merely to Agriculture, but has become so deep-rooted that it has touched and vitally influenced every line of business and industry from one end of the country to the other. Congress has a great snarl to untangle. In straightening out the balance of trade between this nation and other nations, and as between the various classes and groups in this nation, Congress will have to realize that what would work when we had no trouble in selling our surplus agricultural and industrial products to foreign peoples, will not work now when our brothers across the sea do not, or cannot, buy.

Must Reorganize on Domestic Basis

The foreign outlet for American products has been minimized, and in many cases has been entirely eliminated. During the period of the war, when we were joining hands with our allies in that great, world-toppling conflict, our production facilities were taxed to the limit. We increased in production at a tremendous speed, only to find a short time afterward that the flush had been run and that we must seek a more conservative basis.

The period of readjustment is now upon us. We as a people have before us a great economic situation to straighten out. It cannot be done through political maneuvers. We must face the situation as it is. The Farmers Union and other farm groups are in Washington and are meeting with those charged with the responsibility of making adequate laws, in an endeavor to work out an equitable plan. The eyes of the entire nation are focused on these conferences involving farm leaders and statesmen. Not many now dispute the fact that the economic recovery of the nation depends on a recovery of the basic industry of agriculture. Virtually every question involving possible economic recovery for this nation is colored with some phase which is linked with agriculture.

With the foreign outlet for our products practically cut off, our readjustments necessarily will have to be made on a domestic basis. That calls for carefully planned legislation in that direction. It calls for a plan which will offer relief to the overburdened farmer, who is now required to struggle on at a financial cost to himself rather than receiving a reward for his labors. It calls for a plan that will offer this relief without encouraging a return of wild overproduction which would kill the effect of the intended benefits. It calls for a plan which will return to the farmer his buying power, in order that he may in turn create a real demand for those things which our factories, now idle, will be called on to manufacture. Bear in mind that normally agriculture represents one-third of America's buying power.

In answer to this demand for legislation that will affect recovery on a domestic basis, a plan is being presented to Congress, known as the Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plan. This plan has been discussed in these columns. As this is being written, the plan has not yet been presented in its final form for the consideration of Congress. Perhaps it will be presented before this issue of the paper reaches the readers. At any rate, bear in mind the fact that farm organizations have had much to do with getting this plan before Congress.

Don't Give Up

Farmers of Kansas, don't give up the fight! We will win if we properly apply ourselves. The

farm organizations of Kansas and of the Nation were never in a better condition to demand our rights and equality than now. We have it in our power to demand and secure helpful legislation by working together. We cannot expect to get far as individuals, but if each one does his bit and we in turn approach the situation through our leadership, much can be accomplished. The Farmers Union at all times takes the lead in this regard; many of our leaders will be in Washington to study and work out a program of legislation that will be beneficial. We will get just about what we ask for if we enter vigorously into this matter. Our congressmen and senators from this whole agricultural section of the country will not ignore the constructive thought of our organized farmers as presented through their leadership.

Pay Dues Promptly

The new year is upon us, and our 1933 dues are due. We believe that our membership is possessed with loyalty. We believe that our people realize the benefits from our organization. It has been and is today a long time program. Farmers have received directly and indirectly millions of dollars because of our organization. We now have become nationally known and recognized as a great power. We dare not lay down the oars and drift toward the rapids. We ask every local to lay plans and collect the dues of your members at once. Do not wait until a later period. The Kansas Farmers Union quite largely collects the dues of its members voluntarily. Other states have different methods. We appeal to every individual, not only to pay his dues and see that they are sent in, but to ask his neighbor to join hands and become a member of the Farmers Union, that we may continue to be an outstanding organization of farmers, determined to help out in the solving of these economical problems.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

W. P. Lambertson

Representative Snow, of the northeast district of Maine which borders on New Brunswick, asked me, "What sort of a fellow is this Burt Comer? We heard him a lot the week before election."

The Republican delegate from Alaska and Hawaii were defeated November 8, and they said our radios did it. Being six hours behind New York, they were getting our results at 1 p. m. which greatly influenced their voting.

The Republican percentage in the next House will equal the low-water mark of '91, being only twenty-six per cent of the membership. These reverses of our party stand alone since its inception in '54. In that other low Republican year of '90 when the "ins" were turned out, Kansas elected the Republican nominee for governor, as it did Alf Landon this year.

When the press dispatches quoted, in contrast to the statements by Garner and Celler, that the President-elect was "horrible" at a story that he was in favor of a sales tax, we were given a real hope that the forgotten man was remembered.

When I pass John Marshall's statue the only one on the Capitol grounds, I think not alone of the thirty-four years in which he rendered distinguished service as Chief Justice, but of the fact that he was with Washington at Valley Forge. If today we had men in the official circles of Washington who had recently come from Valley Forge of our economic distress, there would be more hope of action for immediate relief.

To my mind the best speech made in Congress in December was that of Senator Bailey of N. C. on the 22nd. He said in part: "Our immediate problem is in saving the land and the homes of the farmer. We cannot remain idle while millions of farmers are dispossessed and the wives and children turned out of doors. This is an intolerable spectacle, unworthy, not only of a government, but of anything that calls itself a civilization."



HOW MUCH WILL MY CATTLE BRING?



A FARMER near Disputanta, Virginia, was offered a price for his fat steers which seemed low. He telephoned a packing house in New York and was advised that they should bring at least a cent more. The next day he shipped the cattle and they actually brought a cent and a half more than the first offer. The profit from this single telephone call was \$250.

The telephone is always at hand. It brings the latest market reports any and every day. It finds a buyer elsewhere when the local market is glutted; It saves time and trips to town—saves in many, many ways.

The telephone keeps the farm family in touch with the world and brings the doctor and veterinarian within easy reach. It maintains friendly contact between neighbor and neighbor. It is indispensable in business transactions—priceless in emergencies.

A BELL SYSTEM ADVERTISEMENT

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

COME TO OTTAWA COUNTY MEETING

The Ottawa County Farmers Union will hold its regular monthly meeting in the Odd Fellows Hall in Minneapolis on Friday evening, January 6.

Every member is urged to be present. Topics on farm legislation will be discussed.

There will be a program, lunch and a dance will follow the business meeting. Visitors are always welcome.

E. E. Sewell, President
John Myers, Secretary.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Douglas Co.)

Whereas the Almighty God has seen fit to remove from our midst the father of our members, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sammer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hatter, and Mr. and Mrs. James Ashel, we, the members of No. 10 local, No. 1036 wish to express our sympathy to the bereaved families.

Be it resolved that one of these copies be sent to the members of the bereaved families, one copy spread on the minutes, and one copy sent to the Farmers Union paper. Signed,
Martha Hobson,
Agnes Butell.

A GOOD REPORT FROM EXCELSIOR LOCAL 606

Excelsior Local No. 606, Ellis county, held its annual meeting on Monday, December 19, and elected officers for 1933. Frank C. Erbert is president, and E. J. Erbert is secretary-treasurer. The members and officers expressed a determination to do their best, get more members in the Local, and build up the Farmers Union in the community.

Frank C. Erbert, President,
E. J. Erbert, Sec.-Treas.

NOTICE

The regular Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Healy Cooperative Elevator Company will be held in the L. O. O. F. hall in Healy, Wednesday, January 11th, 1933, at 10 A. M.
R. S. HAYFIELD, Pres.

ANNUAL INSURANCE MEETING

The annual meeting of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas, and the Farmers Union Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Kansas, will be held in the office of the Companies at Salina, Kansas, Friday, January 20th, 1933, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of transacting all business that should come before this meeting.

W. J. Spencer, President.
C. C. Cole, Secretary.

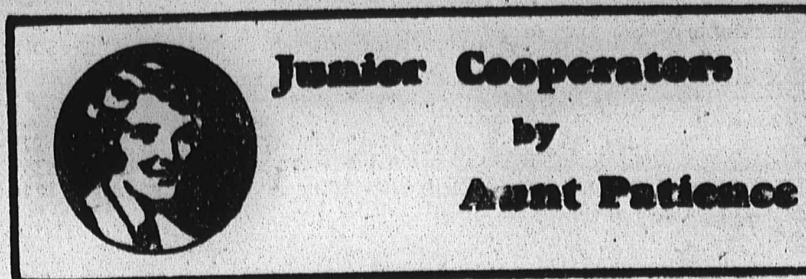
PROXY

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I hold policy No. _____ in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas, and I hereby appoint _____ as my representative and authorize him to vote

for me in the annual meeting of the policy holders of the above named insurance company at Salina, Kansas, January 20th, 1933.

Signed: _____

NOTE: Article 4, Section 5, By-Laws: All proxies must be signed and in the office of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company by Friday, January 13th, 1933.



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

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

FOURTH PRIZE ESSAY

Below are published the fourth prize essays in the "Washington Essay" contest, for the two different classes.

George Washington

Alice Runft, Cawker City—Age 13
George Washington was born February 22, 1732, at Bridges Creek, Va. He had three brothers and two sisters. His home was a plain wooden farm house. His father died when he was eleven years old. He was a good boy, and lived with his half brother, Augustine, and attended school where he got a fair, common school education. He was a favorite among his boy friends, also was a clever horseman.

George was sixteen when he started to survey in which capacity he proved very successful.

In the war of Fort Duquesne, George had two horses shot under him and his coat showed four bullet holes.

At the age of twenty-seven he was united in marriage to Martha Curtis, a widow. To this union no children were born. He made his home at Mount Vernon. It was the French who first celebrated his birthday, as a graceful acknowledgement of the good will between France and the new country.

He was commander-in-chief of our armies during the Revolutionary War. We say that Washington won our freedom from England. After the Revolution the celebration of Washington's birthday very naturally took the place of the King's birthday. Since then Washington's birthday has been celebrated more or less generally throughout the United States, and today it is a public holiday in every state in the Union; also in the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska.

He resigned his commission and retired to private life. He busied himself with the tasks on his plantations. It was natural that Virginia should send him as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and equally natural that he should be chosen to preside over that body. Then, after the Constitution was adopted, he was unanimously elected to the presidency.

George was our first president and left his home at Mount Vernon for New York on April 16, 1789. From Mount Vernon to New York it was a long triumphal procession. The roads were lined with people to see him pass. In the villages all work stopped, bells were rung and guns fired. Everywhere he was hailed as the savior of the nation. In 1791 the first ten amendments to the Constitution were adopted.

The success of the first administration led to a general demand that Washington, in spite of his personal reluctance, should accept a second term. Washington finally yielded, was unanimously reelected, and on March 4, 1793, was inaugurated a second time. On September 17, 1796, Washington published the historic "Farewell Address."

George died at his home in Mount Vernon on December 14, 1799. He was buried in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

He was a man among men. A born leader and an outstanding character. He was adored by his soldiers and revered by the people.

Washington stands among the great men of human history, and those in the same rank with him are very few. Whether measured by what he did or what he was, or by the effect of his work upon the history of man kind in every aspect he is entitled to the place he holds among the greatest of his race.

George Washington

Robt. Dreher, Grainfield Ks., age 10
George Washington was born at Bridges Creek Plantation, West Moreland County, Virginia, at 10 o'clock on the morning of February 22, 1732.

When he was 7 years old George had other education than reading and writing, which he was taught by a servant whom his father bought for a school master.

George Washington was a natural normal lad. He was a leader in all games and sports—valuing, running, jumping, pitching, throwing the ball, and he excelled in horsemanship. His great friend, his patron through early life, estimate this boy. He was strong of body, grave of spirit, with a full sense of responsibility—a seeker of knowledge always. His boyhood was a budding promise of the man he was to become. He measured his actions and was always true to his friends.

George Washington became president of the United States when he was 57 years old, in the year 1789. He was always fair.

JUNIOR LETTERS

Antonio, Kans. Nov. 22, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to have a book and pin. I am 12 years old and in the 7th grade. My birthday is on January 16. My father is a member of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Yours truly,

Theodore Pfannenstiel

Dear Theodore: We are glad that you wish to join our Club—and you will receive your pin soon. If you want me, I'll help you find your way—please write me again and tell me about yourself.—Aunt Patience.

Clifton, Kans. Nov. 26, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

We want to become members of your club. Please send us a club pin and note books as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

Kenneth Jurey

Dear Kenneth and Ruth: We are all glad that you are joining the Club—I'll send your pins right away. When you write again, be sure to give me your birthday dates, so that I can help you find your twins.—Aunt Patience.

Tipton, Kans., Nov. 29, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I suppose you think I have forgotten you by this time, but I haven't. I asked my two brothers to join. Will I get a star?

Ford pets we have a pony named Billy and a dog named Tricie.

My teacher is Miss Wilma Hobbie. We have lots of fun at school. We had examinations several weeks ago. My average was 97 1-3.

I am nine years old. My birthday is March 2. Have I a twin?

Yours truly,

Mary H. Arnoldy

P. S.—I wish some of the Juniors would write to me. My address is Mary H. Arnoldy, Star Route, Tipton, Kansas. Care of Philip Arnoldy.

Dear Mary: You'll have two stars one for each of your brothers. I was so glad to get your letter—for I had wondered what had happened to you. That is certainly a splendid average—I believe that most of our Juniors are unusually "smart," for all the grades I hear about are such grand ones! I'm sure we can find hope that you will hear from some of the Juniors—let me know when you do.—Aunt Patience.

Healy, Kans., Nov. 28, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you now? I am all right. I thought I would write to you to thank you for my book and pin. Will this do for a Christmas letter. I hope it will. The three cent postage keeps me from writing so many letters now.

I don't quite know what to say. I guess I will tell you about my pet. I have six cats at the house and five out at the barn. Then I have one dog and three batmans. We did have thirty two, but sold them at Garden City for Leghorn pieces. I did have a pet lamb, but sold him with the other lambs. I got five dollars for him. We called him Darky Lee.

This spring we gave my uncle, 13 years old, a lamb. He joined the 4-H club and got first place. Then he had daddly sell him with the other lambs and got five dollars for him.

Then my sister had a lamb too. She got five dollars for her too.

Will you please put your picture in the paper. I have not found my twin. My birthday is June 9th, and I am 9 years old. Will you please help me find my twin? I thank you very much for my book and I think my pin is very pretty.

thougt bht mbee writi Farde a

Your loving friend,

Shirley Strobel.

Dear Shirley: Yes, indeed—your letter was a fine Christmas letter and I was so glad to get it. Five dollars was a fine price for your lambs, wasn't it? That is, according to today's prices. Why do you want me to put my picture in the paper? I'll gladly help you find your twin—I'm glad you liked your book and pin.—Aunt Patience.

Rydal, Kans., Nov. 22, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine. I am 10 years old. My birthday is October 4. I am in the 4th grade. I have a dog and his name is Nick. I have a rabbit named Bunny. I play football at school. My teacher's name is Glen Barleen. I like him for my teacher. We traded library books with Redford. They have good books. I like to read them. I wish you a Merry Christmas.

From your friend,

—Henry E. Young.

MAKING HUBBARD SQUASH DELICIOUS

Suggestions on ways of preparing and serving Hubbard squash were recently given by Miss Susan Z. Wilder, State college extension specialist in foods and nutrition. When it is well prepared, she said, the squash has a fine flavor and adds much to a vegetable dinner.

One of the easiest ways to prepare it, Miss Wilder said, is to cut the squash into 4-inch squares, leaving the rind on. "Then," she continued, "place the pieces in a hot oven to bake. When tender, remove from the oven, add a half square of butter to each piece and serve immediately. This may be varied by adding a thin sprinkling of sugar over each piece before adding the butter."

About candied squash, which may be prepared very much like candied sweet potato, she says: "Cut the squash into convenient sizes for serving. Bake or boil until tender. Drain off excess water if boiled. For six pieces of squash add a mixture of one-fourth cup of sugar, three tablespoons of butter. Heat the squash in this, turning the pieces carefully as they brown. The squash is served hot. If sauce is desired, add a fourth cup of water to the pan after the squash is removed, cook the sauce until of the right consistency and serve it over the squash."

Another method is this: Two cups of boiled or baked squash may be combined with a half cup of milk, one level tablespoonful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Place in a well-greased casserole, cover with buttered bread crumbs, and bake until heated through and the crumbs are brown.

For squash pie Miss Wilder suggested 1 1/2 cups of cooked squash, 1 1/2 cups milk, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful each of ginger and cinnamon, and 3/4 teaspoonful of salt. "Beat the eggs," she says, "add the other ingredients and mix thoroughly. Place filling in unbaked pie shell and bake. The squash must be well cooked and of a thick smooth consistency."

A new system of judging dairy cattle has been devised by the United States Department of Agriculture. This gives as much consideration to the production record as to the conformation of the dairy cow and should influence show ring practices and education work.

Several commercial grain elevators, not equipped with electrical devices for recording bin temperatures, have used the new thermometer with excellent results.

SCHELL EXPLAINS A NEW FORM OF UNION CREAMERY

(continued from page 1)

is not a new idea. It has been used for many years in the Northern states, in fact it is the original plan adopted by those Cooperative Creameries many years ago when their Cooperative Creameries were first organized. The idea grew up when a few farmers began to pool their milk and make it into cheese, and then after the cheese was sold they prorated the net proceeds among themselves on a basis of the quantity of milk furnished by each. This was a very simple and very practical idea, and it soon began to grow. Soon, small community creameries were being organized on this basis, and now we have large type centralized creameries operating on this cooperative plan. It is this simple idea that the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association of Kansas is now developing.

Patrons deliver their cream to the association, it is churned into butter in the association plant at Colony or Wakeeney, Kansas. After the butter is sold the net proceeds are returned to the patrons on a basis of the pounds of butter delivered. I went to some length in explaining the details of this program in my last talk, which was published in the December first issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Why Policy Was Changed

Now let me explain to you the reasons the Association has changed its operating policy. We have been asked how the association can be of further help to the producer. They say the price of cream is already so near the selling price of butter that there are no longer any profits in the creamery business. No dividends to pay back to the associations members. This association does not expect to pay back to the producer dividends as the term is commonly used; that is, prorate earnings at the close of each year as it has done in the past.

Now, expect to pay back to the producer at the close of each month more than he would receive from marketing his cream through any other source. This can be done by taking your butterfat, churning it into butter, and bringing back to you the net proceeds of these sales less cost of manufacture. These net returns to you can be increased by more economical operation and by improvement of quality so that a better grade of butter can be manufactured, which of course will bring a better price on the market. In accomplishing these things the Association has three methods which I wish to discuss somewhat in detail, and these are the principal reasons for changing the policy of the association. First, to place the association on a competitive basis by discontinuing competitive methods of procurement. Second, to return to the producer more for his product by eliminating expensive cream buying stations, thus lowering the cost of procurement. Third, to return to the producer more for his product by making a quality butter which of course will bring a quality price.

Get Away From Price Wars

Let us take up the first proposition, that is, in placing the association on a cooperative foundation by discontinuing competitive methods of procurement. You recall that I discussed the organization structure of the association in my last talk. Briefly, it was organized as a centralized cooperative association and competitive in nature. That is, it was proposed that cream be procured by the competitive method rather than by the pooling method. The association members said to themselves, we will advance to ourselves at our cream stations an amount equal to the price being paid for other creameries. The of course, amounts to a direct purchase of cream in competition with other creameries as the amount advanced by the Farmers Union stations was determined by the price paid by the other creameries at their stations. During the seven years of operations of this association on this basis not one of its stations ever, with the consent of the association, maliciously raised the price over the local prices. Its policy has always been to follow prices, and this eventually resulted in the association being led into many unwarranted price wars. These wars were few at the start and were scattered quite sparingly throughout the territory, but as the years went by these wars became more frequent and more general, and they continued until we reached the stage where there was one continuous war throughout the whole Farmers Union territory. These wars resulted in the elimination of profits in the creamery business. And not only have profits been eliminated but the association was sustaining losses from these competitive operations. This association looks up on this as an accomplishment. It has helped to bring back to the producer more of the consumer's dollar by being a factor in the reduction of the huge profit the manufacturer had previously been receiving. But if a cooperative is to remain as a competitive institution, it must expect to suffer the uncertainties and disasters of competitive business, and you all know what the present depression has done for business. The things that have caused banks all over the country to fail and business institutions of every character to collapse have had a telling effect on this association. It could be censured severely if it did not change its policy so as to place itself beyond the force of such destruction. The very simple solution to this was to discontinue its competitive methods of procuring butterfat and to procure it in a pure cooperative manner. This being a cooperative institution which could be more logical than to conduct its operation on a pure cooperative basis. This is what this association decided to do, and thereby placing it on a cooperative foundation, making it operate as a competitive creamery, operated cream buying stations throughout the state. It furnished cream testing equipment and supplies to these stations. It paid the operators at these stations a commission for testing and it paid the transportation on this cream to the plant. It also maintained a field service or a road man to go the rounds continually to keep these stations in good repair. It was also necessary to buy linings for these stations. In all, the station method of procurement is very expensive and this expense must be born by the producer who delivers cream to these stations. This association has kept cost records of this expense during the seven years of operation and these records show that it cost the producer 5 1-2 cents per pound to place cream on the association docks through these stations. This is too much of a burden for the producer to carry. Why not discontinue this terrible expense and permit the producer to ship his cream direct to his plant with only a transportation charge?

This was decided upon and the Association has discontinued its buying stations and is now receiving cream direct from the producer. The Colony plant of the association is following the methods of procurement that the Washington County Cooperative Creamery is using. They have ten trucks operating over thirty routes, and these trucks pick up the patron's cream at his door and transport it to the creamery. Their cost records indicate that this cream can be picked up at the farm in this manner and brought in to the plant for 1 3-4 cents per pound of butterfat. Compare this cost with the station cost of 5 1-2 cents per pound. This Washington County Cooperative Creamery has been operating on this basis for ten years, and it has proved to the patrons that the plan is right. It has never failed to return more than the local prices for butterfat, and in addition has extended this truck pickup service, which is of course valuable to the producer. The Colony plant of this association is now procuring cream from truck routes within a radius of about 25 miles of Colony. Although this truck pickup service is costing slightly more than it costs the Washington County Cooperative Creamery, it is much less than the cost of operating a station, and as volume picks up on these routes the cost will be reduced accordingly. There has been a saving effected with this method of procurement which will be returned to the patron in addition to the service of having his cream picked up by one of the association trucks.

Improved Quality

Now, our third point is to return to the producer more for his product by making a quality butter, which of course will bring a quality price. It is fairly agreed by all that a quality grade of butter cannot be made from inferior quality of cream. That in order to make a quality butter the buttermaker must have a good quality of cream. The station method of procurement is very detrimental to cream quality when the seasons are favorable. Cream delivered to cream stations does not reach the creamery for several days, and if the weather is warm, a good quality of cream will be positively ruined before it reaches the creamery. Even during cool weather several days aging will lower the quality. Another thing is that very few cream station operators are good graders. In fact they know very little about grading, and it very often happens that a can of good cream will be spoiled by the operator pouring over it cream of a lower grade. The quality of cream that this association received through its buying stations during last summer was so poor that nothing but an undergrade butter could be made out of it. Carload after carload of it was sent on the Chicago market and was scaled down in price because of inferior quality. This butter brought two to two and one half cents under the Chicago Standard butter market. Standard is a 90 score butter, but with quality cream it is not difficult to make a 91 or 92 score butter, which brings a premium over the standard market. When the Association trucks began picking up cream at the farms in November, an immense improvement in quality was observed. Of note here was that because it did not have time to deteriorate as it does in a cream station.

Many of the association trucks in the Colony territory pick up cream at the farm in the morning, deliver it to the plant at noon, and it is churned into butter in the afternoon. Just days' time that it takes to deliver cream to a creamery by delivering it to a cream station. What does this this quality cream will be made into sold at a premium over the market and that this increased price will find its way back into the pockets of the patrons of the association.

In conclusion let me say that this program is meeting with a great deal

of favor among cream producers in both the Colony and Wakeeney territories. Each of the association plants has increased its volume each week and with the increasing response it is virtually assured of success. We feel that the basis of this success is to be lower procurement costs and better sales returns because of improved quality. If you are cream producer and wish to do your share toward the success of this program, get in touch with the office at either of the association plants at Colony, Kansas, and Wakeeney, Kansas.

SIMPSON TALKS ON FUNDAMENTALS OF OUR GOVERNMENT

(continued from page 1)

coined into gold pieces without expense to the owner; the government furnishing the alloy and doing the coining. Or if the owner of the gold prefers certificates the government will issue a like number of dollars in gold certificates. If silver was remonetized any one owning silver could take it to the government and have it coined into silver dollars or silver certificates issued by the government without expense to the owner. There is nothing mysterious about this. It is doing for silver what is now being done for gold.

The very people who have brought about conditions that are causing you to lose your home are the ones that keep Congress from remonetizing silver. If silver were remonetized your homes would be saved. If silver were remonetized, the little bank in your town would survive. If silver were remonetized, it would put the producers in this country on a parity with the producers of practically every other nation of the world. If the United States were to remonetize silver tomorrow it would be the same thing as doubling and in many instances tripling the cost of production in foreign nations. It would mean, when they sold products to us instead of taking our dollar back with them they would purchase some of our products to take back with them. To remonetize silver would double and triple the price of all farm products.

The big business men recognize this. In a letter, a few months ago, to the big business interests of the country a professional reporting agency here in Washington—I have their letter—stated that they had been able to defeat every attempt to expand the currency which would have meant an increase in the price of commodities. This letter is positive proof that those who control the currency of the country do not want a cheaper dollar. They do not want a higher price for cotton, wheat and corn.

You grain farmers listening in, I want to compare present economic conditions to a grain binder. The bull wheel is the source of all power. It makes the sickle go. It makes the canvasses turn and carry the grain to the binder. It makes the packers pack the wheat into the bundle. It makes the knotters tie the knot. It makes the hicker shove the bundle out and off of the machine. The sickle may stop and you remedy the thing by removing the sick or whatever may have stopped it. The canvas may clog up and you unclog them. But, when the bull wheel stops everything stops.

Finance is the bull wheel of the machine that grinds out prosperity for a country. Employment, farm prices, wages and all other objects are inferior to finance.

If a majority of the House and Senate could get a vision of this question they would turn their attention, at once, to the subject of monetary reform. They would remonetize silver. They would take the control of issuing of currency away from bankers of this nation and restore it to Congress where it constitutionally belongs. With this done the bull wheel of prosperity would move instead of sliding and as other parts of the machinery that obtained their power from the bull wheel needed oiling, cleaning out or unclogging, it could be attended to.

On this subject I want to quote from Arthur Brisbane in one of his articles published in the "Washington Herald" December 5, 1932. It is as follows:

"When the Government puts 'I promise to pay' on yellow paper, bearing interest, as it has done on more than twenty billions worth of such paper, that is 'correct finance.' If it wrote and distributed five billion dollars worth of 'I promise to pay' on green paper bearing no interest, that would be dreadful inflation, although the people would have \$200,000,000 a year in interest."

Taxation

I want all of you to know that there is great danger of Congress passing a manufacturers general sales tax. The President is asking for it and the money controlled daily press of the country are asking for it.

The Farmers Union in its National program says, all taxation should be based on ability to pay. The only test of ability to pay is net income at the end of the year.

A manufacturers general sales tax is not based on ability to pay therefore we are against it. The manufacturers general sales tax is advocated by the rich because they know it makes the poor man bear the burden of taxation.

If you farmers listening in want to have a further burden of taxation put on you, just remain silent, stay out of your organization and you will have your desire. If you do not want an unfair burden of tax put on you, then

write to your Congressmen and Senators, at once, telling them you want them to work and vote against it.

Besides doing this, write E. E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Illinois and find out how you can become a member of the Farmers Union, the organization that fights the big tax skinkers.

Tariff

Our tariff schedules figure about eighty per cent in favor of the manufacturers of our country and twenty per cent in favor of the producers of raw materials.

Take the coal industry, it is confronted with bankruptcy largely because they are at the mercy of large importations from England and Canada.

The lumber industry of this country is on the verge of bankruptcy, competition even coming from as far as Russia. With proper protection thousands of men could be set to work in the forests of this country.

(continued on page 4)

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(continued on page 4)

6 6 6

LIQUID - TABLETS - SALVE

Checks Colds first day. Headaches or Neuralgia in 30 minutes. Malaria in 3 Days.

666 SALVE FOR HEAD COLDS Most Speedy Remedies Known

True Cooperation

Is the Basis of Our Service to the Cream Producers

in Kansas

We ask your support and your cooperation in making this cooperative institution one of the strongest in America.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas

Wakeeney, Kansas

Every Penny Counts

When you market your live stock, it is absolutely necessary to get every cent possible for every hoof sold, and to keep the marketing expense as low as possible.

THAT'S WHAT YOUR OWN FIRM IS FOR—Make use of it. It sells your live stock AT COST. Any profit resulting from handling your stock goes back to stockholder customers. One Dollar makes you a stockholder. Ask about it.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

Stock Yards

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo.

YOU'LL NEVER KNOW HOW MUCH REAL BAKING ENJOYMENT

You've Been Missing

—until you start baking with either UNION GOLD or UNION STANDARD FLOUR. After your first cake, biscuits, bread or pastries, baked with either of these two flours, you'll realize how easy it is to bake successfully each time.



Your local Farmer's Union Store or Elevator carry UNION GOLD and UNION STANDARD FLOUR in stock. Order a sack today. Give to yourself and family a new joy and economy in baking.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

1140 Board of Trade

Kansas City, Mo.

Phone L. D. 64
—Members of—
Kansas City Board of Trade—K. C. Hay Dealers Assn.—St. Joe Board of Trade—Salina Board of Trade
Branch Offices—Salina, Kan. and St. Joseph, Mo.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS FOR THE FALL OF 1932. Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 46, Salina, Kansas.

PAGE FOUR

BUTTER AND EGG
MARKET LETTERBy P. L. Betts, General Manager
Dairy & Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

Week ending Dec. 28th, 1932

BUTTER

There has been an uneasy feeling in the butter market all during the current week. Extras opened at 22 cents, held that for two days, then advanced 1-4 cents on the 24th, but lost it again on the 27th, going back to 21 1-2 cents and remaining at that at the close. Standards opened at 21 1-2 cents, advanced to 21 3-4 cents on the 24th dropping back to 21 1-2 on the 27th, and another 1-4 cents on the closing day, closing at 21 1-4 cents. 89 score cards opened at 21 cents, advanced 1-4 on the 24th, lost another 1-4 on the 27th, and final 1-4 on the 28th closing at 20 3-4 cents. 88 score butter opened at 20 1-2 cents, dropped to 20 cents back to 20 1-2 cents on the 24th, down again to 20 cents on the 27th and remaining at that at the close.

The butter market is entirely a matter of production. With the milder weather that followed the cold snap, production receipts began to show a slight pick up and immediately the buyers lost their courage and would buy butter only as absolutely needed and in the smallest possible quantities to day. When such a condition prevails the market usually works lower on the least provocation.

EGGS

The egg market has been wild during the current week. Extras opened at 28 1-2 cents, dropped 2 cents on the 23rd to 26 1-2 cents, remaining at that on the 27th, but on the closing day rocketed back up to 28 cents. The other grades acted about accordingly with Fresh Firsts opening at 27 1-2 cents down to 26 cents, closing at 27 cents. Current receipts 24 cents and back to 25 1-2 cents at the close. Drieds and Checks were unchanged at 22 cents throughout the entire week.

There will be practically no storage eggs left on January 1st, a condition that has not prevailed for many years, but in spite of this fact, eggs have been so high above other meat products that the slightest increase in production of fresh eggs causes a panic in the market, all of which indicates that just as soon as the winter really starts that fresh eggs will probably go back on a relative basis with other meat products. Many are predicting that they will be as low as they were last spring.

TURKEYS

The turkey market was weak and lower each day up to the 24th, when it became evident that there were no more fresh turkeys on the market than would be required for the Christmas holiday. The market strengthened somewhat on that day, although there was no change in the quotation. It is, however, easy to see that the premium over the market if one had any turkeys left. The market since has been a little stronger and the top grades of turkeys have advanced 1 cent and are quoted today at 16 cents, indicating that turkeys for the New Year's holiday will probably average a little higher price than they did for Christmas.

F. U. LIVESTOCK MARKETING
NOTES

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a list of representative sales of live stock handled during the week of Dec. 26 to Dec. 30, by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City.

Claude Baker—Ottawa County, Kans.—50 Steers, 939	6.15
Claude Baker—Ottawa County, Kans.—48 Steers, 1043	5.85
Walter Thompson—Osage County, Kans.—24 Steers, 1065	5.25
Jones and Sedgewick—Lyon County, Kans.—49 Steers, 966	5.00
J. W. Falk—Wabasha County, Kans.—31 Steers, 781	5.00
L. E. Kaum—Riley County, Kans.—26 Steers, 1030	5.00
F. E. Pierce—Ottawa County, Kans.—26 Steers, 808	5.50
Gilbert Davis—Osage County, Kans.—29 Steers, 1058	4.50
E. A. Stegeman—Marion County, Kans.—19 Steers, 1344	4.25
Oliver Steele—Washington County, Kans.—28 Steers, 816	4.25
E. W. Flentie—Nemaha County, Kans.—10 Yearlings, 898	4.25
E. W. Wren—Anderson County, Kans.—9 Yearlings, 706	4.25
W. A. Kalle—Lyon County, Kans.—15 Heifers, 808	4.25
J. B. Klenda—Marion County, Kans.—10 Steers, 977	4.00
J. B. George—Woodson County, Kans.—32 Steers, 696	4.00
D. J. Hutchins—Rice County, Kans.—18 Heifers, 680	4.00
J. V. Peterson—Riley County, Kans.—11 Steers, 1050	3.90
Ralph Perkins—Elk County, Kans.—23 Steers, 1222	3.85
V. E. Johnson—Pottawatomie County, Kans.—18 Steers, 1020	3.75
Henry Conrad—Lyon County, Kans.—45 Steers, 804	3.60
Chas. Margreiter—Mitchell County, Kans.—10 Steers, 1128	3.50
Dawson and Son—Osage County, Kans.—9 Steers, 603	3.25
T. J. Hutchins—Rice County, Kans.—8 Steers, 912	3.25
S. D. Myers—McPherson County, Kans.—22 Steers, 971	3.00
Dawson and Son—Osage County, Kans.—9 Steers, 608	3.00

Farmers Coop. Assn.—Logan County, Kans.—27 Sheep, 89	5.75
Jim Kingery—Franklin County, Kans.—28 Sheep, 90	5.50
Harve Hoppe—Henry County, Kans.—29 Hogs, 216	5.50
C. A. Lynn—Nemaha County, Kans.—10 Sheep, 86	5.35
Mrs. D. F. White, Douglas County, Kansas—10 Sheep, 86	5.35
S. S. Barth—Henry County, Mo.—11 Sheep, 72	5.25
C. A. Lynn—Nemaha County, Kans.—15 Sheep, 60	4.50

W. A. Hoppe—Henry County, Mo.—30 Hogs, 234	3.00
Harve Hoppe—Henry County, Mo.—29 Hogs, 216	3.00
Lee Boyd—Henry County, Mo.—18 Hogs, 177	3.00
W. H. Pierson—Pottawatomie County, Kans.—25 Hogs, 269	2.95
T. A. McGee—Woodson County, Kans.—29 Hogs, 159	2.95
W. H. Wahmeyer—Henry County, Mo.—36 Hogs, 201	2.95
B. A. Case—Carroll County, Mo.—18 Hogs, 200	2.95
Clyde Bowles—Jewell County, Kans.—10 Hogs, 228	2.90
Burdick L. S. S. Assn.—Marion County, Kans.—25 Hogs, 108	2.90
Ed. Grabe—Douglas County, Kans.—18 Hogs, 223	2.90
W. A. Fishburn—Osage County, Kans.—15 Hogs, 240	2.90
Paul Meers—Mitchell County, Kans.—56 Hogs, 200	2.90
Neal Ude—Miami County, Kans.—10 Hogs, 200	2.90
E. L. Dylbiss—Miami County, Kans.—14 Hogs, 202	2.90
Fred Ludlam—Woodson County, Kans.—12 Hogs, 199	2.90
Wade Rhodes—Franklin County, Kans.—14 Hogs, 205	2.90
F. Miller—Marion County, Kans.—15 Hogs, 203	2.90
Ed. Greenhalge—Henry County, Kans.—88 Hogs, 235	2.85
Climax Elev.—Greeenwood County, Mo.—21 Hogs, 178	2.85
Dick Alpers—Pottawatomie County, Kans.—18 Hogs, 315	2.85
Frank Reese—Pottawatomie County, Kans.—15 Hogs, 256	2.85
H. H. Parry—Coffey County, Kans.—23 Hogs, 105	2.85
Betha Roach—Grundy County, Mo.—23 Hogs, 304	2.80
Louis Olson—Osage County, Kans.—10 Hogs, 242	2.80
W. W. Sargent—Henry County, Kans.—16 Hogs, 243	2.80
Green Coop. Assn.—Clay County, Kans.—25 Hogs, 204	2.80
Paul Meers—Mitchell County, Kans.—14 Hogs, 226	2.80
Vic Marr—Wilson County, Kans.—23 Hogs, 191	2.80
J. C. Morrison—Franklin County, Kans.—10 Hogs, 507	2.00

Hays Brothers—Franklin County, Kans.—10 Hogs, 507

When Will the National
Farce End?By A. W. Ricker, Editor
Farmers Union Herald

(Editor's Note:—The following article was written by Mr. Ricker for the "Progressive" published at Madison, Wis., and was sent to the Kansas Union Farmer by the author, together with a note extending us the privilege of using it as we see fit. We see fit to publish it because it is a clear discussion of a subject which is bound to be before the public very much this coming year.)

The eyes of an expectant agriculturist are now turned on Washington, D. C., where the American Congress is again wrestling with the problems arising out of the depression. The twining of the problems and the millions of dependents who are now the recipients of some kind of a public dole, are also looking to Washington for real relief.

Of course these thirty millions or more of destitute adults and children must be fed, clothed and housed, otherwise there would be riots in the city and outlying streets and a general state of insurrection.

Out in the country where the farmers live, there is no scarcity of food. Farmers are eating three meals a day, but they are not paying interest on their property. They are being taxed and are deliberately ignoring the tax bills. Recently in one county of North Dakota and on a single day, tax deeds amounting to \$100,000 were offered by the sheriff from the court house steps. Of this total amount of tax, the money in the county seat available for purchase, tax collections for support of counties are dwindling with each passing month.

Millions of bushels of wheat are in the granaries of the Northwest and there are other millions of feed grains that cannot be marketed because the price offered will not pay the truck expense and freight to take it to market.

Chicago's public employees, it is said, received a Christmas bonus of one month's salary. Policemen are paid as of the month of October and school teachers as of the month of August. Tax income is drying up in every state and city in the Union.

And now take a look at how this situation is being dealt with. It is being met by federal loans, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The nation's private money bags are still full of coin of the realm. It is unsafe for the owners of these money bags to make loans to private business. The farmer cannot borrow money because two cent hogs, ten cent chickens and 25 cent wheat offer no sound basis for security. The only creditor now a safe risk is government itself. Government has the first lien on all property. Government alone has the power to reach into the pocket of the citizen and take his dime or his nickel and interest in marching. So the money bags turn to government as the only available source of collecting interest.

The money bags loan to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation then loans to railroads. The railroads pay the interest on their bonds and back the money goes to the private money bags. The R. F. C. loans to a state. The state in turn passes the money to a city. The city uses the money to feed, clothe and house the unemployed. The money thus employed flows back to the private money bags, and is reclaimed to the R. F. C.

Thus the private money bags are

collecting interest, and the people's government is going deeper into debt. As debts increase so will taxes because it is tax money which must be used to repay the money bags principal and interest.

Now how long is this sort of procedure going to be kept up? How long will the people and their Congress ignore the fact that the sovereign government itself has full constitutional power to issue money instead of borrow it from the private money bags?

If money is provided to the 48 states and their thousands of cities with which to dole out charity to the jobless, and such money must be provided, otherwise there would be hunger, riots with soldiers patrolling the streets, then why in the name of common sense does not the government issue currency in quantity sufficient to supply the need?

Why should a sovereign government borrow money of its private bankers, pay them interest, involve the masses in deeper debt, when the power and authority to issue money is directly and explicitly given to Congress by the constitution of the United States?

The precise way to devalue a dollar which has become so dear that it takes four bushels of wheat, ten bushels of corn, twenty bushels of rye and five pounds of butter to buy one of these dollars, is for the government to start issuing government currency.

I have been promising to write about the farm relief program being whipped into form and substance at Washington. In due time and when I am better informed I will deal with this subject. But bear this in mind, one of the proposed farm relief programs is fundamental in character. They are all artificial.

The thing that is most fundamental about our situation is that the money bags have control now in quantity. It gets into circulation now in quantity through government channels. Government in the eyes of the money bags is the only safe creditor.

The nation is currency starved. If the government would start printing press and commencing to issue government money, the money in government expenses, the money in the possession of the money bags would come out of the bank vaults so fast you could not see it move.

Start cheapening the dollar, and those who have the money would start exchanging that money for gold and do it pronto. The price of gold is too high and the price of commodities too low. We cannot borrow ourselves out of poverty. We must lower the value of the dollar and raise the value of human toil. I cannot see this depression departing until we begin precisely at the point which will change the relationship between money and commodities.

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DOING YOUR PART

(continued from page 1)
he will be issued a receipt for membership card. This receipt will be used to the best advantage in carrying on this campaign for parity of Agriculture with other industries. His contribution to organized agriculture will place the Farmers Union just as high as the rest of the nation. There is much legislation needed which will reduce tax expenses now borne by farmers, and which will make it possible for the farmer to operate at a profit instead of at a loss. This legislation is possible with a strong organization and impossible without it. In the light of this fact, the investment of \$2.75 will be the best investment any farmer in Kansas can make at this time.

Farmers who join direct—those who find it unhandy to join through a local—may send their \$2.75 dues to Floyd H. Lynn, secretary Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas. No initiation fees are required.

Among other things, Mr. Scheel says: "We need to plan some of that hunting you mention in a recent issue of our paper, here in Lyon County. This country, if you search the ancient records, will show a pretty thorough organization with a county Union embracing some 16 or 17 local, and a business at Olpe, America, Emporia and Allen—all going strong." Then he tells of certain misfortunes which befell some of the business units, and a disintegration of the strong organization.

He continues: "We will have to overcome it here, but we sure need the Union more than ever. With our Insurance, Jobbing Association, Live Stock Commission Co., Dairy and Produce, we have a worth-while lot to offer, along with the better chance and greater influence toward the right legislation. At these times and in these times we need to get and keep any bunch of farmers anywhere going and keep them right in line. I will be glad to help in any way I can."

Mr. Scheel has the proper vision, which is only natural for he has spent many years in the service of his organization. He has the welfare of his brother farmers at heart. His kind is the salt of the earth.

Coloring of oranges before packing is now done in 60 to 72 hours by the use of the ethylene "trickle" system.

Willis, Kans.

Willis, Kans.

Willis, Kans.

Willis, Kans.

Willis, Kans.

Willis, Kans.

TO HOLD SERIES
OF MANAGERIAL
MEETS IN STATE

President Thowe Announces Meetings
on January 10, 11 and 12, at
Colby, Hays and Beloit, and
Urges Attendance

VALUABLE MEETINGS

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the second week in January—January 10, 11, and 12—the Farmers Union Managerial Association has scheduled three sectional meetings, each complete with a well-planned program. The first meeting, January 10, will be held at Colby, Kansas. The second will follow on the 11th, at Hays, and the third comes on the 12th at Beloit.

According to an announcement by C. B. Thowe of Alma, president of the Association, the following program will be carried out at each place:

Program
1:00 P.M. Call to order.
1:30 P.M. Why 100% Farmer to Consumer Marketing.

Consumer Marketing
H. E. Witham
2:00 P.M. New Difficulties with the old Problem.

M. H. Howard
Farmers Natl. Grain Corp.
3:00 P.M. Elevator and Business Analysis.

Vance Rucker
Kansas State Agri. College.
4:00 P.M. Currency Inflation.

C. A. Ward
4:30 P.M. General Discussion
Alex Showalter, Clifford Miller, Harry Neath and others.

Similar series of meetings have been held in other years, and they have always proved of material benefit to all who could attend. All managers and directors of Farmers Union elevators and associations are urged to make every effort to attend at least one of the meetings. An opportunity is afforded for any one who has a question of management or policy to bring that question up for discussion. A valuable exchange of ideas always results from these meetings.

President Thowe is desirous that all who are eligible to attend—and that is about includes every one who wants to attend—shall begin making plans now to attend one of the meetings. Other officers of the Association include O. C. Servis, Winfield, vice president, and Ted Böken, manager of the merchandise department of the Jobbing Association at Kansas City, secretary-treasurer.

**SIMPSON TALKS ON
FUNDAMENTALS OF
OUR GOVERNMENT**

(continued from page 2)
The sugar beet farmers of this nation are compelled to compete with the production of the Philippines where they can hire labor at ten cents a day. Our dairy industry is another case. The price of milk is so low that it is almost impossible to produce milk and go into substitutes for butter.

The Independent Producers of crude oil are almost crushed with the Mellon-Rockefeller importations of cheap oil from Mexico and South America. Again, Russia is also a competitor and large quantities of crude oil and refined products are coming from that country. In the last session of Congress the Independent Producers were successful in getting a forty-two cent barrel protection on crude oil, but it has been almost nullified by discriminatory ocean freight rates as between the Independents' gulf ports shipments to the east and the ocean rates on importations from South America.

Farmers everywhere should know and realize that everything beneath the surface of a farm belongs to the farmer just as much as the crops growing on top. The oil and the minerals are yours first. For that reason you should be interested in seeing that your beneath the surface crop is properly protected.

Marketing
The Farmers Union has for its slogan, "Nothing less than cost of production for that portion of farm crops consumed in this country is a part of the legislation. Do you want it? If you do, join the organization that is here on the job doing its dead level best to get just that kind of legislation.

We simply want the government to do for agriculture what it has been doing for railroads for the last twenty-six years. We want them to take charge of the marketing of farm crops and through licensing the buyers see that the farmers of the nation get cost of production for the part of their crops needed in this country.

Refinancing
One of the greatest emergency needs is the refinancing of farm mortgages. It took just thirteen days last December for Congress to pass a bill providing two billion dollars to refinance banks, railroads and insurance companies. If they would in the next thirteen days appropriate two billion dollars to refinance mortgages on farms now due and being foreclosed it would be of much greater general benefit to the nation.

The Farmers Union indorses the Frazier Bill. The Frazier Bill provides for refinancing farm mortgages on the basis of one and one-half percent interest and one and one-half percent payment on the principal each year.

If you farmers listening would like to see the Frazier Bill become a law, do the necessary thing, write to E. B. Kennedy, Kanakakee, Illinois, and find out how you can become a member of this great farm organization.

In a number of states judges have publicly announced they will not issue decrees of foreclosures to confirm foreclosure sales so long as farm

prices remain where they are.

The judge of the ninth district of Nebraska, who resides at Madison, of that state, is one who has made such public declaration.

Several district court judges have made similar announcements. It is just a case of a judge realizing that human rights are superior to property rights.

State Questions
I want to call your attention to the fact that in forty-three different states the state legislatures plan to be in session. Most of them will get under way early in January and many bills will be introduced that have an important bearing on agriculture. All of these will not be labeled "agricultural bills" either. Let me refer for just a moment to one class of bills that will be introduced in practically every state legislature and, if passed, will adversely affect agriculture.

Motor Transportation
I have had the opportunity in the past few days to see in advance bills that the railroad interests plan to push in each state for the "control" of motor vehicle traffic. I know that these bills are designed to increase the costs of operating your automobiles and your trucks and to impose new costs and restrictions on hired and common carrier trucks and busses, so that your trucking rates and bus fares would have to go higher. These and similar bills also plan to increase gasoline taxes and to cut into the gasoline tax funds and out into the gasoline tax funds.

The intent is to drive freight and passengers away from motor vehicles. We must mobilize our farm forces at the various state capitols and see to it that bills of this kind are not passed through the state legislatures. Down in Texas last summer farm folks were not as alert as they should have been and a law was passed that put thirty thousand motor trucks out of business in that state. This law also prohibits farmers or any other private truck owners from hauling more than three and a half tons over routes served by other common carriers, but permits loads of seven tons where they serve the railroads. These are only a few of the restrictions of this Texas law that would reduce the opportunity of getting lower prices of trucks and busses.

I warn you Farmers Union members and other farmers to be on the watch for bills in your several state legislatures which provide for diverting gasoline tax funds for non-road purposes or that aim to increase the costs of operating motor vehicles or in any way restricting their use.

Lame Duck Amendment
Another state question deserving your prompt attention is the Norris proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This amendment eliminates what is termed lame duck sessions of Congress. It provides that after the November elections those elected to the Senate and Representatives, to the Senate and the President and Vice-President elected shall take office in January instead of the fourth of March.

Seventeen state legislatures have already ratified this amendment. When nineteen more ratify it, it will be a part of the Constitution. I urge you to do everything possible to get your legislature to ratify this amendment at once.

CLASSIFIED

LEGHORN CHICKS—prices cut 6c if ordered now for spring shipment. Guaranteed to outlay others. Records to 336 eggs. Bargain prices on pullets, hens, Catalog free. George B. Ferris, 928 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich. 1-12-p

WANTED: JOB MANAGING Farmers Elevator or Union store. Have had experience. Also good bookkeeper. Address letters to "Manager," care of Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas. p 1-6

BEST QUALITY White Giants, Black Giants, Chicks, eggs, stock. Cheap. Other Breeds.—THE THOMAS FARMS, Pleasanton, Kansas 1-26c

TOBACCO—Postpaid. Aged in bulk. Good, sweet chewing, 10 pounds, \$1.35. Smoking \$1.00.—MARVIN STOKER, Dresden, Tenn. tfe

WANTED—AGENTS in each county to sell the well known Glen Elmo Mending Cement and Metal Mender to homes. Small investment for stock.—Box 626, Peoria, Ill. 1-26p

RED CLOVER \$5.00, Alfalfa \$5.00, White Sweet Clover \$2.25, Alsike Clover \$5.00, Timothy \$1.50, Alsike and Timothy \$2.50. All per bushel. Bags free. Samples and Catalogues upon request. Standard Seed Co., 21 East Fifth St., Kansas City. 1-25p

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Appreciation and Merry Christmas
I come to the close of my last radio talk for the year 1932.

I want to thank the National Broadcasting Company for all its courtesies and kindnesses to us. I want to thank those members of our audience who have responded so splendidly to every appeal made.

I want, also, on this day before Christmas to remind every person listening in that tomorrow we celebrate the birthday of the greatest Teacher that ever lived. He taught and practiced the doctrine of unselfishness, of service. He taught and practiced the doctrine of universal love. He was punished and He suffered for teaching these principles. May each and everyone of us accept these doctrines which we should live and may we, in so far as it is humanly possible, practice the precepts of our great Teacher.

I wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. God Bless you and Good Luck.

Seventeen state legislatures have already ratified this amendment. When nineteen more ratify it, it will be a part of the Constitution. I urge you to do everything possible to get your legislature to ratify this amendment at once.

The Farmers Union has for its slogan, "Nothing less than cost of production for that portion of farm crops consumed in this country is a part of the legislation. Do you want it? If you do, join the organization that is here on the job doing its dead level best to get just that kind of legislation.

We simply want the government to do for agriculture what it has been doing for railroads for the last twenty-six years. We want them to take charge of the marketing of farm crops and through licensing the buyers see that the farmers of the nation get cost of production for the part of their crops needed in this country.

Refinancing
One of the greatest emergency needs is the refinancing of farm mortgages. It took just thirteen days last December for Congress to pass a bill providing two billion dollars to refinance banks, railroads and insurance companies. If they would in the next thirteen days appropriate two billion dollars to refinance mortgages on farms now due and being foreclosed it would be of much greater general benefit to the nation.

The Farmers Union indorses the Frazier Bill. The Frazier Bill provides for refinancing farm mortgages on the basis of one and one-half percent interest and one and one-half percent payment on the principal each year.

If you farmers listening would like to see the Frazier Bill become a law, do the necessary thing, write to E. B. Kennedy, Kanakakee, Illinois, and find out how you can become a member of this great farm organization.

In a number of states judges have publicly announced they will not issue decrees of foreclosures to confirm foreclosure sales so long as farm

prices remain where they are.

The judge of the ninth district of Nebraska, who resides at Madison, of that state, is one who has made such public declaration.

Several district court judges have made similar announcements. It is just a case of a judge realizing that human rights are superior to property rights.

State Questions
I want to call your attention to the fact that in forty-three different states the state legislatures plan to be in session. Most of them will get under way early in January and many bills will be introduced that have an important bearing on agriculture. All of these will not be labeled "agricultural bills" either. Let me refer for just a moment to one class of bills that will be introduced in practically every state legislature and, if passed, will adversely affect agriculture.

Motor Transportation
I have had the opportunity in the past few days to see in advance bills that the railroad interests plan to push in each state for the "control" of motor vehicle traffic. I know that these bills are designed to increase the costs of operating your automobiles and your trucks and to impose new costs and restrictions on hired and common carrier trucks and busses, so that your trucking rates and bus fares would have to go higher. These and similar bills also plan to increase gasoline taxes and to cut into the gasoline tax funds and out into the gasoline tax funds.

The intent is to drive freight and passengers away from motor vehicles. We must mobilize our farm forces at the various state capitols and see to it that bills of this kind are not passed through the state legislatures. Down in Texas last summer farm folks were not as alert as they should have been and a law was passed that put thirty thousand motor trucks out of business in that state. This law also prohibits farmers or any other private truck owners from hauling more than three and a half tons over routes served by other common carriers, but permits loads of seven tons where they serve the railroads. These are only a few of the restrictions of this Texas law that would reduce the opportunity of getting lower prices of trucks and busses.

I warn you Farmers Union members and other farmers to be on the watch for bills in your several state legislatures which provide for diverting gasoline tax funds for non-road purposes or that aim to increase the costs of operating motor vehicles or in any way restricting their use.

Lame Duck Amendment
Another state question deserving your prompt attention is the Norris proposed amendment to the Constitution of