



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION



VOLUME XXV

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1933

NUMBER 24

ARE GAINING GROUND

Membership in Kansas Farmers Union is Several Hundred Ahead of Total This time Last Year, but Not up to Strength it Should Be

THE CONTEST IS SUCCESSFUL

However, Now is Time to Redouble Efforts to Bring Total Membership up to Full Strength; Winning of Prize is But Side Issue

While it is not possible as this is being written to check-up exactly on the number of members who have paid 1933 dues in the Kansas Farmers Union, yet it is known that the secretary's books show an increase of 1933 dues over 1932 dues, paid in at this time last year, of several hundred. At the same time, several hundred dues are in which the office has not had time to credit on the books. This is due to the fact that just at this time many secretaries are sending in reports, which are arriving faster than the office force is able to post them.

One local, for instance, sent in a list of 1933 dues containing nearly 200 names, with a check attached to cover the amount. This list arrived late last week. It was sent in by that old stand-by and tireless worker, Cliff Miller, of Brewster, Kansas.

A number of large lists have come in from the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., both from Kansas City and Wichita. Then, too, a number of old locals which had become more or less inactive have come to life and have been sending in members' dues. A few new locals have started.

A list of locals paid up 100 percent appeared in this paper last week. It appears again this week, with several more added to the list. It will continue to appear, and the number will continue to increase. Members are urged to watch this list, and to work to see that their respective locals appear on this list at an early date. Members are urged to see that this list grows rapidly, and that membership is built up early when it will do the most good. If, for any reason, any local has been left off the list which should be seen in it, the state secretary's office will appreciate having his attention called to the matter, and proper adjustments will be made.

The membership contest will have closed before this issue of the Kansas Farmer reaches its readers. Results of this contest will be published as soon as possible, although some little time will be required in order to tabulate all the results. The membership has responded to the contest in an encouraging manner. In many instances, the fact that "times are hard" has been an incentive for farmers to join their organization. Some sacrifices have been made, but the membership is staying up. The weather has been extremely favorable for holding local and county meetings during most of the winter so far. Last year, the membership suffered some in the early part of the year because of the inclemency of the weather, which came and the bad condition of the roads.

It is pointed out that the membership is not nearly up to what it should be, in order that the organization might be fully effective in getting the legislation at the hands of Congress and the state legislature which it should get, in the interests of Kansas farmers. However, the effect of the membership which the organization does have is being used to great advantage in Topeka and Washington. Enough results are being obtained to prove that with a full membership in the Farmers Union, farmers would be in a position to win the contest and get results, even beyond the wildest dreams.

Now that the contest is over, it is up to those within the organization to work with redoubled efforts to build the Farmers Union up to its full strength. The fact that a contest has terminated has nothing to do with the necessity of keeping up the good work. Membership, it is pointed out, has a far greater object in view than merely winning a prize. Any one who is in doubt as to why the organization exists is invited to read what he promised to do when he took the charge on being admitted to membership. He is invited to read the preamble to the constitution of the organization. He is urged to read again the state and national Farmers Union programs. Winning prizes is only a side issue. There is a big job to do, and the Farmers Union needs the help of every farmer to get it done.

The cooperative marketing program of the Farmers Union is one of the big things to carry on, if not the biggest of all. Right at the present time, a great deal of emphasis has been and is being placed on the legislative end of the program. However, members should not lose sight of the fact that the organization was built around a cooperative marketing program, which has saved thousands and millions of dollars for farmers. The Farmers Union statewide, non-wide membership organization fosters the cooperation which is put into effect through the several marketing organizations.

The whole structure exists because of farmers' efforts to better their own condition, rather than to wait for some one else or some other class to do it for them.

Trucking Products Increases

The following report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture is interesting and discusses a subject much in the public mind today. Under the heading, "Motor Trucks Hauling More Farm Products," the report says, in part:

"Motor trucks are hauling an increasing volume of farm products, according to reports of field representatives of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"The bureau's market news representative at Chicago has reported that 'truck receipts are becoming an important factor in the Chicago potato market, and local carlot receivers are inclined to view the situation with some alarm, as it is cutting in on their business.' In one day, recently, thirty carloads of potatoes reached Chicago in motor trucks, principally from Michigan and Wisconsin.

"This stock, the bureau's representative continues, is delivered to the jobbers' stores at about five cents per hundredweight less than the local carlot price. Taking into consideration the five cents per hundredweight drayage cost, it means that jobbers are able to buy trucked-in stock at about ten cents per hundredweight less than carlots on track. Carlot receivers can not meet this competition without a loss. Fully 75 per cent of the trucking is by four-wheelers and by small trucks with headquarters in producing areas."

"Unemployment," he concludes, "has no doubt contributed materially to the huge increase in truck movement, but the swing has been increasing rapidly each year, both as to tonnage and length of hauls. Unless some way is devised for obtaining at least a fair-

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"Unemployment," he concludes, "has no doubt contributed materially to the huge increase in truck movement, but the swing has been increasing rapidly each year, both as to tonnage and length of hauls. Unless some way is devised for obtaining at least a fair-

ly complete record of truck movement of the various fruits and vegetables, the value of our rail and boat shipment figures will become impaired more and more each year."

"The government marketing officials are interested in the latter phase of the situation. Prior to the advent of motor trucking, they had built up practically a 100 per cent accurate news service on the quantity of fresh fruits and vegetables moving daily from shipping points. This kept farmers, dealers, and wholesalers informed as to quantities received and to be received by rail and boat in consuming markets, and it was possible to divert shipments to prevent market gluts and famines.

ANNUAL MEETINGS ARE UNDER WAY IN KANSAS CITY NOW

Hundreds of Kansas Farmers Union Members Go to Kansas City this Week to Attend Meetings of Their Own Cooperative Farmers Union

STATE BOARD MEETING

Eyes of Entire Farmers Union Organization Turned on Activities of State-wide Business and Marketing Groups Now Reviewing Year's Work

Hundreds of Kansas Farmers Union members are in Kansas City this week to attend the annual stockholders' meeting of some of the state-wide cooperative marketing and business activities, affiliated with the Kansas Farmers Union. Notices of the meetings have been mailed to all stockholders, and have been published in the Kansas Union Farmer.

The first meeting on Tuesday, January 31, is that of the Union Oil Co., which operates under the Kansas cooperative law. The main offices of this company are in North Kansas City. The meetings are to be held in that part of the city. This organization has made wonderful progress in the few years it has been in existence. Its progress justifies the fact that farmers feel they can well handle their own collective purchasing of petroleum products.

The second meeting will be that of the Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Association, which comes on Wednesday, February 1. Elsewhere in this issue is a report dealing with this meeting.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company is scheduled for Thursday, February 2. This cooperative firm has made wonderful progress since its beginning, and has paid back over \$200,000 in cash to those who chose to market live stock cooperatively through this set-up. Hundreds of farmers are deeply interested in this firm, and will avail themselves of the opportunity to attend the annual stockholders' meeting.

On Friday, February 3, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association will hold its regular annual stockholders' meeting. This firm too, has been a most successful demonstration of the success of marketing farm products cooperatively. From a small beginning, the Jobbing Association has grown to a large concern. It has attracted the attention of cooperative leaders all over the United States. It has handled an immense volume of grain. Now it enjoys a hook-up with a cooperative marketing set-up of national scope, and is one of the most important cooperative marketing units in the entire country.

The Farmers Union Auditing Association also holds its annual stockholders' meeting on Friday, February 3. The importance of this cooperative firm to cooperative marketing cannot be overestimated. On it virtually all other state-wide cooperative marketing units depend for regular audits. It fills a place which could not be filled by any other type of organization.

All these meetings with the exception of the Union Oil Company will be held in the Aladdin Hotel. Preliminary meetings will be called at Kansas City addresses, in order to conform with the Kansas law, and then the principal meetings will be held in the Aladdin Hotel.

The board of directors of the Kansas Farmers Union have been called to meet in the Aladdin Hotel on Wednesday, February 1. Matters of business will be discussed, and the members of the Kansas Farmers Union are vitally interested in the affairs of the state-wide institutions, so it has become the custom during the past few years to hold a meeting of the state board at the time of the other annual meetings.

Further particulars of these meetings will be available in an early issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

SIGN TWINE CONTRACT

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has signed a contract with the Kansas State Penitentiary to handle its entire output of binding twine again in 1933. By signing this contract the Jobbing Association must handle over two million pounds of twine. Last year, because of the quality of this product, and the attractive price, they were able to sell the twine as rapidly as it was manufactured—in fact toward the latter part of the season some orders had to go unfilled. At the present time the Jobbing house has on its books future orders for over one million pounds of twine. There is no doubt but what they will have a very successful year in the handling of this product. Those dealers who have not placed their orders are advised to do so immediately. Write the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Missouri, for quotations.—The Co-Operator.

A good way to use the cheaper cuts of beef such as the plate, brisket and lower part of the round is to turn them into corned beef.

Used crank case oil for the treating of trees to prevent damage from rabbits is not recommended. The oil is injurious to the trees.

ROYALTY CO. ON WIBW

Schedules are being prepared for the series of weekly Farmers Union programs to be given Thursday evening over radio station WIBW, Topeka, Kansas. These programs have grown in popularity among Kansas farmers, and are tuned in on regularly by many people living in towns and cities. Kansas farmers and the Kansas Farmers Union are grateful to the Capper Publications who make this service available. The station is constantly improving its service and is being heard generally all over the state.

The program for Thursday evening of this week will be under the direction of the Farmers Union Royalty Co., and Aldrich Blake will be the speaker. Tune in at 7:30.

MANY KANSANS AT PHONE RATE MEET HELD IN MANHATTAN

City Officials, Farmers and Other Citizens Responded to Call Sent out by Hurst Majors, Utilities Commissioner of Manhattan

RATES MUST GO DOWN

Farmers Union Represented by State Officials, who Seek to Carry Out Policy Adopted at Annual Meeting, for Lower Rates

When a crowd of approximately 200 men, including private citizens from Kansas towns and Kansas farms, and official representatives from some fifty Kansas municipalities, met in Manhattan, Kansas, on Wednesday afternoon, January 25, the fact was plainly evident that telephone rates charged by the large telephone companies are generally considered too high and entirely out of line with justifiable charges or rates.

Call for the meeting was sent out by Hurst Majors, utilities commissioner of Manhattan. Mr. Majors acted in conjunction with others who believed a concentrated effort should be made to find out why telephone companies are allowed to exact high rates, and what steps can be taken to force these rates into line. Response to the call was beyond the expectations of those who took the initial steps.

As a result of the meeting, a permanent organization was formed, headed by Hurst Majors. A committee of five members was named as an executive committee, and another committee of five members was named as a legislative committee. Both committees are to work together, and are to appear before the Legislature at an early date, with recommendations for legislation which will bring about lower telephone rates. The permanent committee will be an ex officio member of the committees. The members who were placed on the committees were first named by a nominating committee of ten members appointed by the chairman, and later confirmed by the body as a whole.

Early in the meeting a resolution offered by W. T. Roche, city attorney, denouncing the attitude of the public utilities operating the telephone business of Kansas and their refusal to cut rates commensurate with prevailing conditions, was adopted.

The resolution deplored the impotency of the state public service commission under present law to deal with the rate question. The resolution recommended that lawful means be taken to get lower rates and recommended that an executive and legislative committee be chosen to take such steps.

Mr. Roche, in a statement leading up to the introduction of his resolution, pointed out that seeking reductions by voluntary actions on the part of the telephone companies and through the public service commission have prevented these sales by force. In most instances it is revolution. However, in both instances it is revolution.

"Second, I found more, bigger and better organizations using their own medium of exchange. All over the United States the people are being forced for lack of a medium of exchange to organize trading associations in which they use their own script. One of the largest of these organizations it has been my pleasure to visit is the National Development Association of Salt Lake City, Utah. They have more than forty thousand members with a number of large stores in Salt Lake and other cities not only in Utah but several other states. I found in one of these stores in Salt Lake that you could buy anything from pins to pianos. I found that with their script you could have operations from a shave to removal of your appendix. They have their own coal mines with a fleet of trucks and they have their own refineries that furnish them with gas and lubricants. They have put to work many unemployed on a scale of wages much higher than the laborers who are paid in United States money. The farmers who deal with them are paid about double for their products what purchasers pay who pay in United States money.

"The 'Cincinnati Enquirer' says: 'Congress is busy passing bills for Hoover to veto, and Hoover is sending over recommendations for Congress to throw into the waste basket.'

"When these organizations can put idle men to work paying them bigger wages and increasing the price of farm products it is conclusive evidence that what this Nation lacks is a volume of currency with which to do business.

"The following are a few instances of the way the Postoffice Department has allowed the taxpayers of this Nation to be robbed:

GENERAL COMPLAINT OF FARMERS VOICED BY JOHN A. SIMPSON

National President in Saturday Noon Program over N. B. C. Points to Fact that Other Industries Receive Subsidies from Government

REVEALS BIG GRAFT

Calls Attention to "Revolutions" Now Going on in United States as Result of Shortage of Circulating Medium of Exchange

Under the title of "The Farmer Complains" a speech was delivered by John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers Union, over radio stations in a nation-wide hook-up, from Washington, D. C., on Saturday January 28, during the noon hour. The first half of the speech is published in this issue, and the last half will be published next week. The talk follows:

"While conditions are no better, even worse than they were a month ago, there is a ray of hope that March 4 big business will have to move out of the National Capitol and turn the keys to the departments of government over to the people of this country.

"The position taken by the President-elect on a number of questions justifies this statement.

"Big business and its controlled press was railroading a general sales tax through Congress. The President-elect in no uncertain terms, publicly announced that he was against a general sales tax. That announcement killed the sales tax.

"The fight has been on ever since the war as to what disposition should be made of Muscle Shoals. Big business on one side was demanding the government to turn it over to it. Senator George Norris, of Nebraska, leader of the opposition, in all these years has prevented that thing being done. The other day the President-elect and Senator Norris visited Muscle Shoals after which the President-elect announced this project would be completed by the government and that it would be his policy that all developed natural power should be taken over by the government.

"These and other indications of a better day cause me to greet you at this hour with a smile in my voice, I hope.

"The twelfth of this month, wife, daughter and I motored to Oklahoma City to attend the annual state convention of the Farmers Union held in that place the 16th, 17th and 18th.

"For many months it has been the usual thing to see passenger trains speeding by with empty coaches and empty pullmans. On this trip we met and passed a number of big transcontinental busses with not a single passenger in them.

"Likewise, we found a noticeable decrease in the number of cars on the road. In the whole fifteen hundred miles there was no traffic interference.

"The only method of transportation on the increase is hitch-hiking. We never before saw so many men, women and children with their worldly possessions in a ragged suit case or in a bundle on a stick as we did on the trip this month.

"On this three thousand miles round trip visiting at the filling stations, the hotels and the farmers at meetings we held, I was impressed with two things.

"First, the revolutions over the country are increasing in numbers, in size and in quality. There are many states now where the courts have revolted. In a meeting I addressed in the auditorium of the Central High School, Oklahoma City, two District Judges voluntarily came to the stage and announced there would be no more foreclosures in their courts until the price of farm crops were reasonable. Such revolutions on the part of the courts are occurring all over the country. I found legislatures in open revolution passing moratorium laws that violate the terms of contracts. I found the farmers organizing by counties for the purpose of preventing sales of mortgaged property. In some instances these farmers have prevented these sales by force. In most instances it is revolution.

"Second, I found more, bigger and better organizations using their own medium of exchange. All over the United States the people are being forced for lack of a medium of exchange to organize trading associations in which they use their own script. One of the largest of these organizations it has been my pleasure to visit is the National Development Association of Salt Lake City, Utah. They have more than forty thousand members with a number of large stores in Salt Lake and other cities not only in Utah but several other states. I found in one of these stores in Salt Lake that you could buy anything from pins to pianos. I found that with their script you could have operations from a shave to removal of your appendix. They have their own coal mines with a fleet of trucks and they have their own refineries that furnish them with gas and lubricants. They have put to work many unemployed on a scale of wages much higher than the laborers who are paid in United States money. The farmers who deal with them are paid about double for their products what purchasers pay who pay in United States money.

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"The Grace steamship Line operates over ocean mail route 38, between Tacoma and Valparaiso, Chile. In the fiscal year 1931 this company, under contract made by the Post Office Department, was paid \$238,500 for carrying 2,892 pounds of mail, which under the weight system and standard rates would have cost the Government only \$458.88."

"The Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. (Inc.) operates steamship ocean mail route 23, from Galveston to Santo Domingo, Haiti. In the fiscal year of 1931, under contract made by the Post Office Department, this company was paid \$317,916.50 for transporting 741 pounds of mail, which under the weight system and standard rates would have cost the Government only \$194.64."

"Under a contract with the Post Office Department the American West African Line operates over ocean mail route 47, between New Orleans and the West Coast of Africa. It made five voyages in the fiscal year of 1931, carrying only 133 pounds of mail. On a weight basis this service would have cost the Government only \$42.32, but this subsidized shipping concern was paid \$87,869.50 for transporting an amount of mail that weighed less than 2 1-2 bushels of wheat."

"The United States Lines has a contract with the Post Office Department for carrying mails over ocean mail route 44, between New York and London, a distance of 3,369 miles. Under this contract, and without regard to the amount of mail carried, this company is paid \$20,214 for each voyage, or at the rate of \$6 per mile for each outbound trip. On June 12, 1931, one of its successors, the American Merchant, sailed from New York with only 2 pounds of letters. Under the weight basis that prevailed before the enactment of the merchant marine act the cost of carrying two pounds of mail would have been only \$1.00, for transporting less than 4 hundred of letters this subsidized shipping corporation was paid \$20,214, or twelve thousand six hundred and thirty-three times the standard rates. Also, remember the United States Lines last year borrowed over fifteen million dollars at less than one per cent interest."

"One of the interesting features of this graft disclosure is the fact that Kermit Roosevelt is an officer in the Roosevelt Steamship Company that

(continued on page 2)

States Money. In a way this is also revolution. No one has a right to issue a medium of exchange except Congress or by authority of Congress.

"Oh, what an indictment this is of what our government is doing. The people without work, hungry and cold because big bankers have had the power transferred to them of issuing money and which they refuse to furnish.

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TELL DEVELOPMENT OF FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK TRADE

Substituting for G. W. Hobbs of F. U. Live Stock Firm, Secretary Lynn Told of Important Place of Firm in Cooperation

SOURCE OF PRIDE

Speaker Finished with Remarks Relating to Farmers Union Program in Connection with Legislative Work in Topeka

The development of cooperative live stock marketing, as carried on by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., at Kansas City and Wichita, fostered the basic business made by Floyd Lynn, state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union in a talk over WIBW, Topeka radio station, on Thursday evening, January 26. Mr. Lynn announced that he was privileged to substitute on the program for G. W. Hobbs, general manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., who was forced to remain in Kansas City because of the demands of the business. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the long list of live stock sales published in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer is indicative of a rush of business which would make it impossible for the manager to leave his work.

The speaker, at the beginning of his remarks, said: "The live stock set-up of the Farmers Union of Kansas is a source of pride among the entire membership. It is a source of pride in which is cooperative from start to finish, the cooperation which is fostered by the state-wide membership or parent organization is put into practice. The benefits of cooperative marketing of live stock are more apparent than ever. This fact, and the fact that in this firm the idea of real service is kept uppermost, perhaps account for the fact that during 1932, the house at Kansas City and the branch house at Wichita both showed increases in carloads of live stock handled."

Mr. Lynn then covered the report of the activities of the firm, using as a basis the reports published in the last issue of The Co-Operator and as published in the last week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. "At Kansas City Yards," he said, "the firm handled 81 cars more than in 1931, and retained third place in volume of business handled by firms on that market. At Wichita the firm handled 368 cars more than in the preceding year, and finished in first place on those yards." Other figures showed a substantial growth of business, as compared to a decrease of receipts on the yards as a whole, were quoted. It was pointed out that in the face of lowered commission charges, the firm had still made money and that these earnings will go back to the stockholder customers in the form of patronage dividend. It was also shown that in spite of the fact that the gross income for 1932 because of decreased commission charges and other natural causes, was \$6,557.85 lower than the preceding year, yet, through a policy of paring down all unnecessary expenses, the firm had been able to show an increase in net profit, by a margin of \$3,609.32.

The speaker then mentioned the fight which is being waged by the Farmers Union firm, under the direction of Mr. Lynn, against the direct selling of hogs to packers. In line with this policy, he read from an article published in the Kansas City Times, and subsequently published in The Co-Operator, as follows:

"Impairment of the open competitive market for hogs at the Kansas City stockyard is being seriously threatened, commission men assert. Figures for 1932 show them in excess of 2 million head of hogs arrived direct to big packers at Kansas City, leaving less than 40 per cent of the total for sale in the open market."

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Creamery Board Is Selected

The 1933 annual stockholders' meeting of the Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Association will find the creamery organization on a secure footing, launching well into its campaign of operating on a purely cooperative basis. The annual meeting takes place on Wednesday of this week, before the date of this week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. However, all the district annual meetings have taken place, and the results can be published.

Last week the paper carried reports of the meetings of the sixth and seventh district meetings, held at Wakeney and Hill City. It was announced that John Erbert, of Ellis and of Orellah, as the board member from the sixth district; and that O. L. Organ of Grainfield succeeds himself as the member from the seventh.

O. W. Schell, colony plant manager and secretary of the Association, reports this week that the five other districts selected the same members to serve another year. Therefore, the names and addresses of the directors, which is to be approved at the annual meeting in Kansas City on Wednesday, will be as follows:

District No. 1—H. B. Whitaker, Colony, Kansas.
District No. 2—E. F. Schiefelbusch, Osawatomie, Kans.

District No. 3—P. F. Peterson, Alta Vista, Kansas.
District No. 4—J. A. Engert, Broughton, Kansas.
District No. 5—T. R. Wells, Elmdale, Kansas.
District No. 6—John Erbert, Ellis, Kansas.
District No. 7—O. L. Organ, Grainfield, Kansas.

The board will be reorganized at the Kansas City meeting, and further reports will be made through the columns of this paper.

All these board members are active Farmers Union men in their respective localities, and all have the welfare of cooperative marketing at heart. With the support of the membership and the producers at large, they will be able to set the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association on solid footing. The program of the Association is gaining headway each week, and volume of butterfat handled and butter manufactured is exceeding original expectations. The producers who are patronizing this institution, and who are thereby assisting in the development of a purely cooperative method of handling their products, are benefiting by it in terms of dollars and cents.

More detailed information will be forthcoming after the annual meeting has been held.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, Per Year, \$1.00

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, FEBRUARY 2, 1933

LET US CARRY ON

Th writer just has finished reading the obituary sent in from a local in Mitchell county, of a pioneer Kansas farmer, Thomas Andrew Broadbent. Here is a man who has been a part of Kansas for nearly sixty-eight years, with nearly a half century spent in the county whose soil now covers his body. What a reminder to us of our own responsibilities is a story of the life of such a man! He had travelled through life for nearly eighty-three years, with all but fifteen of those years spent in Kansas. No one will ever be able to estimate just what influence this man, and his good wife, have had on the lives of others. Of course, there are many others who have lived in this state as long as had this good man, but let us take his as a case in point.

An obituary, of course, simply recites a few dates, expresses a few poignant thoughts, and briefly traces the activities of the deceased. The real story, with all its feeling and drama, must be read between the lines. Perhaps this thought comes to the writer with added significance, because it was only a little less than a year ago that his father began his long rest in the soil of Kansas, of which he had been a part since 1864.

This pioneer who passed away a few days ago in Mitchell county had been a member of the Kansas Farmers Union for many years. Although the writer was never personally acquainted with him, he can tell by looking at the records which show on the books of the Farmers Union that this man was a progressive farmer. Following his name is an unbroken string of figures indicating that he has always kept his dues paid in the Farmers Union. This indicates that he saw the value of organization among his own kind. It is proof that his heart and soul were wrapped up in the welfare of Kansas farmers. He believed in the class of which he was a part, and not only believed in that class, but actually contributed of his time and substance in order that that class might make progress.

The obituary speaks of the fact that Mr. Broadbent brought his family to Mitchell county in a covered wagon, away back in the days when men and women actually fought their way across the Kansas prairies. Undoubtedly, this pioneer suffered hard-

ships in his endeavor to help develop this rectangle of prairie land, hills, valleys and wooded lands, now known to the world as the progressive state of Kansas.

He was here before the railroads. Where we now have fine roads over which we may spin through all kinds of weather, he experienced broken trails which were absolutely impassable at times. Farms which are now well improved were then simply parts of a wild expanse of prairie or wooded areas. His neighbors were few and far between. Lonely days and nights were experienced by him and his family. But through it all, he was looking forward—forward to the time when his state would be the banner state of the Union in many respects. That it has become the banner state in certain lines is due to the sacrifices made, and the work done by just such men as this pioneer.

When the Farmers Union came into being in Kansas, this forward-looking farmer saw its advantages. In it, he saw hope for relief of his class—Agriculture. He saw in it the promise of equality for Agriculture with other classes. He encouraged cooperation and practiced it. He became a member of the Kansas Farmers Union, and continued as a member throughout the remaining years of his life. As he had helped develop Kansas, so he helped to develop the Kansas Farmers Union. His lot had been cast with Kansas farmers, and it was characteristic of this pioneer that he should want the lot of his brother farmers improved, their load made lighter, their prospects made brighter.

Through the Farmers Union he saw the opportunity to do this. He viewed the situation through experienced eyes. He had the background of a full experience, to assist him in seeing with a clear vision the necessity of organization and of full accord among the members of his own class.

In the ripeness of his years, he held to this thought and this purpose. Advancement of his fellow farmers was one of his goals. Even as he approached the end of his long span of years, he held up the principle of organization as fostered by the Farmers Union, as something for farmers to follow to a definite end. By his membership in the organization, by the leadership enjoyed by a man long in the service of producing the necessities of life, and by his

endless loyalty to his own class organization, he carried the banner which showed his comrades the way to ultimate victory.

Death, and death alone, could stop him. After more years than most men are given, he has been borne to his grave. The same Kansas breezes which cooled his brow after he had spent long hours of toil wrestling with Kansas soil, the breezes which he had watched as they waved his fields of grain, the winds which whistled around the eaves and window sills of his home, now blow over the mound that envelopes his body. His toil is ended, but his work is not done—his influence lives on.

The banner which he carried still must be displayed and carried forward. The organization which he believed in, and which he helped to develop, must continue. The work he was doing must be carried on. The fight which he fought must be waged anew. The battle must not be lost because those of a former generation have been called from the ranks.

There is our challenge. There lies our own responsibility. Here is our opportunity. We of the present generation have as much to fight for as did our fathers. Ours is the opportunity to carry on the fight which they have carried thus far.

Progress has been made. If we fail through indifference, or through a tendency to shun the work entailed, to go ahead with the principles so valiantly fought for by our fathers, then all their efforts and hardships shall have been in vain. What worthless ingrates we should be, to let such a state of affairs prevail!

As we review the lives of those who have gone on before us, and as we attempt to measure the great good which they have accomplished, we determine anew to make the necessary sacrifices and to continue, as best we may, in their footsteps. The Farmers Union is rich in memories of departed leaders. Some of these leaders have been unsung. They have worked quietly, each in his own way contributing to the cause of organized agriculture. Some of them have been much in the public eye. But all were working toward a common goal. All were loyal, and all furnished shining examples of what we should do and be.

Our fathers battled and overcame great obstacles. We of the present generation are not escaping similar battles, though they show up in different form. Our motto is being tested severely. Will our fortitude be equal to that of our fathers?

We are faced with a battle for equal rights for Agriculture. We see our class being harassed by those who have the finances of the country in the hollow of their hands. We find ourselves fighting the speculator in farm products, the gambler who gambles in the results of our toil. We have to fight influences who seek to deny Agriculture of its just and equitable protection at the hands of our government. Our most effective weapon, we learn, is our organization. We have inherited this organization from our fathers who could see the necessity of it. It is ours, with which to succeed or to fail. It has been handed to us by hands that failed but never faltered.

Now, as we pause to pay respects to those who have gone before us to their reward, let us determine to carry on the fight. Let us not falter. Let us remember that the only way we can continue this fight is to remain loyal to our class organization. Even if it means a sacrifice for us to pay our dues, let us remember that those who have made this organization what it is and what it has been were not strangers to sacrifices. Let us fulfill their hopes, and be the men they were.

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TWO CENT POSTAGE COMING

Congressman Mead of New York, head of a special sub-committee of the House committee on post offices roads, which investigated the workings of the postal system during the past summer, has introduced a bill restoring 2-cent postage on first-class matter. It is significant that this reduction in rates is intended to bring about an increase in postal revenues.

It is estimated that if the purchasing power of agriculture could be restored, the farmers of the United States would immediately purchase no less than \$500,000,000 worth of paint alone.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD
President Kansas Farmers Union

DILLY-DALLYING AT WASHINGTON

The eyes of the American people have been turned toward Washington during the lame duck session of Congress. In the midst of this national crisis when agriculture is prostrate and when general business is dead or dormant, the American people have lived in hope that this Congress would really do something.

With but slightly more than a month to go, it is apparent now that little will be accomplished for the immediate benefit of agriculture. Our hopes lie in the future. President-elect Roosevelt was elected by a big majority as the people's choice. He has indicated both privately and publicly that he considers the rehabilitation of agriculture the master key which probably will unlock the condition of disrepair in which we now find ourselves. More men from every walk of life are now agreeing that the President is right in this assertion.

That the farmers of our country are now in the midst of a critical situation no one will question. Many times reports have been made that "Prosperity is just around the corner." Each day we hope that this statement will soon become true. The fact remains, however, that as long as we are at a standstill, agriculture's condition becomes just that much worse. Our property is depreciating in value daily. In other words, the dollar has become so high that it takes tremendously more than it did a few years ago in terms of wheat, live stock, etc., to furnish the basis of credit on which the farmer hopes to go forward. The seven and a half million farmers of the United States are rightfully demanding that something must be done and done now.

Recently I conferred with a number of industrial leaders in the East. Our discussion brought out the fact that the country must be more favorable to emergency legislation which will ease the situation in order to ward off serious trouble—trouble which is bound to spring up in the form of organized force unless we look toward a solution of our ills in the near future.

President Roosevelt will probably call a special session of Congress upon his inaugural. The new Congress will be made up, by a considerable majority, of legislators from the democratic party. The responsibility will be laid squarely at the door of the new president and his party. The President is entitled to and should have the united support of this great commonwealth at a time when our people are thinking in terms of humanity, human rights and human interests rather than in terms of partisan politics.

Organized agriculture must crystallize on a plan which will receive enough support not only from the farmers but also from business, that will enact into laws principles that are so fundamental to agriculture's recovery.

The National Emergency Act, commonly known as the Jones or allotment plan, has passed the lower branch of Congress and is now being considered by the agricultural committee of the Senate. In the judgment of many folks, it has not been worked out on lines which are practical. Because of this fact, the enemies of any special benefit to agriculture have held this bill up as a target and are attempting continuously to shoot it full of holes. The idea is to throw confusion into the ranks of the farm leaders and the organized farmers in general.

The writer recently has held several farm meetings and believes that at least ninety-five per cent of the organized farmers have faith and confidence in their leaders and are expecting them to assist in working out the details of this plan, in order that it may be practical and effective.

The President-elect has indicated that his plan would be the plan on which the farm organizations agreed. So it's up to the farm organizations to set our house in order and to come to a mutual agreement on a workable plan which will reflect higher prices for farm commodities upon a basis of domestic

consumption. We must use all our influence to enact such a law in time to take care of our 1933 marketing.

We beg of our own membership to give us their united support and cooperation in behalf of this program.

At Topeka
The Kansas legislature is grinding along nicely. Many bills in which the farmers are tremendously interested have been introduced, but few measures passed. The general sentiment is that a strict program of governmental economy will be worked out.

We are working for laws which will mean a saving of at least 25 per cent on our taxes. In this program is involved the right kind of an income tax law, one which will broaden the base of revenue from taxation and which will put on our tax list millions of dollars worth of property which thus far has escaped taxation. We must bear in mind that this tax must not be an additional tax, but must displace and relieve the burden on our homes and farms, and on our property which is tangible.

This legislature contemplates a consolidation of the departments of government and the elimination of much duplication in the administration of many of these state departments. This legislature also anticipates a cessation of road construction, hoping to secure sufficient revenue from automobile license fees and the gas tax to pay the highway deficit and keep in proper repair and conservation our present highway system.

In all probability the legislature will decide the automobile license tag fee this week. The amended bill, which has passed the Senate, reduces your automobile license tag fees just 50 per cent. No one knows definitely just what the house will do in this regard, but it is believed that the final outcome will be a 50 per cent or more reduction in the price of our license tags.

We are still putting up the fight that those who use gasoline other than in cars and trucks on our highways, shall be exempt from this tax. In addition, we are trying to back such legislation as will leave the farmer's exemption as it now is and without remitting same to the state and necessitating a refund.

Many other measures are being considered before the various committees of this legislature and we want our people to know that we are in an organized way fighting your battles for you. We are receiving a constant stream of suggestions relative to the type of legislation you want and we are applying ourselves to the task of lining up our legislators for the right type of equitable laws for all the people of Kansas. Mail your correspondence to the writer, Room 500, Jayhawk Hotel, Topeka.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

W. P. Lamberton
Jan. 28, 1933

Curious Republicans and Interested Democrats will find at the County Clerk's office a book containing a complete list of all federal jobs not under Civil Service. This book is not for free distribution.

The outcome of the battle before the Senate Agricultural Committee this week will soon be determined as between the producers and the processors.

Save the price of two eggs when you write me, by using a postal card. I welcome them without prejudice.

Many are coming. Two venerables of the House, Taylor, D., of Colorado, and Yates, R., of Illinois, were not only class-mates but room-mates throughout their law course at Ann Arbor.

The most effective dry speech made in Washington this winter was made by LaGuardia, a wet, when he told the brewery lawyers before the House committee to go home and stay there, for they were hurting the cause.

Plank grandstand seats along Pennsylvania Ave. for the inaugural are on sale now at two to seven dollars. Five will permit you to dance at the ball but to sit in a box-seat and merely look on is a flat fifteen per seat.

The Hearst papers are booming the idea to "buy American" and yet the big newspapers of America have all successfully opposed any tariff on wood pulp and other material from which print paper is made.

The irrepressible dilemma which is awing us this week is a little extra whether to raise the tariff still higher to shut out importations from cheap money countries or to bring down our dollar to meet the competition.

It may hurt some conservative pride to bring down the dollar but to raise our tariff more now would cut off any hope of a foreign market for agriculture. Washington told Braddock that the way to fight Indians was in the Indian way.

Small towns do not have the problem of transient jobless with which cities have to contend.

GENERAL COMPLAINT OF FARMERS VOICED BY JOHN SIMPSON

(continued from page 1)

participated beyond the dreams of avarice in this wholesale looting of the taxpayers of the nation. It will be remembered that this is the family of Ex-president Theodore Roosevelt's and members of which fought valiantly for the present administration in the last campaign. They were also careful to let it be known that the relation between their family and Franklin D. Roosevelt was very distant.

The Farmer Complains
The farmer complains because he does not get as fair treatment from his government as other groups get. The steamship companies that we have been talking about get loans from the government in large sums—millions of dollars on twenty year's time and some of it at less than one per cent interest. The Dollar Steamship Company about a year ago obtained a loan of over five million dollars, twenty years time at less than 1 per cent interest. By-the-way, Mr. Dollar is one of those fellows on top the mountain shouting, "Buy American." It has just recently been developed that some of his ships are manned entirely by Chinese working at very low wages, even as low as seven dollars a month.

"The government loans to farmers, but usually at from six to nine per cent interest.

"The government lends a billion five hundred million dollars to the railroads, insurance companies and banks. While they are so generous with these institutions they hand out just a few millions to farmers.

"The facts are, based on value of the industry, agriculture should have half of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's funds. They did not get ten per cent.

"For twenty-six years the marketing of transportation has been government regulated on a basis of rates that cover cost of production including interest on investment. Farmers can not secure the same treatment from the government. That is the reason they complain.

The Frazier Bill
For two years the Frazier Bill has been pending before Congress. You should write to one of your United States Senators and ask for a copy of this bill. It is S. 1197. This bill provides that the government shall re-finance farm mortgages at one and one-half per cent interest and one and one-half per cent on the principal each year until the debt is paid. Legislatures of the following states have passed resolutions memorializing Congress to enact the Frazier Bill in law: Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Copies of the bill have been sent to every member of the House and Senate in every state where the legislature is in session.

"To all of you listening in who would like to see this bill become a law write to your members of the legislature demanding they vote to memorialize Congress.

"If we could get twenty state legislatures to do this, it would be almost certain Congress would pass the bill.

The Wheeler Bill
Senator Burton K. Wheeler has introduced a bill known as S. 2437. This bill provides for the reamortization of silver at the present rate of 16 to 1. If the bill should become a law, it means that silver has the same privilege at the United States mints that gold now enjoys.

"You should write your Congressman and Senators to support and vote for this bill.

"A little later in this program I shall discuss the Wheeler Bill more fully (in next week's issue of Kansas Union Farmer.)

Join the Farmers Union
At this particular time, I want to call your attention just as forcibly as I know how to the fact that the Farmers Union is the only farm organization working for and supporting the Frazier Bill, the Wheeler Bill and working for a farm bill that will give farmers cost of production for that portion of their crops consumed in this country.

"If you can get another farm organization leader here in Washington to write you that their organization in National Convention has endorsed the Wheeler Bill, has endorsed the Frazier Bill or that they are supporting want these bills to become law, then join the organization that sponsors them or are supporting any bill that provides for getting farmers such a letter a present of a twenty-dollar bill.

"What I want you all to know is that the Farmers Union organization is the only farm organization in the United States working for these measures. These measures are called

radical and the Farmers Union is a radical organization.

"If you farmers listening in who are not members of the Farmers Union, these bills and is working for their passage here in Washington. There is no other way for you to help put them over. If you are real conservative and think along the lines of international bankers that reamortization of silver is too radical, you have no business joining the Farmers Union. If you feel like the big bankers, big insurance companies that one and one-half per cent interest is too low rate for farmers and that the Frazier Bill is too radical a measure, then you have no business joining the Farmers Union. If you feel like farmers, you are entitled to as much as railroads, power companies and telephone institutions, that farmers are entitled to cost of production just like they receive in their rates, then you ought to join the Farmers Union because it is the only way you can help to get such legislation. If you feel like farmers are not entitled to get cost of production as the big interests that handle grain, cotton, live stock and other products, think, if you feel that such legislation would be too radical for you to support, then you should not join the Farmers Union.

Farmers listening in, what I mean is that you have the opportunity to get these things if you will only place yourselves in position by joining the Farmers Union where you can ask for them. If you sit back at home refusing to join and such legislation is not passed, you are the one to blame.

"I talked along these lines in November and again the day before Christmas over NBC. Our National Secretary, Mr. E. E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Illinois, tells me we are beginning to get results. Those of you interested in organizing a local of the Farmers Union in your neighborhood or become a member at large, write to our National Secretary, E. E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Illinois for instructions. He will also tell you how Farmers Union members are making their organization pay in dollars and cents by placing themselves in position where they can do the most bargaining. A Farmers Union membership card is as much a part of farm equipment as the plow or the cultivator. Write to Mr. Kennedy and get your card now.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts, General Manager
Dairy & Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

Week ending January 25, 1933
BUTTER

The butter market has continued in its sinking spell developed immediately after the turn of the new year. Prices have opened at 19c, dropped rapidly reaching 17c on the 23rd, remained at that price on the 24th, gaining 1-4 c and closing at 17 1-2 c. Standards opened at 18 3-4 c, went down almost daily to 17c on the 24th, gaining 1-2 c at the close which was 17 1-2 c. This score was 19c, dropped to 18c the opening and 16 3-4 c at the close. 88 score cars were 17 1-2 c at the opening closing at 16c.

17c for Fresh Extras is a new low since 1899 for January and this in face of the best statistical position the market has enjoyed at this time of year for about fifteen years. The markets at the present time are entirely in the control of the speculative element and especially of the bear speculator who seems to be able to do about as he pleases with the market.

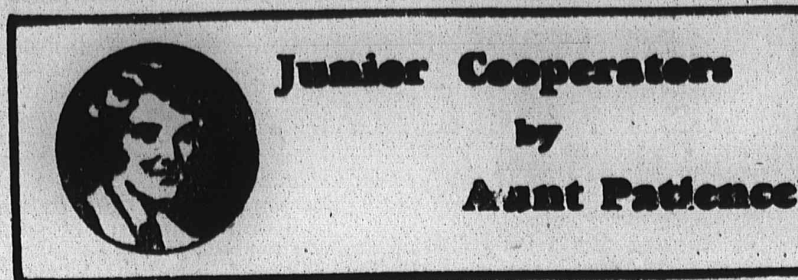
The Daily Record in commenting on the market during the current week states that the prices of butter have declined beyond reason, but reason does not exist where this speculative element is concerned. The excuse was that consumption of butter had become very moderate, indeed, since the new year and that in order to move the big volume of production, that was evident would be produced throughout the remainder of the winter season, into consumptive channels would require very low prices.

Here again we have another illustration of the fact that there is only one language these speculators will be able to understand and that is the language of decidedly curtailed production. Just so long as the producer continues to produce to the full capacity of his plant regardless of what he gets for it and piles up surpluses in the visible supply that stick out like a sore thumb, just so long will he be compelled to sell his product, at ruinously low prices and especially while the main factor in our market (continued on page 3)

100 Per Cent Locals

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

Local	County
Swanson—1191	Clay county
Lone Willow—1083	Thomas county
Cottonwood—317	Cloud county
Champion Hill—705	Lincoln county
Dist. No. 28—753	Trego county
Lincolnville—404	Marion county
So. Verdigris—1498	Greenwood county
Lena Valley—1538	Wabunsee county
Cottonwood Grove—1804	Wabunsee county
Lone Cedar—1864	Marion county
Axtell—1792	Washington county
Scrubby—1021	Sedgewick county
Ark. Valley—2195	Nemaha county
Obendorf—1275	Thomas county
Sunflower—1181	Riley county
Crooked Creek—1205	Stafford county
Liberty—1988	Rush county
Sand Creek—304	Cowley county
Bethel—1969	Clay county
Ross—1124	Wabunsee county
Sunny Slope—1861	Wabunsee county



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

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

Dear Junior Cooperators:

You'll notice that we have the names of nine new members this week—I think that is splendid. I do so wish that we could send the notebooks, with the pins, to these new members, but I'm sure that they all understand why we can't, just now. At any rate we all, collectively, welcome you as Club members and I do so hope that from the club work this year, you will all gain an understanding at least part of the great principles upon which our Farmers Union is based.

Remember—"old members", who haven't written for a long, long time you—I want to know whether you're very unhappy. So let me hear from you—I want to know whether you're all well and happy, and still loyal to our Farmers Union.

Olathe, Kans., Nov. 25, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I hope you feel as good as I do. I was going to write to you some time ago and kept putting it off. I have one sister and one brother. I would like to have on your cradle roll. Nadine Eastland, age 5. She will be 6 in December. Her birthday is December 3. Harold Lloyd Eastland, age 4, his birthday is October 5. Donald Dale is too little to join I think, but if you want him to be on your cradle roll his birthday is January 5. He will be two years old his next birthday.

I read in the Kansas Union Farmer that the best Christmas present for you is a letter from the Juniors. This is my letter for a present. You have my brother's name down wrong. You have it Frank Sasburn. It is Francis Eastland. When will you print the next lesson? I think it is fun to get a lesson.

I have never found my twin yet. My birthday is August 1. Katherine Piery is the only one I can find near my birthday. Her's is April 22. Couldn't we write to each other until I find a twin?

Mother and father have gone to Farmers Union tonight. I will close or my letter will be a newspaper. We are going to have a program soon. Please, put your picture in the paper for the Juniors benefit. I must close as I am sleepy.

Irene Eastland, Route 3.

Dear Irene:
I was glad to receive the names of your brothers and sisters for the Cradle Roll—I'll add the names of your Harold, Lloyd and Donald Dale—but Nadine is really eligible to be a Junior now, as you say she was six in December. I'm sorry that Frank's name was wrong—I'll correct it. I know you liked our December lesson—and we expect to have another very soon. I think it would be fine if you and Katherine will write to each other—and I know you will find a "twin" soon. And you'd like me to put my picture in the paper, too! That seems to be one wish that all of the Juniors have in common. Please write soon again.—Aunt Patience.

McCracken, Kans., Dec. 3, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I will let you know that my papa is in the Farmers Union. I am in the seventh grade and am thirteen years old. My birthday is on March 12. Will you send me a book and pin.

Yours truly,
Victor Randa

Dear Victor:
I am very happy to know that you wish to become a Junior Cooperator.

Rock, Kans., Jan. 24, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. I am 11 years old. I would like to have a pin and book. I would like to have a red book. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. How is the weather down at Salina? My brother is writing too. I will remain.

Very sincerely yours,
Mary Katherine Wheeler.

Care of James Wheeler, Route 1.

Dear Mary Katherine:
We are all so glad that you are joining the Club and I'll send your pin very soon—I explained in your brother's letter, the reason we could not send the notebooks just now. We have been having marvelous weather here—I'm afraid it can't last much longer. Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

Rydal, Kans., Jan. 17, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. I am in the 4th grade. I have a little dog. His name is Micky and I have a big rabbit and her name is Bunny, and Micky went and bit her back and pulled off some hair.

My birthday is January 5.

Albert Young.

Dear Albert:
What a splendid letter you wrote—your writing was very plain. It was very interesting too—I should like to see Micky and Bunny—do they fight very much? I hope you'll send another letter when Henry writes.—Aunt Patience.

LaCrosse, Kans., Jan. 18, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
I made up my mind that I would join your club and have a book and pin sent to me. My birthday is Jan. 29 and I am going to be 14 years old. Well I have to close because it is getting bed time.

Yours sincerely,
Pauline Herrman.

R. R. A. Box 6.

Dear Pauline:
We are very glad that you've decided to become a Club member. I'll send your pin and I've explained about the notebooks in Jimmy Wheeler's letter. Remember that as a club member, you have taken on certain obligations, which include studying the lessons, writing your own letter, obtaining new members for the club and writing to Aunt Patience and the Juniors when you can.—Aunt Patience.

Wells, Kans., Jan. 19, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
As I am sending in my lesson I thought I would write to you. I have a little dog for a pet. He sure is cute I think. My sister, who is in high school won't get to write this time. I haven't found my real twin yet although I have found some who were pretty near it. My birthday is Sept. 23 and I am 13 years old. Well this letter is getting long so I must close.

Your friend,
Elizabeth White.

Dear Elizabeth:
Why couldn't your sister write when you did. Tell her that I'll expect to get a letter from her soon. I'm sorry that you've not found your twin but I'm sure you will soon—and I wish you'd write some one of our new members, until you do find your twin. I like long letters, so don't think that you have to be in too much of a hurry to finish them.—Aunt Patience.

Hunter, Kans.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I would like to have a red pin and notebook. My birthday is Nov. 28. Have I a twin? For Christmas I want a box of chocolates and a pair of bed room slippers.

Yours truly,
Ida Fern Schafer.

Route 3.

Those were nice Christmas presents, weren't they? I love chocolates—and never get enough of them. We are all glad that you are joining our club. All of the pins are the same color—the colors of our Club. I'll help you find your twin—you must watch carefully, too.—Aunt Patience.

Butter and Egg Market Letter

(continued from page 2)

is a bunch of 100 per cent speculators operating with the privilege of short selling as is the case on practically all of our commodity markets at the present time.

Thousands of old strippers that will freshen in the spring should be turned dry immediately and many of them should never be milked again as they freshen in the spring for it is becoming more evident every day that the only solution to this price problem is less production and then see to it that what you produce goes to market through your cooperative channels, where you have the marketing of your butter in the hands of friendly instead of placing it in the hands of enemies.

EGGS
This writer has been predicting a big slump in the egg market for some time, stating that as soon as there appeared any appreciable volume of new production the market would take place, and what has occurred during the past two weeks proves that this has come true with vengeance. Eggs have lost another 5c per dozen during the current week, added to the 10c per dozen they had lost during the previous two weeks. The closing quotations today being 13 3/4 c on Extra Firsts, 13 1/2 c on Fresh Firsts, 12c for Current Receipts, and 10 1/2 and 10c respectively for Dirty and Checks.

The dealers were so successful in taking the farmers' eggs away from him last year at any price they chose to pay placing them in storage and making one of the largest profits in the history of the egg storage game that they are determined to repeat that performance this coming season and will do so as long as producers continue to produce at the present heavy rate of production.

This writer, however, does not advocate that the average farmer who keeps only a moderate flock should reduce his production of poultry or poultry products, that the people who need to be crowded out of the poultry game are the large specialists who their flocks of from 10,000 to 25,000 laying hens. These "overdoers" are the people who are causing the trouble in the poultry overproduction and our ordinary farmer should serve notice on them as they are the people who must make the reduction or prices will remain low until such time as they do. Of course, if they do not reduce the production to some extent prices will remain low and they will be forced out of business.

There is one thing our average farmer could and should do. Last year this writer advocated that members set aside one-third of their eggs, take

and I'll send your pin right away. I explained in Eugene's letter about the books—I hope we can send you yours in the future.—Aunt Patience.

Rock, Kans., Jan. 24, 1933.

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am asking my sister to write. I would like to join your club. I wish you would send me a notebook and pin. I wish you would send me a lavender note book. Will you help me find my twin? My birthday is July 31.

Yours truly,
Jimmie Wheeler.

Care of James Wheeler, Route 1.

Dear Jimmie:
I am glad that you are to be a new member of our club—and I want to congratulate you on winning a star so soon. You will be given a star on the Membership Roll, you know, for having asked Mary Katherine to become a member. I'll be glad to help you find your twin—and your pin will be sent right away. Just now, however, we have no notebooks. They are quite expensive of course, but I hope that we will be able to send them later on.—Aunt Patience.

Tipton, Kans., Star Route, January 25, 1933.

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine and I hope that you are the same. I am sending my lesson with this letter. I lost the paper and had to borrow one from Florence Houghton who is also a Junior. Have I a twin? When will I get my note book? My birthday is March 31. I am 8 years old.

Yours truly,
Marceline N. Arnoldy.

Care of Philip Arnoldy.

Dear Marceline:
I enjoyed reading your letter so much—and am so glad that you succeeded in getting a paper. I'll try to help you find your twin—until I find one, why don't you write one of our members whose letter interests you. Many of our Juniors correspond and, even though not twins. We don't know definitely about the notebooks—they were discontinued because of their expense, you know.—Aunt Patience.

Tipton, Kans., Jan. 24, 1933.

Dear Aunt Patience:
Excuse me for neglecting to write for so long and not sending my lesson in sooner. This is my first lesson I'm sending in since I joined your club.

We have had bi-monthly examinations several weeks ago and my average was 97 7/8 per cent.

I have you found my twin yet. My birthday is February 24. I am 13 years old and in the 8th grade.

Your Junior Cooperator,
Norbert Arnoldy.

Dear Norbert:
That was a splendid average, was it not? No, I've not found your twin—but I wish you'd do as I asked Marceline to do—choose some Junior who has an interesting letter and write to him or her, at least until we can find your twin.—Aunt Patience.

Tipton, Kans., Jan. 24, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sorry that I didn't send my lesson in sooner. I have not heard from any of the Juniors yet. We had examinations several weeks ago. My average was 95 1/3 per cent. Have I a twin? My birthday will be March 2 and I will be 10 years old.

Your Junior,
Mary H. Arnoldy.

Care of Philip Arnoldy.

Dear Mary:
I was glad to get your lesson—did you write to any of the Juniors? I'm sure we can find a twin for you soon, Aunt Patience.

Rock, Kans., Jan. 24, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. I am 11 years old. I would like to have a pin and book. I would like to have a red book. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. How is the weather down at Salina? My brother is writing too. I will remain.

Very sincerely yours,
Mary Katherine Wheeler.

Care of James Wheeler, Route 1.

Dear Mary Katherine:
We are all so glad that you are joining the Club and I'll send your pin very soon—I explained in your brother's letter, the reason we could not send the notebooks just now. We have been having marvelous weather here—I'm afraid it can't last much longer. Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

Rydal, Kans., Jan. 17, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. I think I will write you a few lines to go with my lesson. I thought that the lesson was easy. I have a brother. He is five years old. He says he wants to go to school. I am 10 years old. I am in the 4th grade. My birthday is October 4th. I have a rabbit, his name is Micky. I have a rabbit and her name is Bunny. The men are going to saw wood for church tomorrow, and the ladies take dinner.

Your friend,
Henry E. Young.

Dear Henry:
I'm glad that you didn't find the lesson too hard and I enjoyed your letter which you included with your lesson. Have you found your twin?

will watch for one for you.—Aunt Patience.

Rydal, Kans., Jan. 17, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. I am in the 4th grade. I have a little dog. His name is Micky and I have a big rabbit and her name is Bunny, and Micky went and bit her back and pulled off some hair.

My birthday is January 5.

Albert Young.

Dear Albert:
What a splendid letter you wrote—your writing was very plain. It was very interesting too—I should like to see Micky and Bunny—do they fight very much? I hope you'll send another letter when Henry writes.—Aunt Patience.

LaCrosse, Kans., Jan. 18, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
I made up my mind that I would join your club and have a book and pin sent to me. My birthday is Jan. 29 and I am going to be 14 years old. Well I have to close because it is getting bed time.

Yours sincerely,
Pauline Herrman.

R. R. A. Box 6.

Dear Pauline:
We are very glad that you've decided to become a Club member. I'll send your pin and I've explained about the notebooks in Jimmy Wheeler's letter. Remember that as a club member, you have taken on certain obligations, which include studying the lessons, writing your own letter, obtaining new members for the club and writing to Aunt Patience and the Juniors when you can.—Aunt Patience.

Wells, Kans., Jan. 19, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
As I am sending in my lesson I thought I would write to you. I have a little dog for a pet. He sure is cute I think. My sister, who is in high school won't get to write this time. I haven't found my real twin yet although I have found some who were pretty near it. My birthday is Sept. 23 and I am 13 years old. Well this letter is getting long so I must close.

Your friend,
Elizabeth White.

Dear Elizabeth:
Why couldn't your sister write when you did. Tell her that I'll expect to get a letter from her soon. I'm sorry that you've not found your twin but I'm sure you will soon—and I wish you'd write some one of our new members, until you do find your twin. I like long letters, so don't think that you have to be in too much of a hurry to finish them.—Aunt Patience.

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(continued from page 2)

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There is one thing our average farmer could and should do. Last year this writer advocated that members set aside one-third of their eggs, take

them into their cooperative organization and accept a due bill ticket for them with the understanding that the cooperative organization would finance the putting of these eggs into storage; that is buy the new cases, pay the expenses of candling, packing, freight to market, and the storage until such time that they were sold.

The average price of egg moving out of storage for the 1932 season was in the neighborhood of 23c per dozen and the average price of eggs to the farmers while these eggs were going into storage was around 10c per dozen. As previously stated there has been no better year in history for those who stored eggs than 1932 when an average price of 10c per dozen gross was made on storage eggs and the carrying charges at most would not have amounted to more than 2-1/2 c per dozen.

Are farmers going to stand by forever and permit these speculative individuals to walk off with all of these profits? It seems to me that we should begin to think seriously about carrying a part of our new crop during the surplus season ourselves and especially should we do that when prices are forced to such ridiculously low levels as it is indicated they will be this coming season.

Enough to think of this now. Think it over with your cooperative manager and advise that a campaign be put on among your membership to do something just about in line with what is herein outlined.

TELL DEVELOPMENT OF FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK TRADE

(continued from page 1)

The 2,060,917 packer direct hogs at Kansas City last year were about 25 per cent more than in 1931 and probably a high record. Official receipts at Kansas City stockyards proper last year, 1,356,013 head, included 183,412 head of the 2,060,917 direct.

Disregarding the controversial subject of whether it is immediately economical for the producer to sell direct to packers or ship to the open market disregarding the immediate necessity of hog raisers meeting competition of the smaller independent packing plants, located at interior corn belt points, nearer the source of supply, there is still the larger question of the good of the market in the long run.

Obviously the large supplies of direct hogs are a market factor. The question is whether these supplies added to the open market offerings would raise prices or depress them. Commission men say the natural result would be increased competition for hog raisers, which would work for higher prices. Of course, direct or no direct, there would have been no stopping the slump in hog prices, along with all other commodities, but a large part of the trade believes that hog prices would not have descended to present depths.

The common objection is that the price level established by open competitive methods on 40 per cent of the hogs, as at Kansas City, should not fix the price of the remaining 60 per cent.

While the packer direct hog situation is exaggerated at Kansas City by local conditions, purchases of hogs from sources other than public stockyards have increased rather steadily for a number of years at all markets, with the average for the United States in 1932 of 24 per cent, compared with less than 10 per cent in 1925. The percentage of direct hogs last year ranged from 44.60 per cent in February to 38.13 per cent in August and September. The average for 1931 was 42.18 per cent.

Although the direct hogs have reached the largest proportions, purchases of slaughter cattle outside public markets have also been increasing steadily since 1925, when they were 9.26 per cent of the total slaughter, compared with 12.71 per cent in 1932. Outside purchases of calves have increased from 12.32 per cent in 1925 to 20.30 per cent in 1931 and outside purchases of sheep and lambs have increased from 13.69 per cent in 1928 to 17.34 per cent in 1931.

Final figures for 1932 are not available, but the percentage of slaughter cattle purchased outside public markets ranged up to 71.14 per cent in August, calves to 27.50 per cent in May and sheep and lambs to 21.87 per cent in September.

No estimate is obtainable of the increase in direct movement of stocker and feeder cattle from range and pastures to cornbelt feedlots, but it is believed that purchases reached large proportions last year.

Market papers and farm publications throughout the country are depicting a picture of discussion of the subject of direct selling. The probable result of a continuation of this practice on the part of the producer is pointed out daily in various papers, and that result is the destruction of the terminal live stock market.

With the advent of country sales rings and weekly auctions in addition to the open competitive markets. Buyers, hundreds of thousands of head of live stock are being disposed of locally, which were formerly consigned to the open competitive markets, without entering into competitive bidding at the price setting markets and consequently competition is lessened and sales resistance broken down. However, these same buyers base the prices of their purchases on the prices established at the central markets, and unless these buyers are forced to bid in competition with one another at the terminal markets, the continuation of present prices can be expected.

At Work in Topeka
At this point Mr. Lynn took opportunity to speak to the radio audience on the subject of the work of the Farmers Union and the committee of Kansas Farm Organizations are accomplishing in Topeka.

He continued: I want to say that this committee, under the direction of Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, and under the guidance, too, of the heads of the other farm organizations in Kansas, occupies an important place in legislative affairs of this state. Because of this

organization of farm interests, much farm legislation is kept constantly before the senators and representatives.

All that is needed to make the set-up complete is added support out in the country, in the form of active membership in the Farmers Union.

In this connection, I am glad to inform you that Mr. Ward and the other leaders are receiving many letters from farmers out over the state, containing valuable suggestions pertaining to pending or suggested legislation. However, more letters will be gladly received and duly considered. In fact, every farmer and every group of farmers, should write not only to Mr. Ward as director of the activities of the organized farm groups, but to the senators and representatives representing the people. Letters to Mr. Ward will reach him if directed to Room 500, Jayhawk Hotel, Topeka, Kansas.

The Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations is a federation of the following farm organizations: Kansas Farm Bureau, Kansas State Grange, Kansas Farmers Union, Equity Union, Union Oil Co. (Cooperative), Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kaw Valley Potato Growers Association, Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealers Association, Farmers Cooperative Commission Company, and Kansas Cooperative Wheat Growers Association.

In brief, some of the things which this committee advocates are, with reference to national legislation:

Restore the purchasing power of basic agricultural commodities to a point comparable to that enjoyed during the pre-war period, this to be accomplished by such means as contemplated in the so-called domestic allotment bill.

Create Federal agency to re-finance our farm mortgage indebtedness at a low rate of interest and on long time payments.

Change our monetary system so that the purchasing power of the dollar may be established on the basis of commodity values; and that the adjustment be removed entirely from the hands of speculative bankers.

The retention of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the preservation of its functions.

Elimination of the Federal tax of one cent per gallon on gasoline and four cents per gallon on lubricating oil used for agricultural purposes.

State Legislation
The enactment of a graduated income tax providing for low exemptions, with rates high enough to substantially relieve the property tax burden, and with the revenue allocated first to the State General Fund, the balance to the common schools.

The retention of that part of the gasoline tax law which exempts from taxation gasoline not used to propel vehicles on the public highways.

Strict enforcement of the gasoline tax evasion law.

Drastic reduction of the motor vehicle license tag fee.

Enactment of a more stringent anti-discrimination law.

Legislation changing the 5 per cent December and June penalty of the property tax law to a penalty of 1 per cent a month, allowing 60 days of grace, and with the 15 per cent interest rate reduced to ten per cent.

A general reduction of taxes for all purposes by about 25 per cent. This reduction to be secured for the state by the consolidation and elimination of boards, bureaus and commissions; and by reducing salaries by doing without improvements not absolutely required, and by other economies.

This reduction to be secured for the counties, townships, cities and school districts by legislative limits on tax levies by these political units.

Retention of the 18-month redemption period in the mortgage law.

Assessment of a reasonable tax on oleo to protect Kansas dairy interests.

LIVE STOCK FIRM IS STARTING YEAR RIGHT

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company has handled a very satisfactory volume of business the first half of January. Receipts have shown a decided increase over those of December.

This increase is attributed to the lower commission rates which are now charged by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company. Although these rates have been in effect since October 10th, 1932, many farmers had not been informed of this fact until recently, and it is pleasing to note the appreciation and cooperation shown by the Farmers Union patrons.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company realizes the necessity of saving every possible cent for its patrons. Expenses have been cut so that a patronage dividend can be paid in spite of a reduced income.

Cooperative marketing is gaining ground and farmers everywhere are

benefitted by it. Consider this: the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City and Wichita renders a service which cannot be surpassed—it has reduced commissions from 15 per cent to 25 per cent, and in addition has returned over \$200,000.00 to its stockholder patrons. Increased receipts create larger earnings and bigger dividends.

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 Jan. 27, by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City.

W. R. Mochamer—Osage County, Kans.—26 Steers, 917	5.75
R. J. Merryfield—Ottawa County, Kans.—43 Steers, 954	5.25
Peter Soderberg—Saline County, Kans.—13 Steers, 617	5.10
J. W. Falk—Wabunsee County, Kans.—29 Steers, 776	5.00
Jack Gassaway—Ottawa County, Kans.—17 Steers and Hfvs, 645	5.00
Art Oberg—Clay County, Kans.—5 Steers, 1006	5.00
Gerhard Lepert—Clay County, Kans.—3 Steers, 888	4.85
Fogge Bros.—Ottawa County, Kans.—14 Steers, 888	4.75
H. M. Desque—Osage County, Kans.—7 Steers, 621	4.75
W. C. Sporeder—Mitchell County, Kans.—6 Steers, 621	4.75
Walter Thompson—Osage County, Kans.—40 Steers, 1038	4.75
J. V. Peterson—Riley County, Kans.—18 Steers, 905	4.75
Peter Soderberg—Saline County, Kans.—20 Steers, 948	4.75
H. D. Nichols—Osage County, Kans.—24 Hfvs., 555	4.65
Fred Rensmeyer—Trego County, Kans.—11 Steers, 713	4.60
M. J. Watson—Clay County, Kans.—10 Steers, 849	4.60
H. M. Desque—Osage County, Kans.—7 Heifers, 691	4.50
Frankfort Ship. Assn.—Marshall County, Kans.—6 Steers and Hfvs, 656	4.50
H. C. Wischropp—Osage County, Kans.—10 Steers, 1001	4.50
Ralph Novak—Marion County, Kans.—13 Heifers, 518	4.50
C. K. McKinley—Osage County, Kans.—9 Steers, 950	4.50
Cal Pearson—Osage County, Kans.—25 Steers, 1170	4.25
Harry Lloyd—Sedwick County, Kans.—21 Steers, 998	4.25
Geo. Vior—Morris County, Kans.—40 Steers, 1037	4.25
A. F. Farnes—Butler County, Kans.—50 Steers, 1165	4.25
H. F. Zischel—Dickinson County, Kans.—5 Steers, 1022	4.25
W. S. Baker—Linn County, Kans.—11 Steers, 965	4.25
Will Van Hove—Clay County, Kans.—7 Heifers, 700	4.25
Henry Fley—Douglas County, Kans.—9 Steers, 815	4.25
C. E. Steele—Osage County, Kans.—29 Steers, 1195	4.25
Sam Gard—Ottawa County, Kans.—14 Steers, 761	4.00
W. E. Epperson—Reno County, Kans.—40 Steers, 1026	4.00
M. B. Bostrom—Osage County, Kans.—5 Steers, 855	4.00
J. B. George—Woodson County, Kans.—31 Heifers, 1022	4.00
Homer Terpening—Trego County, Kans.—7 Heifers, 720	4.00
Cal Pearson—Osage County, Kans.—22 Steers, 1065	4.00
George Bradbury—Ottawa County, Kans.—15 Steers, 1076	4.00
W. H. Lee—Ottawa County, Kans.—9 Steers, 1005	4.00
M. N. Harris—Riley County, Kans.—6 Steers, 1000	4.00
Walter Thompson—Osage County, Kans.—6 Steers, 883	4.00
R. J. Merryfield—Ottawa County, Kans.—11 Heifers, 700	4.00
Peter Thowe, Jr.—Wabunsee County, Kans.—9 Heifers, 612	4.00
H. Albrecht—Osborne County, Kans.—12 Heifers, 690	3.85
A. E. Brown—Morris County, Kans.—7 Steers, 825	3.85
Herman Sieverin—Clay County, Kans.—12 Steers, 724	3.75
W. C. Sporeder—Mitchell County, Kans.—9 Steers, 724	3.75
M. J. Watson—Clay County, Kans.—9 Steers, 724	3.75
Sam Gard—Ottawa County, Kans.—20 Steers, 1304	3.50
C. L. Ruple—Ottawa County, Kans.—8 Heifers, 885	3.50
R. K. Engle—Dickinson County, Kans.—8 Heifers, 678	3.50
W. E. Clayton—Lyon County, Kans.—6 Heifers, 628	3.50
Wm. Wage—Pottawatomie County, Kans.—13 Heifers, 688	3.50
Roy Shumaker—Nemaha County, Kans.—19 Cows, 1175	3.25
W. E. Clayton—Lyon County, Kans.—5 Cows, 1100	3.25
W. C. Sporeder—Mitchell County, Kans.—5 Cows, 972	3.25
Wm. Wage—Pottawatomie County, Kans.—3 Cows, 973	3.25
W. E. Clayton—Lyon County, Kans.—217 Sheep, 83	6.10
Wesley Keever—Coffey County, Kans.—30 Sheep, 78	5.75
J. M. Cockerill—Linn County, Kans.—11 Sheep, 88	5.75
Walter Barth—Henry County, Kans.—30 Sheep, 96	5.65
G. W. Markley—Douglas County, Kans.—18 Sheep, 69	5.65
Clyde Seitz—Jefferson County, Kans.—12 Sheep, 88	5.50
R. E. Nesbit—Franklin County, Kans.—12 Sheep, 80	5.50
R. H. Wedd—Johnson County, Kans.—17 Sheep, 80	5.50
Nicholas Koch—Cloud County, Kans.—7 Sheep, 78	5.50
John Grantham—Cloud County, Kans.—108 Sheep, 70	5.40
Ed. Gerner—Cloud County, Kans.—11 Sheep, 100	5.25
Emma Coop. Elev.—Lafayette County, Mo.—9 Sheep, 105	5.00
O. F. Young—Neosho County, Kans.—11 Sheep, 67	5.00
John Malory—Franklin County, Kans.—3 Sheep, 67	5.00
R. P. Overby—Henry County, Mo.—3 Sheep, 67	4.75
Ed. Gerner—Cloud County, Kans.—20 Sheep, 81	4.75
A. L. Beale—Lafayette County, Kans.—25 Sheep, 70	4.50
Wesley Keever—Coffey County, Kans.—5 Sheep, 68	4.50
John J. O'Neil—Franklin County, Kans.—8 Sheep, 66	4.25
A. R. Shannon—Franklin County, Kans.—53 Hogs, 207	3.20
Farmers Union Coop. Assn.—Furnas County, Nebr.—30 Hogs, 194	3.20
Wade Rhodes—Franklin County, Kans.—6 Hogs, 226	3.20
V. P. Carrio—Linn County, Kans.—6 Hogs, 206	3.15
James Bowlin—Lafayette County, Mo.—9 Hogs, 190	3.15
Lyndon Ship. Assn.—Osage County, Kans.—10 Hogs, 228	3.15
Lional Shaw—Douglas County, Kans.—7 Hogs, 177	3.15
John Anthauer—Geary County, Kans.—17 Hogs, 206	3.15
Mrs. Hazel Newland—Clay County, Mo.—9 Hogs, 185	3.15
Geo. Merritt—Cass County, Mo.—17 Hogs, 206	3.15
Wm. Wage—Pottawatomie County, Kans.—19 Hogs, 182	3.15
Herman Ringel—Wabunsee County, Kans.—19 Hogs, 182	3.15
Z. C. Underwood—St. Clair County, Mo.—17 Hogs, 174	3.15
J. J. Svoboda—Douglas County, Kans.—14 Hogs, 189	3.15
W. Hogsett—Miami County, Kans.—6 Hogs, 217	3.15
John H. Sanders—Lafayette County, Mo.—14 Hogs, 207	3.15
James Bowlin—Lafayette County, Mo.—21 Hogs, 205	3.15
Oliver New—Leavenworth County, Kans.—10 Hogs, 216	3.15
Hugh Scott—Lafayette County, Mo.—7 Hogs, 225	3.15
John Bowlin—Lafayette County, Mo.—10 Hogs, 178	3.15
B. F. Houk—Allen County, Kans.—7 Hogs, 210	3.15
Gilbert Jones—Marshall County, Kans.—24 Hogs, 210	3.15
O. W. Jones—Franklin County, Kans.—8 Hogs, 185	3.15
Fred Hay—Franklin County, Kans.—18 Hogs, 180	3.15
Vassar L. S. A.—Osage County, Kans.—17 Hogs, 140	3.15
Jacob Smith—Miami County, Kans.—5 Hogs, 194	3.15
Everett Warrick—Marshall County, Mo.—32 Hogs, 204	3.15
Tindall F. Exc.—Grundy County, Kans.—44 Hogs, 232	3.15
Henry Conrad—Jefferson County, Kans.—22 Hogs, 176	3.15
Miller Henderson—Wabunsee County, Kans.—9 Hogs, 218	3.15
Adolf W. Wittman—Franklin County, Kans.—4 Hogs, 195	3.15
T. R. Wells—Chase County, Kans.—11 Hogs, 233	3.10
Bert Jennings—Lafayette County, Kans.—17 Hogs, 132	3.10
Herman Ringel—Wabunsee County, Kans.—13 Hogs, 235	3.10
John J. Wells—Douglas County, Kans.—10 Hogs, 229	3.10
John Dody—Henry County, Mo.—5 Hogs, 158	3.10
Miller Young—Miami County, Kans.—5 Hogs, 246	3.10
W. W. Davis—Clay County, Mo.—10 Hogs, 241	3.10
John W. Summers—Jackson County, Kans.—16 Hogs, 169	3.10
Far. Elev. L. S. Coop. Co.—Clay County, Kans.—29 Hogs, 199	3.10
Green Coop Ship. Assn.—Clay County, Kans.—15 Hogs, 164	3.10
Lawrence Kaff—Anderson County, Kans.—21 Hogs, 182	3.10
Guy P. Cramer—Anderson County, Kans.—20 Hogs, 193	3.10
Steve Ferns—Anderson County, Kans.—5 Hogs, 194	3.10
Sam Hettenback—Morris County, Kans.—19 Hogs, 296	3.10
Chas. R. Hunzicker—Franklin County, Kans.—6 Hogs, 228	3.10
Henry Barnett—Lafayette County, Kans.—33 Hogs, 247	3.10
Leo Banks—Leavenworth County, Kans.—30 Hogs, 240	3.10
Otto Gruber—Dickinson County, Kans.—9 Hogs, 235	3.10
J. S. Sargent—Osage County, Kans.—16 Hogs, 187	3.10
Robt. Kaff—Osage County, Kans.—6 Hogs, 243	3.10
Farmers Union Coop. Assn.—Furnas County, Nebr.—172	3.10
Schmid Brothers—Coffey County, Kans.—14 Hogs, 236	3.10
Homer Stout—Anderson County, Kans.—7 Hogs, 145	3.10
I. A. Ross—Grundy County, Kans.—6 Hogs, 188	3.10
J. E. Choppell—Linn County, Kans.—10 Hogs, 190	3.10
L. N. Dearbeck—Miami County, Kans.—15 Hogs, 160	3.10
F. W. Overbeck—Clay County, Kans.—10 Hogs, 202	3.10
Chas. Sanders—Coffey County, Kans.—10 Hogs, 115	3.10
Lloyd A. Ecord—Anderson County, Kans.—16 Hogs, 181	3.10
Hattie Edwards—Leavenworth County, Kans.—8 Hogs, 190	3.10
E. G. Sliffie—Cass County, Kans.—48 Hogs, 203	3.05
Farmers Ship. Assn.—Marshall County, Kans.—19 Hogs, 204	3.05
Dan Hosler—Franklin County, Kans.—7 Hogs, 224	3.05
James Bruce—Lafayette County, Mo.—31 Hogs, 188	3.05
Mrs. M. V. Gann—Lafayette County, Mo.—12 Hogs, 202	3.05
A. W. Mussett—Leavenworth County, Kans.—7 Hogs, 247	3.05
P. N. Cannon—Anderson County, Kans.—7 Hogs, 247	3.05
Barney Ravens—Allen County, Kans.—10 Hogs, 209	3.05
Hugh McAninch—Riley County, Kans.—39 Hogs, 209	3.05
Frankfort F. U. Ship. Assn.—Marshall County, Kans.—7 Hogs, 245	3.05
Delton Lemon—Linn County, Kans.—7 Hogs, 245	3.05

J. F. Young—Neosho County, Kans.—5 Hogs, 254	3.00
E. J. Percy—Barton County, Mo.—12 Hogs, 247	3.00
Ralph Mathews—Miami County, Kans.—6 Hogs, 281	3.00
Farmers Exc.—Grundy County, Mo.—25 Hogs, 260	3.00
Mrs. Jno. Hanson—Jackson County, Kans.—4 Hogs, 260	3.00
Green Coop. Ship. Assn.—Clay County, Kans.—32 Hogs, 231	3.00
H. T. Williams—Grundy County, Mo.—6 Hogs, 233	3.00
Farmers Coop. Bus. Assn.—Osage County, Kans.—5 Hogs, 148	3.00
C. R. Larson—Riley County, Kans.—62 Hogs, 227	3.00
Geo. Layhead—Linn County, Kans.—5 Hogs, 218	3.00
Floyd Mack—Grundy County, Mo.—12 Hogs, 209	3.00
John Gerkin—Miami County, Kans.—10 Hogs, 202	3.00
Fred Thomas—Henry County, Mo.—13 Hogs, 221	3.00
Walter Kemmel—Jefferson County, Kans.—5 Hogs, 248	3.00
Mike Martin—Jefferson County, Kans.—8 Hogs, 190	3.00
Climax Elev. Company—Greenwood County, Kans.—37 Hogs, 218	3.00
I. T. Ichellenberg—Douglas County, Kans.—24 Hogs, 204	3.00
Harry L. Weiss—Clay County, Kans.—23 Hogs, 213	3.00
Emil Samuelson, Mgr.—Furnas County, Kans.—130 Hogs, 277	3.00
Farmers Union Coop. Assn.—Furnas County, Kans.—245	3.00
Paul Kramer—Geary County, Kans.—52 Hogs, 261	3.00
W. R. Correll—Osage County, Kans.—12 Hogs, 254	3.00
Will Fleitche—Nemaha County, Kans.—52 Hogs, 233	3.00
Will Hula—Marshall County, Kans.—19 Hogs, 207	3.00
H. V. Neth—Clinton County, Mo.—55 Hogs, 271	2.95
I. J. Vohs—Miami County, Kans.—12 Hogs, 235	2.95
J. C. Delay—Lafayette County, Mo.—17 Hogs, 158	2.95
Henry Conrad—Lyon County, Kans.—26 Hogs, 278	2.95
Tony Sump—Riley County, Kans.—10 Hogs, 240	3.00
Marlin Rohr—Douglas County, Kans.—5 Hogs, 222	2.95
Dan Hosler—Franklin County, Kans.—5 Hogs, 222	2.95
Carl Frantz—McPherson County, Kans.—22 Hogs, 267	2.95
Leo F. Collins—Franklin County, Kans.—22 Hogs, 260	2.95
John Schlaughter—Osage County, Kans.—21 Hogs, 244	2.95
Arthur Fahmeyer—Lafayette County, Kans.—27 Hogs, 212	2.95
D. J. Bowman—Livingston County, Kans.—6 Hogs, 260	2.95
W. H. Breuer—Lafayette County, Kans.—6 Hogs, 260	2.95
Chas. A. Wells—Anderson County, Kans.—12 Hogs, 277	2.90
Tindall Farmers Exc.—Grundy County, Mo.—26 Hogs, 280	2.90
Schmid Bros.—Coffey County, Kans.—16 Hogs, 268	2.90
Farmers Ship. Assn.—Morris County, Kans.—33 Hogs, 243	2.90
John Schlaughter—Osage County, Kans.—9 Hogs, 265	2.90
W. A. Bagby—Bates County, Kans.—19 Hogs, 242	2.90
Emil Samuelson, Mgr.—Grundy County, Mo.—6 Hogs, 226	2.90
A. C. Siles—Johnson County, Kans.—13 Hogs, 188	2.90
Arthur Fahmeyer—Lafayette County, Mo.—6 Hogs, 151	2.90
Harry L. Weiss—Clay County, Kans.—10 Hogs, 135	2.90
Farmers Elev. L. S. Coop. Co.—Marshall County, Kans.—11 Hogs, 253	2.90
R. G. Herpich—Dickinson County, Kans.—18 Hogs, 183	2.90
W. H. Baird—Ray County, Mo.—16 Hogs, 253	2.90
M. J. Watson—Washington County, Mo.—5 Thin Hogs, 184	2.90
Swafford Bros.—Ray County, Mo.—7 Hogs, 291	2.85
Jacobus—Lyon County, Kans.—11 Hogs, 284	2.85
O. S. Hanson—Washington County, Kans.—6 Hogs, 148	2.85
Green Coop. Ship. Assn.—Clay County, Kans.—6 Hogs, 263	2.85
Farmers Coop. Bus. Assn.—Osage County, Kans.—54 Hogs, 250	2.85
Frankfort F. U. Ship. Assn.—Marshall County, Kans.—41 Hogs, 296	2.85
Farmers Union Coop. Assn.—Furnas County, Nebr.—292	2.85
Wm. Dial—Riley County, Kans.—13 Hogs, 263	2.85
Paul Kramer—Geary County, Kans.—13 Hogs, 267	2.85
Vernon Miller—Marshall County, Kans.—14 Hogs, 284	2.80
Cal E. Pearson—Osage County, Kans.—14 Hogs, 284	2.80
Henry Conrad—Lyon County, Kans.—8 Hogs, 276	2.80
A. J. Ellett—Sullivan County, Mo.—5 Hogs, 296	2.80
Emil Samuelson, Mgr.—Riley County, Kans.—23 Hogs, 258	2.75
Herman Ringel—Wabunsee County, Kans.—6 Hogs, 295	2.75
Far. Elev. L. S. Coop. Co.—Marshall County, Kans.—8 Hogs, 295	2.75
John Schlemmer—Jefferson County, Kans.—13 Hogs, 288	2.75
Frank Martin—Cloud County, Kans.—10 Hogs, 373	2.75
Carl Frantz—McPherson County, Kans.—38 Hogs, 341	2.70
Ed. Plaschka—Franklin County, Kans.—6 Hogs, 296	2.70
Bernard Osterreich—Dickinson County, Kans.—8 Hogs, 316	2.75
Mrs. M. V. Gann—Lafayette County, Mo.—9 Hogs, 121	2.75
Elmer Kalk—Osage County, Kans.—6 Hogs, 291	2.75
T. M. Gerkin—Miami County, Kans.—21 Hogs, 300	2.65
Green Coop. Ship. Assn.—Clay County, Kans.—10 Hogs, 310	2.65
C. R. Larson—Riley County, Kans.—8 Hogs, 298	2.60
John Gerkin—Miami County, Kans.—5 Hogs, 314	2.60
Emil Samuelson, Mgr.—Riley County, Kans.—11 Hogs, 325	2.55
C. H. Thorp—Johnson County, Kans.—12 Hogs, 347	2.50
H. B. Cox—Osage County, Kans.—28 Hogs, 143	2.50
John Schlaughter—Osage County, Kans.—5 Hogs, 388	2.30
Aug. Herpich—Dickinson County, Kans.—6 Hogs, 476	2.25
Green Coop. Ship. Assn.—Clay County, Kans.—6 Hogs, 63	1.50

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

LIVINGSTON LOCAL HELD A WONDERFUL MEETING

Mr. Floyd H. Lynn, Sec., Livingston Local No. 1848 met in regular session Friday evening, January 20, 1933.

This meeting was the climax to a membership drive which the local had put on.

Our president, Mrs. Ray Harter, appointed four ladies as captains and divided the district into four divisions, assigning a captain to each division.

The captains canvassed each district thoroughly and secured several new members, as well as several dues from regular members.

There was a well filled house in attendance; invitations having been given to prospective members to attend and hear an address on why they should join the Farmers Union.

We secured Mr. Rex Lear of Salina, Kansas, who also is one of the Farmers Union Life Ins. Co., to deliver the main address of the evening.

Members of Livingston Local, knowing Mr. Lear as we do, know that he is well informed on the needs of the farmer. Anyone hearing the address he gave us on "Why Join the Farmers Union" will certainly be "inspired," and then not join, I consider hopeless. I consider his address one of the best ever given in Stafford County.

Other speakers of the evening were B. E. Winchester of North Star Local and the county, who also is one of our state directors. Mr. Amend and Mr. Dale, also of North Star, gave short talks. Mr. Blaine O'Connor, our county president, was also present and gave a short talk. Music was furnished by Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Sewing.

We passed a resolution condemning the gas refund clause in House Bill No. 1, now pending in the legislature. All present signed said resolution, and same will be delivered in person to State Senator Russell of our district by R. D. Beck of our local.

Livingston Local will entertain the county union on February 7. This will be an all day meeting with basket dinner.

At the close of the meeting all were served with pie and coffee. The coffee was donated by the Purdy Store of St. John, Kans.

After refreshments, all departed for their respective homes filled to capacity, both physically and mentally, hoping for many more such meetings.

Yours truly,
W. W. Gillespie,
Corresponding Secretary.

FRANKLIN COUNTY UNION HAS ELECTED OFFICERS

The county union met in Ottawa, January 19, 1933, to elect officers. It was the third time we had made plans to hold election and there were both old and new hats in the ring. The following officers were elected:

President, H. L. Carpenter; vice-president, H. L. Morgan; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. T. G. Ramsey; conductor, Mr. Pyle; doorkeeper, Lawrence Lundstedt; lecturer, Elton Thayer; executive committee, T. G. Ramsey, I. M. Fisher, J. F. Heckman.

I thought my hat had been in the ring too many times for the best interest of all. Everyone has been very nice to me, and I certainly appreciate it. In any way I have been of any service to the Farmers Union cause, I am glad I was able to do it. I know Mrs. Ramsey will make a very capable and courteous secretary, and I trust every one will do his part as the office does take some time and things have to be done not always when we have it to spare.

There were some resolutions prepared and copies sent to Pres. C. A. Ward and our representative, J. F. Staadt.

The president appointed T. G. Ramsey, I. M. Fisher and J. F. Heckman to go out and look after some of the "lost sheep." I guess they are lost as I keep telling them where the flock is going to be, but they are not there to be counted. Maybe things don't look very bright for the future and all hasn't gone as we would like to have it, but it doesn't make the load any lighter to have part of the team holding back, especially going up hill.

Mr. C. E. Steele is keeping one eye on the Domestic Agent Bill while it's being tossed around in Congress. He thought we would have to watch it or perhaps we wouldn't recognize it if it ever makes it through. I don't suppose we will be so particular as to its name or how it works if it only gets good results and makes a few smiles among the many farmers.

We had with us the Ottawa Trio composed of the Misses Lynn, Walker, Laura Gruver and Mrs. Fred Judd. Miss Walker sang several songs, and Miss Gruver played several violin numbers, with Mrs. Judd at the piano. They also played several piano tunes and we certainly enjoyed every number.

We accepted the invitation to meet with the Pomona Local on Tuesday evening, Feb. 21, with a sack luncheon. Mrs. C. E. Steele and Miss Mary Carpenter served coffee and hot chocolate with the sack luncheon at the Ottawa meeting.

Mrs. Harry Morgan, Sec. (Editor's note: Mrs. Morgan has been a most faithful secretary for the Farmers Union in Franklin county. No one thinks for a minute that she will let up on her enthusiastic support of the Farmers Union organization, simply because she is not an officer. The new secretary is also a good worker in the cause. Franklin county is fortunate to have such boosters as these ladies.)

THOMAS ANDREW BROADBENT

The Pleasant View and Beloit community has been saddened by the visitor of death taking a long time neighbor and friend in the person of Thomas Andrew Broadbent. He was born March 29, 1860, at Mindora, LaCrosse county, state of Wisconsin. He died at the home of his daughter at Beloit, Kansas, on January 6, 1933, being at the time of his death nearly 73 years of age.

Brother Broadbent spent his boyhood in the state of his birth. At the age of 15 he came with his parents to Neosho county, Kansas. Here he grew to manhood on the farm. He attended the State Normal at Emporia, and taught for several years where he engaged in farming. Here he met Miss Sarah Glaze, and on November 23, 1882, they were married. They celebrated their golden wedding day last November.

To this union were born six children: Gertrude, Floyd, Alva, Leslie, Mathew and Luther. The four younger children went to the Heavenly Home in infancy.

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