



The Kansas Union Farmer



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EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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THE FARMERS UNION PROGRAM URGED IN LEAR RADIO SPEECH

Kansas Manager of Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. Points out Alarming Situation Existing in United States

CRUSHING FARMERS

Says Bankers Have Virtually All of Money, and as a Result the Common Folks are Suffering; Must Support Union in Fight

Calling attention to the present unequitable state of affairs, and the resulting unfavorable condition of Agriculture, Rex Lear, Kansas manager of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., addressed Kansas farmers and city and town dwellers over the Capper Publications radio station in Topeka, last Thursday evening. He expressed gratitude to the management of the station for the opportunity afforded the farm organizations of Kansas "to present their views, their hopes, and ambitions." He continued:

"As a member of the Farmers Union, I naturally consider it the best Farm Organization in the United States. I say so because I think from the farmer's standpoint it can be proven so. I would not speak disparagingly of any farm organization. They are engaged jointly with us in a great cause.

"A few years ago, across the water, in Europe, there arose the threat of a mailed fist—military power—and before that fist was brushed aside it had brought suffering, financial ruin and even death to millions of human beings. Today in America there is a more sinister threat—the threat of money power—not the mailed fist, but the bony, skeleton, grasping hand of Capitalistic greed that is slowly but surely crushing out the very life blood of this nation, the peace, happiness, the contentment, that comes from individual home ownership.

"Farm tenancy has been increased at the approximate rate of one per cent a year and is now estimated to cover 52 per cent of the industry. A study of the farm statistics of America reveals a situation approaching general ruin. The amount of farm mortgages in the past ten years has increased nearly two billion dollars in spite of the fact that a vast number of mortgages were foreclosed (foreclosure, of course, automatically takes the farm out of the mortgage class.)

"Meanwhile farm taxes have risen to 266 per cent of pre-war levels, amounting in many states to more than one-third of the cash income from the farm.

"The selling of farms for taxes is proceeding on a vast scale, the most spectacular instance of such brought to the public notice, being the sale of 40,000 Mississippi homes in a single day.

"Freight rates have risen 153 per cent of the pre-war figure and on many articles amounts to more than the price received by the farmer for producing the product. And as a result millions of pounds of fruit and vegetables and even grains have been left to rot in the fields.

"Many who buy the finished product can not believe the ridiculous small amount of the purchaser's dollar that the farmer receives.

"Corn, the major American crop, is now selling as low as five cents per bushel on the farm. Corn delivered on the market today in Kansas City only brought 22 cents per bushel. Yet corn flakes at your grocery store cost at the rate of \$1.12 a bushel. Wheat has recently sold as low as 20 cents but when you buy it in the form of puffed wheat, you pay \$36.00 a bushel. Your 25c bacon was once two cent

hog. A cowhide in the farmers' hands is worth less than one cent per pound, but as common sole leather it costs 75 cents a pound.

"Tobacco claimed to be of good grade recently sold in North Carolina for one cent a pound while in a can of, say, Prince Albert, retails at the rate of \$1.00 a pound.

"This list might be extended almost indefinitely and the shocking discrepancies would continue throughout.

"Translated into terms of living conditions for the farmer and his family, these figures are terrifying. Last week in a central Kansas County, right in the heart of the best wheat, corn and alfalfa section in America, I find that corn hauled to town, is being hauled back to the farm again because none of our elevators would buy it. I find farm homes on rural mail routes with telephone lines and electric light lines leading in, but no daily paper, and the light and phone lines discontinued because the farmer can not pay for the service.

"In the town I find that what stores are still open, are empty of customers; one bank closed and the other bank refusing to loan money, even when a government bond is offered as security. Oh, yes! they would buy the bond, but to borrow money was impossible regardless of the security offered.

"The once proud and independent farmer is being swiftly and ruthlessly despoiled right before our eyes—dispossessed of his home, his farm, and his stock.

"You, my city listeners, may sit back in your warm room and say, 'Oh, well! the farmer is well off after all—he at least has plenty to eat.' Listen! The bankers who once loaned money to farmers forced him to give a chattel mortgage; there are thousands of farmers in this state, who, should they kill a chicken or hog, to eat, would be subject to prosecution for disposing of mortgaged property. The farmer was told that prosperity was just around the corner but instead it was the sheriff with a mortgage foreclosure or a tax sale.

"Three weeks ago the United States treasury offered for sale \$250,000,000 of one year certificates bearing 3-4 of one per cent interest and it was oversubscribed sixteen times. At the same time the Treasury offered to sell \$350,000,000 of four year notes at 2-3-4 per cent interest. This was over subscribed 27 times. Who says there is no money in this country? Here was \$10,578,000,000 ready to buy these two certificates. Why this was more than enough money to take up every farm mortgage in the United States. At present farm prices, it would buy all the wheat raised in the United States for the next 50 years even though we continued to raise 800,000,000 bushels per year.

"This country banker who refused to loan a farmer money at 8 per cent interest on a government bond as security is a member of the same banking system whose bosses with their bloated money bags afford Uncle Sam so much at a low rate of interest.

Truly our President is right when he suggests there is something rotten in our banking system, with agricultural America broke or worse than broke, with a small group of bankers holding more than ten billion dollars, they do not know what to do with. We are forced to listen to Congress talk beer and a sales tax as a means to balance the budget.

Some other plans offered include a moratorium on an extension of credit. A moratorium would simply postpone the day of reckoning. Of course, an extension of credit, extended long enough might enable the farmer to starve to death before the final day of payment.

"The modern farmer is a producer of raw materials and he is forced to go to a market, controlled by millionaire traders, who have the power and the determination to fix prices both at the rate of the market and the result of our Capitalistic system, a money controlled government. And as long as that system prevails, its nature is such that it will continue to

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FARM GROUPS OPEN HEADQUARTERS AT KANSAS CAPITAL

Are Prepared to Fight to Last Ditch for Beneficial Farm Legislation During Duration of Present Kansas Legislature

WARD IS IN CHARGE

Work, to Be Effective, Must Have Backing of Farmers Generally Throughout State; Farmers Asked to Join Organization

The Kansas Farmers Union, together with the other farm organizations in Kansas, are on the job in Topeka, guarding the legislative interests of Kansas Agriculture. The farm organizations are on the job in a definite way, maintaining an office in the Jayhawk Hotel, where they can keep in constant touch with those in power in the state.

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, is in direct charge of the "farm bloc" activities, and will remain in Topeka throughout the sessions of the legislature. He will be assisted by all the leaders of Kansas Agriculture, particularly the heads of the various farm organizations. Mr. Ward was selected for this position by the organization known as "The Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations," of which Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, is president. C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas State Grange, is vice president, and W. O. Sand of the Kansas Cooperative Grain Dealers Assn., is secretary.

The headquarters office was opened last Saturday, a few days in advance of the opening of the legislature. It is there for the convenience of Kansas farmers who are interested in securing the passage of the right kind of legislation. Mr. Ward and his associates are anxious to hear from all Kansans who are interested in proper agricultural legislation. The office was scarcely opened before mail began coming in from farmers over the state.

The lawmakers of the state will be guided to a certain extent by conferences which take place in this headquarters office. They cannot afford to ignore the voice of organized Agriculture. They will be influenced by the program which has been adopted by the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations. Yet the fact that this office is being maintained will not be sufficient to bring about the passage of beneficial legislation, if farmers generally do not make use of their own organizations, or fail to make the best of their opportunity to make

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STATE UNION ON WIRE

A speaker representing the Kansas Farmers Union state organization will occupy the Farmers Union hour Thursday evening, January 12, in the Capper Publications radio station, WIBW Topeka. At this time it is likely that some report can be given on progress of proposed legislation, both at Topeka and in Washington. An interesting message awaits those who dial their radios to receive this station at the time of this Farmers Union program. The program is scheduled to begin at 7:30 o'clock.

LANDON IS NEW GOVERNOR

Alf M. Landon is the new governor of Kansas. He made his inaugural address Monday noon at the time he was sworn into office. He promises rigid economy along all lines, which is a most popular program with most farmers. Mr. Landon is known to be friendly to organized agriculture, and if we as an organization can show that we are really in earnest about



our demands for legislation, by showing a good substantial membership, we can expect some good results during his term in office.

Harry H. Woodring, retiring governor, delivered his farewell address just previous to Mr. Landon's address, at the inaugural ceremonies. Mr. Woodring has been a good governor, and he shows the proper spirit by offering his cooperation in putting an economy program into effect. All of which shows it right up to us as Farmers Union members. We must work hard to increase our membership, in order that we can cooperate with our state leaders in their efforts to put us all back on the right track.

KANSAS FARMERS WANT TELEPHONE SERVICE CHEAPER

Definite Movement Coming for Purpose of Bringing about Lower Telephone Rates; to Result in State-wide Meeting This Month

TO FORCE THE ISSUE

Leaders in Fight against Unreasonable Rates Expect to Find out Why Large Companies Allowed to Continue "War-time" Prices

A definite state-wide movement is on foot in Kansas, which, according to present plans, will result in a popular meeting later in January, probably in Manhattan, for the purpose of bringing about lower telephone rates. This is news that will be hailed with a great deal of interest and enthusiasm by thousands of Kansas farmers who have been forced to do without telephone service because of rates which are considered unreasonable, and which many farmers cannot pay.

Hurst Majors, commissioner of utilities for the city of Manhattan, Kansas, together with J. R. Green of Salina, have been active in seeking to influence the large telephone companies to bring their prices down to a level which would be somewhat in proportion to prices of commodities. The activities of these men have taken them before the public service commission, but telephone rates have not come down. These two men, with Floyd Lynn, secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, recently held a conference in Manhattan, the result of which will be a state-wide meeting near the last of this month, the particulars to be announced later. The state-wide gathering will probably be known as a "fact-finding conference" for the purpose of bringing about lower telephone rates, and will go into the question of why the large telephone systems are allowed to continue to charge high rates.

The representative of the Farmers Union was invited to participate in the campaign to get a reduction in telephone rates, because it is known that thousands of Kansas farmers have been forced to discontinue telephone service. The Farmers Union headquarters office has received resolutions pointing out the necessity of re-vamping the schedule of telephone charges and service rates, to conform more closely with the dwindling purchasing power of the farmer. It is pointed out that while many commodities produced by our farmers are not now worth more than one-fourth of their former value, the schedule of rates for telephone service has not dropped at all. Measured by the pur-

chasing parity of farm products, this means that in many cases, the farmer has to pay about four times as much for his telephone now, compared with what he paid a few years ago.

This "fact-finding" meeting will be called to the attention of many Kansas city and town officials, who will be urged to attend the meeting in the interests of telephone users. It will be an open meeting, and every citizen is invited. If it is attended by one-tenth of those who feel that present telephone rates are too high, it is believed, there will be thousands in attendance. An urgent invitation is extended to every Kansan who wants to lend support to a movement which will result in more reasonable telephone rates.

WHAT REAL FARM RELIEF MUST DO.

(By Arthur Capper in the Kansas Farmer)

The farm group conference which met in Washington recently decided that the three most pressing farm problems are these: First, farm prices as these affect farm income. The Department of Agriculture reports that prices received by farmers on all products last month were 54 per cent of the prices received in the pre-war period, 1909 to 1914. On the other hand, farmers paid 108 per cent as much for commodities they purchased last month as in the period 1909-1914.

In other words, the purchasing power of farm products today is only 51 per cent, barely more than half, what it was in pre-war days.

The Department of Agriculture reports that gross income in 1929—a lean farm year—was 12,000 million dollars. In 1930 it dropped to 9,000 million dollars, to 7,000 million dollars in 1931, and amounts to about 5,000 million dollars in 1932.

In other words, where farmers over the whole country had 12 dollars to spend for all purposes in 1929, they have 5 dollars to spend in 1932. Is it any wonder the domestic market for manufactured products has disappeared, carrying with it the loss of some 10 million jobs? Our farmer has no purchasing power, after trying vainly to pay costs of production, taxes and interest out of that decreased gross income.

Second, there is the problem of farm indebtedness, both long term and short term. Roughly speaking, the farm indebtedness of the country is 9,500 million dollars. Of this total the mortgage debt is more than 7,600 million dollars; other agricultural loans something over 1,800 millions of dollars.

Mortgage foreclosures threaten to deprive hundreds of thousands of farmers of their farms. No one gains from a mortgage foreclosure in times like these.

The third most serious problem of the farmer—and as a matter of fact that applies to every line of industry and to pretty nearly every individual—is the rubber dollar.

I need only say that the business man's dollar which in 1929 had a purchasing power of approximately 162 cents.

If the wealth of most of us consisted in dollars, perhaps that would appear very fine, indeed—although even these appearances would be deceitful. But the wealth of most of us consists in the things we need for labor we have to sell to employers.

When a dollar "goes up in purchasing value," so to speak, from 100 cents to 162 cents, that means that the sales value of our things and our labor, lumped together, have gone down in like amount. In other words, they are worth only ten-sixteenths, or five-eighths, of what they were three years ago.

A dollar that measures values of commodities and services in that fashion can accurately be described as a rubber dollar. It is not an honest dollar.

The farm groups recognize that no plan for increasing farm prices and income which does not at the same time reach the lowest point in

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ANNUAL MEETINGS OF FARMERS UNION INSTITUTIONS SOON

First Week in February is Time of Four Meetings in Kansas City, With Two Being Held in Salina in January

ALL SHOULD ATTEND

Farmers Union Cooperatives Belong to Cooperators; Therefore All Should Take Keen Interest in Affairs; Notices Appear

It is time to begin making plans to attend the annual stockholders' meetings of the various state-wide Farmers Union cooperative organizations, which will be held the first week in February in Kansas City. This is a wonderful opportunity for the rank and file of the membership to take part in the affairs of these institutions, which exist solely for the benefit of the farmers themselves.

The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association will be the first to hold its meeting. This meeting will be held in Kansas City, Kansas, because of the fact that it operates under the Kansas cooperative law, and will adjourn to the Alladin Hotel for the principal sessions. The Creamery meeting will be held on February first, since it happens that the first Wednesday in February this year falls on the first day of the month.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and the Farmers Union Auditing Association, will hold their meetings later in the week. The Live Stock Commission Co. holds its stockholders' meeting on Thursday, and the other two mentioned will hold meetings on Friday. More complete arrangements will be announced at a later date.

The Auditing Association notice of stockholders' meeting appears in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, and the other notices will appear soon. The annual stockholders' meeting of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company already has been announced. Attention is called to the official notice, which appears in this issue, and which has appeared in the past. This meeting will be held in the offices of the company in the Farmers Union Insurance Building in Salina, on Friday, January 20, at ten o'clock in the morning.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Farmers Union Royalty Company also will be held in the Farmers Union Insurance Building in Salina. This meeting is officially advertised in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer and will be called to order at 9 a. m. on Thursday, January 19.

These meetings are not simply matters of form. The stockholders are urgently requested to attend, for the policies of administration are to be worked out under the guidance of the stockholders themselves. The cooperative concerns exist for the benefit of those whom they serve, and it is right that all should have a voice in their affairs. Make plans to attend.

REX LEAR HONORED

Rex Lear, of Salina, recently received recognition by being elected to serve as vice president of the Salina Association of Life Underwriters, which is affiliated with the National Association of Life Underwriters. Mr. Lear is Kansas Manager of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., with headquarters in Des Moines.

By examining the tongue of a patient, physicians find out the diseases of the body, and psychologists the diseases of the mind.

GOING INTO ACTION

The various class forces in the state and in the nation are going into action. The daily press is full of reports which reflect group action of the various classes, with reference to legislative benefits desired by them.

Utility interests are seeking to maintain their high rates. Railroads are fighting to further their interests. Packers, manufacturers, processors, and all other groups, are in dead earnest, trying to do the best they can for themselves.

What about Agriculture?

Are we as farmers doing all we can to further our class interests?

Are YOU, as a component part of the Agricultural class, doing YOUR part?

A lot depends on YOU. We will not receive the benefits we deserve if we do not act in an organized way. If we are completely organized, our interests will be guarded. Each of us will be benefitted infinitely more than an amount equal to the cost of Farmers Union membership—\$2.75. We can be completely organized if YOU will do your part, and join.

We must be organized NOW—when all other interests are going into action full strength. Don't delay another day.

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

\$50.00

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

\$30.00

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

Kansas Wheat

The condition of the Kansas wheat crop, according to the December report of the state board of Agriculture, was 57 percent of normal. This was the poorest condition at this time of year on record for the state. The condition of the United States winter wheat crop also is the lowest on record, being estimated as 68.9 percent of normal.

The area planted to wheat in Kansas, according to the report, is two percent below last year and 11 percent below two years ago. Final estimates of the 1932 wheat crop is 106,398,000 bushels. Kansas rye acreage is 10 percent smaller this year, and the condition of the crop is low.

The area sown by Kansas farmers this fall totals 11,447,000 acres compared with 11,711,000 acres last year, 12,876,000 acres two years ago and is the smallest since 1925 when 11,687,000 acres were seeded. The acreage this fall is near the war-time level but much above the pre-war total. Plantings in the fall of 1917 totalled 10,165,000 acres and in 1918, 11,641,000 acres while those of 1913 totalled 9,005,000 acres.

The acreage was reduced most this fall in counties of the southwest and those along the western border where rainfall was below normal each month following harvest. Plantings were also smaller in the southeastern part of the state where the trend has been downward for several years. The reduction was rather sharp in the less important wheat section of east-central and southeastern Kansas. Reduction in these areas was partly offset by larger plantings in some cen-

tral and northcentral counties where planting conditions were fair to good and soil better supplied with moisture. Increased acreage in these counties is partly attributed to fair wheat yields obtained this year in comparison with corn and sorghums and the need of an early cash return. In addition, plantings in these counties last fall were below the pre-war level. Reduced sowings in the southwest and western border counties were primarily due to prolonged dry weather, inability to properly prepare seed beds and the unfavorable outlook both from a production and price standpoint.

The condition of winter wheat at 57 percent of normal is the lowest on record and compared with 70 percent last December, 90 percent two years ago and 79.4 percent the ten year average. In previous years when the crop has entered the winter with a condition under 80 percent of normal over fifteen percent of the acreage has been abandoned the following spring and summer. Abandonment this year of sowings in the fall of 1931 amounted to 21 percent. The present low condition of the crop argues for abandonment in 1933 as large or larger than this year. If this relationship maintains this season the acreage remaining for harvest next year will be somewhat smaller than the 9,252,000 acres harvested in 1932.

The wheat outlook in southwestern and western border counties is even more gloomy this year than last. The crop was rated from 10 percent to 50 percent of normal in the various counties.

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Price Index Slips Down

The farm price index, at 52 per cent of pre-war on December 15, was back to the depression low point registered last June, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, announced recently.

The index lost 2 points from November 15 to December 15, due to price declines of all farm products except potatoes, apples, lamb, eggs, butter, and butterfat. New low levels were recorded on December 15 for farm prices of corn, oats, wheat, rye, hay, hogs, cattle, calves, and chickens.

Dairy products and eggs registered seasonal advances during the period, the latter reaching the highest December level since 1929. Meat animals were down 5 points, cotton and cottonseed down 4 points, grains down 1 point, dairy products up 1 point, fruits and vegetables up 2 points, and chickens and eggs up 6 points.

Compared with prices on December 15 a year ago, dairy products were down 23 points, grains down 19 points, meat animals down 16 points, fruits and vegetables down 9 points, cotton and cottonseed down 2 points, and chickens and eggs up 1 point. Prices of hogs were depressed to a new low level on December 15 by continued poor demand for pork and pork products, and by a seasonal increase in slaughter. Farm prices of corn reached the lowest point in twenty-five years covered by the bu-

reau's records, under seasonal influences and continued light industrial and feeding demand.

The bureau points out that 100 pounds of live hog would buy 14.5 bushels of corn at local market prices on December 15, compared with 15.7 bushels on November 15, and 10.9 bushels in December a year ago. The hog-corn ratio dropped 8 per cent from November 15 to December 15. Despite the lowest recorded condition of the domestic winter wheat crop, the average farm price of all wheat in the United States dropped to a new low level of 31.6 cents per bushel in mid-December, a reflection of the decline in wheat prices in European importing countries due to larger shipments of new crop Southern Hemisphere grain.

Farmers on December 15 were getting 5.4 cents a pound for cotton, or 8.5 per cent less than on November 15, and 2 per cent less than on December 15. At 28.1 cents per dozen on the latter date, prices were about 10 per cent higher at local markets than a year earlier.

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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1933

THE ZERO HOUR

The zero hour is here. All along the line, the order has been given to "go over the top."

The Kansas legislature is in session in Topeka. The national Congress is meeting in Washington. Legislation is being enacted, laws are being made, economic adjustments and readjustments are in progress.

Out of it all will be developed the state and national programs under which we as a state and nation will operate. We as farmers and as people who are entirely dependent on the products of the soil must be in the thick of the fight, if we are to receive consideration in these economic readjustments. If we are to exist and operate on an equal and just basis with all other industries and classes, we will have to assert ourselves vigorously, and not stand back and expect someone to hand us what we need, on a platter.

We have made progress, and what we are to accomplish depends on how we take advantage of our opportunities. We have a perfect setting, and the opportunity is ours to go ahead. This is true in a greater degree than it has been for a long time. Perhaps such an opportunity will never again come our way. We are in an enviable position just at this time. We have the machinery all set, so we can have real influence with the lawmakers of the state and of the nation. All we need to make this machinery work to our entire satisfaction is man power—membership.

As has been pointed out, the farm organizations of Kansas have a headquarters office in Topeka. The lawmakers of the state have their ears cocked in our direction, and they are waiting to see and hear what we do and say. Then they are going to check up and see just how many members we have behind the demands that we make.

Our position is strengthened by the fact that every one, in every walk of life, now realizes the fact that Agriculture must be put on its feet in a substantial manner before general progress and prosperity can be restored. If we fail under such circumstances, then some one, or some group or class, will have to shoulder the blame—and accept the shame.

That is exactly what will happen, however, if we as farmers fail to line up behind our organizations. The Farmers Union is

operating on the most economical basis possible, and for that reason has been able to place its membership costs at a very low figure. A membership drive is now in progress, and while the response has been gratifying, the available farmers are by great odds still out of this or any other organization.

Every farmer who is now a member of the Farmers Union will have to volunteer to go out after his neighbors with redoubled determination. The Farmers Union will have to look to the men and women out on the farms and out in the farming communities to do the bulk of the membership work. The state office is in receipt of some requests to import good speakers from other states in order to inject the enthusiasm which is needed in certain communities—in most communities, in fact. This, however, cannot be done at present. Such action would be highly desirable, and would be productive of good results. But farm organizations are in the same condition that individual farmers find themselves in. They do not have the ready means available to take care of the added expense.

We have all that is necessary right here in Kansas for the Farmers Union to go ahead and develop a record-breaking membership. If every present member would go out and influence one neighbor to come into the organization, we would have a mighty good start in the right direction. In fact, if every member would get another member, the movement would gain such headway, that still another member for each original member would soon find his way in to the organization, and then we would have our membership increased three times. That, by the way, should not be listed among the impossible things. It is really what should happen.

The member who is reading these lines can think, without removing his eyes from the paper, of another farmer in his neighborhood who should join the Farmers Union. If he would go after this neighbor, he probably could get him to join. Perhaps it would require more than a simple mention of the fact that the Farmers Union needs him, but it could be accomplished if the member would impress the neighbor, time after time, of the great importance of membership and of organization.

The neighbor may hang back and point to some previous local

cooperative business failure as a reason to stay out of the organization. Such failures exist, but a farmer is punishing himself if he allows one of them to keep him away from his class organization. The past is gone. The future looms up ahead of us, and it is with this future that we have to deal. What it holds for us is of far more importance than what has transpired in the past. What it holds for us depends on what we do or fail to do from now on—not what we have done or what our neighbors have done in the past.

Are we to allow some other class to shape our future for us? That is exactly what we are going to do if we fail to organize ourselves into a great fighting organization such as is the Farmers Union. Any farmer surely has too much pride, and too much guts, to sit back meekly and allow the big financiers, the speculators, and the lily-fingered crowd to shape his destinies for him. Just as long as a farmer refuses or neglects to line up with his own class organization, he is allowing that other crowd to run away with the things which rightfully belong to the farmer. It may be that he simply cannot raise the \$2.75 with which to join the Farmers Union. If that is a fact, then it is no reflection on him to stay out of the organization. In these times, it is no reflection on a man to be too poor to join. The facts are, however, that most farmers can spare the \$2.75, especially in the face of the fact that by investing this amount in organization, they are doing the thing which will bring their own industry back to a paying basis.

And here is another thought: If a farmer does not have the necessary \$2.75, he should—in desperation, if for no other reason—go out and induce as many of his neighbors to join as possible. It's the thing that will bring his industry to a point where he can again make both ends meet.

Again, let us be reminded that the zero hour is here. It is time to strike the enemy lines with all the force we can muster. It is our one opportunity. We need help, and that help must come from our farmer neighbors—and from ourselves.

COOLIDGE IS GONE

Calvin Coolidge, thirtieth president of the United States, died suddenly at his home in Northampton, Mass., at noon, Thursday, January 5. He was 60 years old last July 4. He died of heart failure. The former president had apparently been in fairly good health, although he had recently complained of indigestion. He had left his office shortly before noon and had gone home, accompanied by his secretary. He had retired to his room, and it was there that Mrs. Coolidge, on her return from a shopping tour, found the body.

Funeral services were held on Saturday at Northampton, and the body was buried in a quiet country graveyard near his old home, near Plymouth, Vermont. Services were attended by President Hoover and a number of other high governmental officials.

Thus ends the career of one of America's honored men. As is always the case with men in high positions, much was said favorable to him during his life, and much said against him. Although he was of a quiet type, yet there is no doubt but that the worries of his office as chief executive had much to do with hastening his end.

No doubt the man who said some years ago that he did "not choose to run" realized that his bodily strength would not be equal to the tasks and problems which he would have had to face, had he served four years longer.

Statistics prove that presidents of the United States do not live for many years after completing their terms of office. This is especially true of presidents since the Civil War. There is a real price to be paid by any man who occupies the president's chair. The worries and problems of millions of people fall upon his shoulders. Perhaps Coolidge was able to look into the future and to see that the economic upheaval which we are now experiencing was forthcoming. There is no question but that these last four years have been as trying on the public and on those entrusted with the welfare of the public, as

any in the history of our country.

These are times which try even our strongest men. There is a definite class warfare on, and we, as the Agricultural class, may as well come to the conclusion that if we are to fare on an equitable basis with other classes or industries, we will have to group together in a class organization. The warfare is intense. Strong men are falling, and Agriculture, our basic industry, will fall if we do not safeguard it by such organizations as the Farmers Union.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

W. P. Lamberton

Jan. 7, 1933

Both Houses have adjourned over today and many members have gone with President Hoover on the sad day to Northampton and Plymouth.

New Years' Day we drove past Run to Charlottesville, the heart of historic Virginia, home of Lewis and Clarke as well as Jefferson and Monroe. Monticello, on the peak of a Blue Ridge mountain overlooking the city, was Jefferson's home.

The originality of the third president was reflected in his mansion. No stairway was more than two feet wide; all beds were built solidly into alcoves; and the vane on top registered the direction of the wind on the ceiling of the porch, visible from his living room.

Madison's home, Montpelier, 25 miles northeast, 8 miles from Orange, is owned by an old lady who does not allow sight-seers on the estate. It was pointed out to us from the highway. She has built a half-mile race track in the front yard. James and Dolly Madison lie in a lonely country graveyard near by.

Coming on back through Charlottesville we visited the spot where Stonewall Jackson fell and at Fredericksburg we drove through Battlefield Park. The breastworks of Lee's men at the foot of the long ridge are quite in evidence yet.

There are only 700 million dollars in assets in all the banks in the United States, yet these banks owe the government 800 million on postal savings deposits. The immediate demands on the banks are now over sixteen billion.

More money is the greatest need in America. All that was loaned from the R. F. C. to the big banks is as badly hoarded as if it were in sugar bowls or tomato cans.

Henry Ford said in the campaign that it was time for Congress to assume its constitutional right to issue and regulate the value of money. Will the money power ever allow us to do it?

If you care for a list of available farm bulletins, send a postal card. There are also a few 1932 Agricultural Yearbooks left in my office.

FARMERS UNION IS MAKING PROGRESS IN SOUTHEAST KANSAS

State Secretary Visited and Addressed Two Meetings Last Week, One in Colony and One Near LaHarpe

CREAMERY PROGRAM

It was the pleasure of your secretary to visit and address two meetings in Southeast Kansas on Wednesday of last week, and to note that progress is being made in Farmers Union membership in that section of the state.

The first meeting was held in the afternoon in Colony. It was an Anderson County Farmers Union meeting. Anderson county is justly proud of the Farmers Union creamery plant located at Colony. The new 100-per cent cooperative plan of operation, which is now being followed by the Farmers Union creamery, is gaining friends every day. The people in that section of the state are learning of its merits. They are learning that by this method they are getting every cent their cream or butterfat is worth.

Howard Whitaker of Colony, was at the meeting and delivered an eloquent appeal for the members to work even harder for the success of their creamery and of the whole organization, than ever before. A fairly good sized audience listened to the addresses, and showed their interest by asking questions, and taking part in the program.

The second meeting was at Allen Center schoolhouse a few miles south and west of LaHarpe. The school was filled to capacity, and all seemed deeply interested in the success of the Farmers Union, and in the work it has to do. Your secretary spoke on the program of the Farmers Union, and what it expects to accomplish in Topeka within the next few weeks. He pointed out the need for membership in order that this work may be accomplished.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

SHIPS POINTS OUT NEED OF THOROUGH ORGANIZATION

Belleville, Kans, Jan 8, 1933

Dear Cooperators: I wrote and neglected to mail to you, greetings; however I sincerely hope you enjoyed your full share of holiday festivities and that 1933 will be the beginning of a new era for agriculture.

Things done to date in Washington are not in the least spectacular. The most spectacular thing I have read about was when Post Master General Brown asked for and received a new car in which he could wear a silk top. In times such as we are now enduring, with hunger and want on every corner this car must pass, it seems quite a contrast to that noble simple method found to exist in the Great Calvin Coolidge. What America needs is brains beneath the hat. A trade in of several cars and several hundred dollars of taxpayers' money for a luxurious car in which to haul a hat in—then wonder what is wrong with our economic system.

We had our bonus marchers, hunger marchers, distressed farmer marchers, in turn have made a pilgrimage to Washington in behalf of humanity. Yet we find the well-fed have not felt the pangs of hunger, neither have they been without clothes or shelter. They buy non-taxable securities, therefore have no tax burdens. The things they buy to eat are cheaper, therefore, all in all why should they worry about whether the farmer gets cost of production or not? Then to keep our minds off our stomachs they talk about foreign debts, manufacturers' sale tax, etc.

Recently I saw a picture of the U. S. A. within high walls, Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia sitting contentedly in easy chairs, unmolested, a thing I have often talked about, and almost hoped for. We pay too much attention to things distant, neglecting our duty to our more immediate neighborhood.

As long as we look forward to foreign happenings, and to uninformed lawmakers, of our own land, disregarding our plight at home, we are apt to languish and suffer. It's hard sometimes to keep our head up and be an optimist. I do believe however we are slowly repaying some of our bad leaks and cementing our friendship more solidly for each other. At no time have so many heretofore successful people had to admit they are today in dire need.

Think of a great civilized nation who has always boasted freedom and independence, having within its borders a few billionaires, several multimillionaires, several million well to do, and eleven million unemployed with hungry families. Corn from 8 cents up, cattle and hog prices short, and yet do you know farmers still hang on where they can, and as a matter of fact as holding up under the strain surprisingly.

Friends, Mr. Farmer will not get out of this without a struggle. As I see it, the Farmers Union offers the greatest avenue of any organization on earth. I only regret I cannot do more toward helping bring about a solidly organized agriculture. Mr. Farmer, why continue feeding the swivel chair hog I wrote about some time ago? He is better finished now than need be and if you do not heed the times, he will finish you to your sorrow. If you will note what organized grain dealers, organized milling concerns, organized live stock marketing agencies, think you will then know, without guessing, why we fail in our state and national government to pass legislation suitable to our needs. Still too many on the public pay roll, who have no conception of the needs of our people. Laws are made many times without full understanding of their meaning, which works well for the privileged few, therefore detrimental to the masses.

Keep this organization work going. We held our county meeting Wednesday December 21st and I assure you, if there is any possibility a few of the faithful in Republic county are going to see to it that more farmers get in. We, like other counties, have some fine timber from which to build a real organization.

Again wishing each of you a most prosperous 1933, I am
Cooperatively
J. E. Shipp.

WOODSON COUNTY MEETING

A meeting of the Woodson County Farmers Union was held at Piqua on December 29, 1932. Because of the many cases of flu, the attendance was small, but a lively meeting was enjoyed. Officers for the new year were

elected, as follows: H. G. Burkle, Toronto, president; F. J. Lampe, Piqua, vice president; Perry Steele, Toronto, secretary-treasurer; C. P. Kipp, Piqua, doorkeeper; R. A. Wright, Neosho Falls, conductor.

H. B. Whitaker of Colony, member of the Creamery Association board, gave an interesting talk and explained the Creamery program. He stressed the importance of a large membership in the Farmers Union. The next meeting will be at the court house at Yates Center, on January 14. The meeting is called for 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It is the intention of the president to have a state speaker.

W. L. Habiger, Sec.

NEMAH COUNTY MEETING

The first quarterly meeting of the Nemaha County Farmers Union was held Wednesday, Jan. 4 at Centralia, Kansas. It was an evening meeting beginning at 8 o'clock and was well attended.

A fine program was presented under the direction of Mrs. Newman and Mrs. Armstrong. Mr. Schrum, music teacher in Centralia schools, led in singing community songs.

Our speaker, Mr. John Frost of Blue Rapids, gave a very interesting and helpful address. I might say in closing that the spirit of organization is being aroused in Nemaha County. The county organization has offered a reward of 10c for each new member to the local receiving the most new members. This is in addition to the state reward and the contest to end Jan. 31, 1933.

Eldon T. Harden, Sec.

NEOSHO COUNTY ELECTIONS

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Neosho County F. E. & C. U. of A. was held the 4th of January, 1933, at the court house in Erie, Kansas. This was a very interesting meeting and some good discussions were enjoyed on topics of the day.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. J. Gouven, South Mound; vice-president, Tom Casey, St. Paul; sec.-treas., L. J. Heaton, Erie; conductor, T. H. Roberts, Erie; doorkeeper, Sam Johnson, Erie; lecturer, E. T. Fortune, St. Paul; executive committee, Walter Schirmich, Erie; E. L. McCan, Erie, and Elmer Clark, Erie. It was decided to hold a meeting at the O'Geese school house January 10.

L. J. Heaton, Sec.

ISLAND LOCAL MEETING

The regular meeting of Island Local 2193 was held January 2, 1933.

Election of officers was held and new officers were elected as follows: Stanley Kvasnicka, president; Joe Chopp, vice president; Joe W. Strud, secretary-treasurer; Ed Chopp, business manager; Chas. Mack, conductor; Glenn Chopp, doorkeeper.

No other questions of importance were brought forward, and the meeting was brought to a close.

Joe W. Strud, secretary.

OTTAWA COUNTY UNION ASKS FOR LEGISLATION

The Ottawa County Union had a splendid meeting Friday evening, January 6, in Minneapolis. A program was given by the different locals.

We discussed the farm legislation that our leaders are working for today and the following resolutions were adopted:

We the undersigned, realizing the need of legislation to help the Agricultural interests in the State of Kansas, do hereby submit the following resolutions:

Be it resolved, That we endorse the Frazier Bill, The Wheeler Bill, and the Domestic Allotment Bill now before Congress.

Be it resolved: 1. That we oppose any further restriction on trucks transporting agricultural products.

2. That we oppose any tax on gas or fuel oils used for strictly agricultural purposes.

3. That we further recommend that the gas tax be collected at the refinery except on that for agricultural use which shall be colored.

4. We further ask 50 per cent reduction in the cost of license plates on autos and farm trucks effective for the year 1933.

Be it resolved: 1. That we postpone all new construction work or projects in this county during the year 1933.

2. That the County Engineer's salary should be reduced 40 or 50 per cent to be in line with other counties of

the state.

ANNUAL INSURANCE MEETING

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

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

PROXY

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I hold policy No. _____ in the Farmers

Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas, and I hereby appoint _____

_____ as my representative and authorize him to vote

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

Signed: _____

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

Kansas. Also bridge and road employees.

3. Also that the oil and gas supply at the county building be better supervised. Further that the sheriff use his office in the jail building and his present quarters in the court house be used for the County Attorney's office saving the rental now paid for an office down town.

A. D. Rice
J. G. Pogue
A. Pickering
M. A. Harvey
W. A. Ward

(Legislative committee of the Ottawa County Farmers Union. Representing 500 members.)

ELLSWORTH COUNTY UNION GIVES AID TO UNFORTUNATE MEMBER

A report from Ellsworth County Farmers Union, No. 41, tells of the regular monthly meeting in Ellsworth with a better attendance than usual, indicating a growing interest. The corresponding secretary, Chester A. Chapman, says, among other things:

"I think maybe the best thing the meeting did was to instruct the manager of the Farmers Union Store of Ellsworth to give a credit of \$25 worth of merchandise to one of our brother members who lost all his household goods and wearing apparel (except what his family had on their backs) by fire on New Years Day, and charge the county Union for the same."

Mr. Chapman says Ellsworth County Farmers Union is anxious to do its part in the membership drive. He says they have an abundance of timber to work on. He asks if it is possible to get some nationally known speaker to come to the county, in order to help stir up further interest. If such a thing is possible, it will be done.

Where the leaders are anxious to go ahead as they are in Ellsworth county, it is believed the welfare of the Farmers Union is in good hands.

DAY TAKES CHARGE OF SIMPSON CAMPAIGN FOR POSITION IN CABINET

Allen, Kans., Jan. 5, 1933.

Mr. Floyd Lynn,
Editor, Kans. Union Farmer,
Salina, Kans.

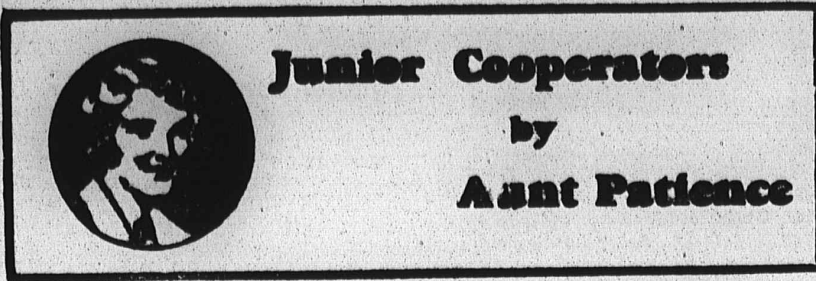
Dear Editor: Believing that at least ninety per cent of our Kansas Union membership will welcome a chance to take part in the nation wide movement to make our National President, John Simpson, Secretary of Agriculture, induces me to accept the call to take charge of the movement in Kansas. He is and will be opposed by the usual interests and some unusual ones, that are always ready to confuse and divide any movement of organized or unorganized agriculture. There is no question but what we can get this appointment if we want it badly enough to help get it done, it will take little time and cost three cents postage.

If each member who reads this will write a letter to President elect Roosevelt, telling him the first thing he can do for the farmers of this country outside of legislation, would be the appointment of Job Simpson to a place in his cabinet, Secretary of Agriculture. Suggest that this selection will give him a place in the hearts of the farmers of this country and give the whole industry new hope and courage.

Write this letter at once and mail it to me here at Allen and I will send them in a package to our contact man in New York who will see that they be presented effectively.

Splendid letters of endorsement have already been forwarded by President Joe Plummer and Secretary Tom Howard of Colorado, all the Oklahoma Congressional delegation as well as the state officials and hundreds of the Oklahoma Union membership. Governors, Congressmen, Senators, and farm leaders of more than forty states. I'm sure Kansas wants a part in this spontaneous and well nigh universal call for the appointment of our National President as Secretary of Agriculture and the only way to get it done is to let Mr. Roosevelt know at once what we desire. So hurry up, all together, everybody and send me these letters and if enough of us get on the job, somebody will wake up one of these fine mornings and learn that for the first time in recent years at least the farmers have a spokesman in the Cabinet who understands and will work for our best interests. County Unions, Locals and individual members, come on, let's go.

Fraternally from
CHAS. DAY.



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:
I missed writing my weekly letter to you last week—and I hope you missed it, too. But we didn't have enough room so we had to let it go. We're all interested just now in the payment of our dues—for in order that our great organization may go on, proper financial support must be given. I am going to quote for you a song which has been used in South Dakota. Mrs. G. H. Edwards, who is Director of the Junior and Program department in that state, says that a trio of Juniors has sung it at local meetings and that it is very effective. Here it is.

DOODLE DUE DUES
Tune: Doodle-do-do
Please pay right here
Your dues for the year,
Doodle do dues,
Please don't refuse
Give of your best
Rise to the test
Pay up your dues
You can if you choose.
The easiest way, there's nothing
munch to it,
A penny a day will doodle do do it,
Fall into line,
Pay 'em on time,
Your doodle-do-doodle-do dues.
Mrs. Edwards has also sent me a recitation, called "Saving Pennies," which I thought was very good. This recitation has been given by a child, who holds a bank with pennies in it. I'm saving my pennies for Daddy's dues.
Just a penny a day.
For Daddy says that that will help
The Union on its way.
Two hundred and seventy-five pennies I have
As you can see
To pay my Daddy's Union dues
For 1933.

When we think of them in that way, our Union dues are small indeed, aren't they? Just think—a penny a day. Perhaps some of you can learn this and recite it at a local meeting—it may give the grown-ups an idea! Goodbye until next week—Aunt Patience.

Brewster, Kans., Jan. 6, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am writing to you to join the Junior Cooperators. I am 12 years old and in the 6th grade. I want a red pin and a red note book. I am joining at the request of my sister. I am sending my letter in with the letter. Send pin and note book right away.
Yours truly,
Garland Ross.
R. F. D. 2.

Dear Garland: We are so glad to have your name to add to our Membership Roll. I am sorry, though, that just now our supply of books is exhausted. We hope to be able to have some more soon and when we do, I will send yours. Your pin will be sent, though. I hope you have saved the last lesson, which was in the paper week before last. When you write again, be sure to tell me your birthday date, so that we can find your twin—Aunt Patience.

Brewster, Kans., Jan. 5, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club and be a member. I am 10 years old and in the 5th grade. I would like to have you send me a green pin and a green note book. Please send it as soon as



7689. Ladies' Morning Frocks
Designed in Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. Size 46 if made as in the large view, requires 3 1/2 yards of 35 inch material. With long sleeves 3 3/4 yards. Price 15c.

7416. Girls' Pajamas.
Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 10 requires 3 1/2 yards of 29 inch material if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 3 1/4 yards. 12 made, without sleeves 2 1/2 yards. For contrasting material 3/4 yard. Price 15c.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS FOR THE FALL OF 1932.
Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 42, Salina, Kansas.

you can. I will send my questions with my letter. I am joining with my brother, Garland Ross.
Yours truly,
Lauris Ross.

In care Louis Ross.
Dear Lauris: We are glad that you are to be a member of our Club too. I explained in Garland's letter about the notebooks—your pin will be sent soon. By the way, the pins are all the same color and design. Please tell me your birthday date, so that I can help you find your twin—Aunt Patience.

Clifton, Kans., January 5, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I hear you have had the flu. I have not yet, but I might have it yet for several people in our school have it. We are having exams today again. I just have two subjects left. The rest I took in three periods yesterday. I am getting along all right in them. The boys of the school have been skating on the creek near here. The ice is real slick in the morning, but it gets scratched up after we have been on it.
Have I a twin? I am 10 years old and was born on August 22.
David Totten.

Dear David: Yes, I surely did have the flu—and I'm not entirely over it yet. I'm glad you got along all right with your exams. It's fun to skate, isn't it? I haven't been skating for several years—but I went riding on a bob sled, hitched on the back of a car, several weeks ago. You watch for your twin—and I will, too—Aunt Patience.

Lenexa, Kans., Jan. 5, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I hope my lesson comes up to all the requirements. I have enjoyed writing this letter very much; but during the time I was writing it, I wondered if it were alright to write on the back of the page. I did because I didn't want to have to pay extra postage. It's enough already, ha ha!
I, like many others would like to see your picture in the paper. It couldn't be any more than a surprise than one gets from going to see a radio artist after making an imaginary picture from the sound of his voice. I was certainly surprised as well as delighted to see the lesson in the paper. I hope we have another one before long.
Will write again soon and will try to make the letter more interesting as I have Algebra on my mind just now.
Yours sincerely,
Katherine Piercy.

Dear Katherine: Yes, I think it's perfectly all right to write on the back of your pages—it not only saves postage, but paper also and every little bit counts right now. Well, I'm afraid I must have my picture taken soon, since so many of the Juniors want to see it. I thought your letter was very interesting—Algebra was always very hard for me. And Mrs. Campbell has promised us another lesson very soon—so watch for it—Aunt Patience.

Vassar, Kans., Jan. 5, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. We take exams today and tomorrow. I took arithmetic, history and reading today. Our teacher is Mr. Hunsicker. There are 23 pupils in our school. I go to Uber school. I have to walk a mile. I am in the sixth grade. I am 10 years old. My birthday is the 24th of January. I will be eleven years old my next birthday.
I have a new pet, a dog. I have named him Rally. Do you think that is a good name? I think that is what the Juniors ought to do. Rally. If we rally and keep up the courage of the members, I think we will cooperate better.
Two of our dogs have disappeared. They were Buck and Brownie. So the only dogs I have left are Mac and Rally. I have a riding horse. Her name is Molly. She is all black. I haven't been able to ride her for a long time because she threw her hip out of place last fall. We had a baseball team. I was catcher. Our team was pretty good except that we did not have such a good pitcher and our catcher wasn't very good. Charles Beskow, our shortstop is always making impossible catches. We got beat three times. Well I guess this is all the news there is to tell.
Your pupil,
Oral Bullard.

Dear Oral: I enjoyed your letter so much—and I think "Rally" is a splendid name for your dog. Did you think of it yourself? I hope you will be able to ride your horse soon—and that you find Buck and Brownie. You know, I knew your father—he was very interested in the Junior Club and its work. Please write to us again soon—Aunt Patience.

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am not just fine. Did you have a good time over Christmas? For Christmas I got a knife, some marbles, a mouth harp and a handkerchief. And daddy made brother and I a dandy sled.
I hope Santa Claus was good to you too. I had a bad cold so that I could not go out of the house and I thought I'd better write you a few lines and get my lessons.
Your friend,
Charles Kenneth Condray.

Dear Charles: I'm fine, thanks—and I had a very nice time Christmas,

except for the fact that I hadn't entirely recovered from the flu. You had a very nice Christmas, didn't you? I hope your cold is gone by this time—you must take care of it, for it can easily become serious—Aunt Patience.

Brewster, Kans., Jan. 3, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am wanting to join your club. I want a red pin and yellow note book. Anna asked me to join will she get a star. I am 10 years old and my birthday is October 24. Well I must close.
Yours truly,
Lee McAdams.

Dear Lee: I'm glad that you want to become a Junior and of course Anna has earned a star for asking you to join. If you had been born one day earlier, you would have been my twin. Your pin will be sent soon—I have explained in Garland Ross' letter, the reason we cannot send notebooks just now. Please write to me again.

Aurora, Kans., Dec. 30, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I saw the new lesson in the paper so I thought I would send it in before I forgot. We had a Christmas program December 23 in the afternoon at 2:30. I got several presents at school and Santa Claus found my place.
For pets I have five cats, one dog, Bob, a pony, and ducks, bronze turkeys. The ducks are black and white. The drakes have a red growth that comes down over their bill. They sure are pretty and real pets. I have not found my twin yet. My birthday is November 21. I am 12 years old now. Will you please help me to find a twin? I have just one brother, 16 years old. Well, I will close for this time.
Your Junior,
Serene Marple

Dear Serene: I think it's fine that you sent in the lesson so promptly—that is the best way to do, then you can't lose or misplace it. My year, yes, I think we can find a twin for you—I'll surely try—Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kans., Jan. 2, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I have my lesson ready to send, so thought I would write to you. How are you. I am fine. Well, how did Santa treat you. He treated me pretty nice this year. I'm just close. Hope my lesson is all right.
Yours truly,
Ida Summers

P. S. My birthday is June 27. I am 14 years old.
Dear Ida: I'm so glad that you thought to enclose your letter with your lesson—and that you had a nice Christmas. I've sent your lesson to our Junior Instructor—it was very good, I thought. I hope you found your twin, yet—Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kans., Jan. 2, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I have just got done with my lesson. I have still got my pin and book. I think they are nice. Santa was good to me. I hope he was good to you. Well, I guess I will close.
Yours truly,
Dan Summers.

P. S.—I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is September 4.
Dear Dan: Did you think the lesson was hard this time? Yes, Santa Claus was very good to me—and I'm glad that he was to you, too. Please write again to us—Aunt Patience.

Axtell, Kans., Dec. 30, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
This summer I helped my father do field work. I am helping shuck corn now on Saturday's and all this week. I like to shuck corn. I help milk too. We milk 8 cows. We will milk more after while. I wish you a Happy New Year.
Yours truly,
Raymond Hasenkamp.

Dear Raymond: I know you must be a great help to your father. Thank you for your New Year's wish—I wish the same for you—Aunt Patience.

Axtell, Kans., Dec. 30, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I hope you are well. We have the flu here. We did not have to go to school this week for it was vacation time. I hate to go to school again next week. I like my teacher very well. Her name is Mabel Plunkett. There are eighteen pupils in our school. There are four in my class. We have a parent-teachers meeting every month. We sure have a good time. We gave a Christmas program December 23. This summer I stayed at my sister's two weeks, and three days at my grandparents, then I had to get ready for school. It is five months since I wrote you, so I thought it was about time I wrote again.
Say, Juniors, I think that is Aunt Patience in the left hand corner of this page. I wish she would put her picture in the paper to see whether that was her or not or else it's Mary Campbell.

Was Santa good to you. He was to me. Well, Aunt Patience, I think I had better sign off because you may get blinded from reading my scribbling.
Yours truly,
Helen Hasenkamp.

P. S.—I wish you a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Dear Helen: I've been having the flu, too—and I surely hope you don't. But for it, certainly isn't any fun. I'd like to have seen your program—what did you do? It seems longer than five months since you've written—I had decided that you had forgotten all about Aunt Patience. I like to tease you all about that picture at the beginning of our page—we've had a picture of Mary Campbell several times. Did you miss it? I'm glad that Santa Claus was good to you—and my eyesight wasn't hurt in the least bit by your writing. In fact, I could have read a great deal more! Thank you for your wish—and the same to you!—Aunt Patience.

P. S.—I would like some of the boys and girls to write me.

Dear Marie: No, I hadn't forgotten you and of course I'll forgive you for I know you'll send in all of the letters in the future. Tell me, how did you know my little daughters name? Yes, she saw Santa Claus down town—and told him all about what she wanted for Christmas. Santa Claus visited Salina last year in a plane, too. Did you have a nice time at the surprise party? Do you write to all of your twins? Just think, some of the Juniors haven't found even one yet. You know I didn't have anything to do with judging the essay contest—

Axtell, Kans., Dec. 30, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
How is the weather in Salina. It was foggy most of the time here. One of our school teachers lives in Salina. Her name is Mrs. Harold Waymire. I liked her very well. I can't think of any more to write, so will sign off.
Your Junior,
Virgel Hasenkamp.

Dear Virgel: We've been having lovely weather here—just like spring. Have you found your twin? I'm glad you wrote—please do again—Aunt Patience.

Axtell, Kans., Dec. 30, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
You sure had a nice trip this summer. I went swimming and stayed at my sister's. I am in the fifth grade. There are three in my class.
Leo Hasenkamp.

Dear Leo: Yes, I did have an awfully nice vacation this summer—I wish all of the Juniors could have gone with me. We would have had to charter several trains, wouldn't we? Remember—All expect to receive another letter from you sometime soon.—Aunt Patience.

Axtell, Kans., Dec. 30, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I like to go to school. I like my teacher also. There is one in my class. I am in the second grade.
Your Junior,
Urban Hasenkamp.

Dear Urban: I'm always glad when you tell me that you like school—do you mean that you are the only one in your grade? And have you found your twin? If you haven't, I hope you will, soon—Aunt Patience.

Parker, Kans., Dec. 29, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. May I? Wanda asked me to join, so I decided I would. Will Wanda get a star? I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. My birthday is July the 21st. What did you get for Christmas? I got a new dress, a pair of crystal beads and a pair of pearls and a pair of gloves. Wanda got a sewing set and two handkerchiefs, a card. I guess that was all I got for Christmas. I would like to have a red book and pin if you have any. I will close. Help me find my twin.
Your New Junior,
Lillian Fields.

Dear Lillian: We're glad to have you in our club and yes—I'll give Wanda a star for asking you. Goodness, you had a fine Christmas, didn't you? I didn't get very many things—my new ring was the "biggest" present I received. I'll send your pin soon—my letter to Garland will explain about the notebooks. Please write again—Aunt Patience.

Parker, Kansas, Dec. 30, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sending in my lesson, so thought I would write you a letter. Lillian is going to join the club. I asked her to join. Will I get a star? We can work together on the lessons now, can't we? What is your hobby. Mine is sewing or embroidering.
How is the weather in Salina? It has been warm here, but is cooler now. How are you? I am just fine. There has been quite a bit of flu around here. None of us have had it yet. I will close.
With love,
Wanda Fields.

Dear Wanda: I think it's fine that you asked Lillian to join and that she has joined. Yes, you'll have a star for her membership. I believe the Junior Club is my favorite hobby, and next to that is, I believe, swimming. I'm sorry to say that I can't swim at all—I wish I could. You're lucky not to have had the flu. I don't seem to be able to get entirely over mine. The weather has been wonderful here, for the last two weeks—Aunt Patience.

Logan, Kans., Dec. 18, 1932
My Dear Aunt Patience:
I expect you have forgotten me, for I have not written you. Will you please forgive me this time for not sending in my June lesson, and not writing your Christmas letter before this, and next time I will try to do better?

How is Nancy Lee? Has she seen Santa Claus yet? We went to town yesterday to see Santa Claus. He came in an airplane and gave all the children treats. I guess Sis is telling you everything else. So I will quit. I am so sorry I have to finish my Christmas letter so late.
We are planning a surprise party on papa, December 31.
I will put my birthday in again, August 26. Am 13 years old.
Aunt Patience, I have three twins and their names are Irene Hajek, Lillian Herman and Jeanne Ukena. Jeanne is my exact twin. She is 13 years old and her birthday is August 26th. Sis is writing Mary Shaffer and has written you a letter, so I will have to get this finished so it will go off in the mail tomorrow. How is the weather down in Salina now. It has been nice here so far.

Thanks a lot, Aunt Patience for putting my name on the honor roll. I was sure glad to think my essay was that good anyway. We kids have been taking sleigh rides on the ice and skating. Well, Aunt Patience, I expect you are getting tired of reading my letter, so I will quit. Goodbye. I will always remain a true club member.

Marie Cole.

P. S.—I would like some of the boys and girls to write me.

Dear Marie: No, I hadn't forgotten you and of course I'll forgive you for I know you'll send in all of the letters in the future. Tell me, how did you know my little daughters name? Yes, she saw Santa Claus down town—and told him all about what she wanted for Christmas. Santa Claus visited Salina last year in a plane, too. Did you have a nice time at the surprise party? Do you write to all of your twins? Just think, some of the Juniors haven't found even one yet. You know I didn't have anything to do with judging the essay contest—

Our Junior Instructor, Mrs. Mary Campbell, attended to all of that. No, I wasn't a bit tired of reading your letter—and I hope that some of our club members will write to you—Aunt Patience.

Ottawa, Kans., Dec. 30, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I have just finished my lesson. I might have some of them wrong. It is soon going to be 1933. Are you all right. I am now, but I thought I was going to have the flu. I think the little poem "Bethlehem" is very good. I wish you a happy New Year.
Your Junior,
Homer Kissinger.

Dear Homer: I'm glad you didn't get the flu—I hope that all of the Juniors may escape it. Your lesson looked fine to me—it has been sent to our Junior Instructor to be graded. I hope that you will have a happy year, too—Aunt Patience.

WARNS AGAINST USE OF FAKE FLU CURES

Studies of influenza epidemic in the United States have demonstrated to public health officials and officers of the Federal Food and Drug Administration that certain manufacturers will take advantage of a "flu" wave to trade upon the natural fear of this disease and attempt to sell worthless nostrums. The present epidemic is no exception to this rule, says Dr. F. J. Cullen, of the administration.

The administration, Cullen declares, has removed from the market, during past epidemics, hundreds of drugs and medicines falsely and fraudulently labeled with curative claims for influenza and related diseases and intends to continue to take such action.

The variety of products advertised as having remedial or preventive value for influenza and similar diseases is large says Doctor Cullen, but there is no medical authority to indicate that nasal sprays, aspirin, throat gargles, cod-liver oil, disinfectants, anodyne pills, tablets, powders, milk of magnesia, or fruits or other food products have any power to check the course of any one of the maladies. According to medical authority there is no known drug or mixture of drugs nor any food which will prevent or cure flu. Consequently, the labeling of any preparation as a treatment for flu, grippé, or pneumonia is regarded as misbranding within the food and drugs act, subjecting the products to seizure and the manufacturer to prosecution.

Doctor Cullen urges the prospective buyer to compare the curative claims made for a flu preparation in newspaper, radio, or magazine advertising with the necessarily conservative wording on the label of the product itself. Food and drug enforcing authorities are powerless to check misleading claims made in collateral advertising, serious as the consequences may be.



7084. Ladies' Dress
Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material for a 38 inch size. For contrasting material 5 1/2 yard 39 inches wide, cut crosswise is required. Price 15c.

7721. A Pretty Frocks
Designed in Sizes: 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 with corresponding bust measure 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches. Size 15 requires 3 1/4 yards of 35 inch material together with 3/4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

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1. Policies for all ages, 1 day to 65 years.
2. Child's policies with Waiver of Premium. Benefit and Optional Settlements at Maturity.
3. Ten Year Term to protect the mortgaged home.
4. Ordinary Life, 20 Payment Life, Farmers Special, Endowment age 65, 10, 15, and 20 Year Endowments.
5. Single Premium Policy and the One Year Endowment investment policy.
6. Premiums payable Quarterly, Semi-Annually or Annually.
7. Cash, Loan, Paid-up and Extended values at end of second year.

For information on any policy write, Rex Lear, Salina, Kans.

Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Des Moines, Iowa

Legal Reserve Life Insurance Safest Investment Known

I will put my birthday in again, August 26. Am 13 years old.

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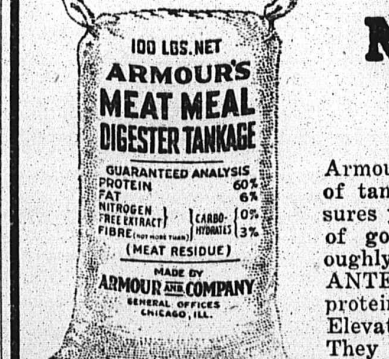
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WATCH THIS AD FOR THE NAMES OF YOUR HOME AGENTS

This is a partial list of our agents by counties. Another list will be published next week.

DICKINSON COUNTY
E. C. Coates, Herington
M. E. Greenwood, Carlton
Henry Hoffman, Elmo
Harry F. Larsen, Navarre
Herman Brehm, Hope
Paul Rockhold, Solomon

DONIPHAN COUNTY
A. J. Anderson, Denton

DOUGLAS COUNTY
J. W. Anderson, Lone Star

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Frank Fox, Lawrence
C. C. Gerstenberger, Eurora
Chas. J. Gleason, Baldwin
Crislie Richardson, Lawrence
Oscar T. York, Vinland
R. E. Titcher, Overbrook
G. W. Cashman, Deception
Walter G. Oehre, Overbrook
EDWARDS COUNTY
H. H. Finn, Kinsley
ELLIS COUNTY
Carl Dinges, Hays

ELLSWORTH COUNTY
A. M. Austin, Wilson
W. L. Reed, Cheyenne
FINNEY COUNTY
J. T. Lear, Garden City
Philip Shell, Garden City

Any of the above agents will be glad to help you with your insurance problems. CALL THEM UP.

An excellent and inexpensive tin-ware polish is the lovely onion. Just rub a slice of onion over the metal when polishing it.

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Most Speedy Remedies Known

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Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery, Office Equipment
Printing



True Cooperation
Is the Basis of Our Service to the Cream Producers in Kansas

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. 2 to Jan. 6 by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City.

Wm. Branson, Osage Co., Kans., 26 steers	1122	\$5.75
Walter Wulfschlegel, Douglas Co., Kans., 23 steers	1084	5.25
E. J. Harlow, Daviess Co., Mo., 11 steers	1021	5.50
E. A. Peterson, McPherson Co., Kans., 12 steers	1214	4.85
J. W. Falk, Wabauansee Co., Kans., 27 steers	783	4.85
A. W. Nelson, Dickinson Co., Kans., 20 steers	934	4.60
Pete Boquin, Lyon Co., Kans., 24 steers	1154	4.60
A. L. Hadin, Riley Co., Kans., 17 yearlings	789	4.50
Geo. W. Emerson, Gove Co., Kans., 11 steers	460	4.50
J. T. Griffith, Coffey Co., Kans., 24 steers	1291	4.40
P. R. Griffiths, Clay Co., Kans., 18 steers	1079	4.15
Powell Bros., Coffey Co., Kans., 22 steers	1257	4.00
J. W. Davis, Republic Co., Kans., 19 steers	982	3.75
Lewis Elliott, Cowley Co., Kans., 15 steers	1391	3.75
Herbert Nelson, Clay Co., Kans., 15 steers	950	3.75
L. S. Trudell, Clay Co., Kans., 48 steers	852	3.75
Floyd Loveland, Cloud Co., Kans., 16 steers	913	3.75
Richard Kern, Saline Co., Kans., 12 steers	850	3.65
Herbert Nelson, Clay Co., Kans., 10 steers	1185	3.50
Edd. Lichtenham, Morris Co., Kans., 21 steers	1171	3.60
Floyd Loveland, Cloud Co., Kans., 14 steers	849	3.60
Richard Kern, Saline Co., Kans., 10 heifers	675	3.50
E. R. Perkins, Elk Co., Kans., 21 steers	1261	3.40
Geo. Kern, Sr., Saline Co., Kans., 11 yearling steers	798	3.35
Earl Hoffman, Dickinson Co., Kans., 15 steers	988	3.35
T. I. Mudd, Russell Co., Kans., 11 cows	1095	2.65
W. E. Currie, Rice Co., Kans., 13 steers	1081	2.35

G. H. Beisner, Osborne Co., Kans., 101 sheep	81	\$5.35
A. J. Lisby, Grundy Co., Mo., 12 sheep	84	5.25
G. H. Beisner, Osborne Co., Kans., 114 sheep	77	5.00
D. M. Taylor, Sullivan Co., Mo., 21 sheep	70	4.90
O. H. Lincoln, Ness Co., Kans., 87 sheep	73	4.60
James Willard, Henry Co., Mo., 15 sheep	71	4.50
Ray Atwell, Grundy Co., Mo., 20 sheep	65	4.25
M. J. Hand, Wabauansee Co., Kans., 13 sheep	70	4.25

Arch Richman, Henry Co., Mo., 10 hogs	188	\$3.00
Mitchell Co. F. U., Mitchell Co., Kans., 23 hogs	179	3.00
Don E. Page, Mgr., Grundy Co., Mo., 37 hogs	199	3.00
Farmers Coop. Bus. Assn., Osage Co., Kans., 16 hogs	189	3.00
Phillip Gugler, Dickinson Co., Kans., 13 hogs	203	3.00
Tindall Farmers Exch., Grundy Co., Mo., 11 hogs	194	3.00
F. Doberer, Clay Co., Kans., 23 hogs	181	3.00
F. D. Cox, Miami Co., Kans., 19 hogs	196	3.00
O. S. Anderson, Washington Co., Kans., 13 hogs	165	3.00
John Miller, Lyon Co., Kans., 20 hogs	208	3.00
E. H. Kirik, Lynn Co., Kans., 10 hogs	156	3.00
C. L. Read, Shawnee Co., Kans., 12 hogs	212	3.00
Farmers U. S. Assn., Nuckolls Co., Neb., 53 hogs	223	2.95
Frank Jardon, Douglas Co., Kans., 19 hogs	148	2.95
H. F. Ziebell, Dickinson Co., Kans., 20 hogs	225	2.95
Adolph Schulz, Miami Co., Kans., 14 hogs	193	2.95
Mitchell Co. F. U., Mitchell Co., Kans., 13 hogs	204	2.95
Downs-Cawker Ship. Assn., Osborne Co., Kans., 14 hogs	154	2.90
Mitchell Co. F. U., Mitchell Co., Kans., 21 hogs	126	2.90
J. Roy Carpenter, Clay Co., Kans., 68 hogs	190	2.90
Geo. Hammerlund, Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 15 hogs	207	2.90
Tony Sump, Riley Co., Kans., 26 hogs	165	2.90
Farmers Coop. Bus. Assn., Osage Co., Kans., 10 hogs	148	2.90
Paul Grimm, Miami Co., Kans., 15 hogs	147	2.90
B. J. Taylor, Dickinson Co., Kans., 15 hogs	144	2.90
J. P. Hieronymous, Lyon Co., Kans., 10 hogs	219	2.90
W. A. Eggers, Henry Co., Mo., 10 hogs	179	2.90
L. C. Gritten, Anderson Co., Kans., 13 hogs	233	2.90
H. A. Northrop, Grundy Co., Mo., 12 hogs	191	2.90
M. E. Pettis, Sullivan Co., Mo., 13 hogs	210	2.90
L. E. Bottrell, Lynn Co., Kans., 15 hogs	235	2.90
Lloyd Robbins, Bates Co., Mo., 10 hogs	245	2.90
W. T. Blair, Bates Co., Mo., 25 hogs	237	2.90
F. M. Fisher, Grundy Co., Mo., 13 hogs	172	2.85
Ernest Lambert, Grundy Co., Mo., 7 hogs	155	2.85
Conrad, Grundy Co., Mo., 17 hogs	249	2.85
J. M. Calley, Wilson Co., Kans., 18 hogs	183	2.85
Tony Sump, Riley Co., Kans., 57 hogs	229	2.85
Downs-Cawker S. A., Osborne Co., Kans., 53 hogs	202	2.85
C. O. Brown, Chase Co., Kans., 52 hogs	237	2.80
Will Karnes, Osage Co., Kans., 17 hogs	181	2.80
E. Yambert, Grundy Co., Mo., 15 hogs	192	2.80
Walter Alsapaw, Morris Co., Kans., 11 hogs	190	2.80
W. A. Brush, Mercer Co., Mo., 43 hogs	214	2.80
Ed. Montney, Miami Co., Kans., 10 hogs	174	2.80
Walter Searey, Grundy Co., Mo., 13 hogs	140	2.80
W. E. Kirkpatrick, Leavenworth Co., Kans., 22 hogs	258	2.80
John Lytle, Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 12 hogs	265	2.80
Don E. Page, Mgr., Grundy Co., Mo., 28 hogs	327	2.75
Geo. Rohde, Douglas Co., Kans., 16 hogs	282	2.75
J. B. George, Woodson Co., Kans., 14 hogs	251	2.70
Carl Wilson, Washington Co., Kans., 28 hogs	255	2.65
B. O. Hoover, Osage Co., Kans., 20 hogs	261	2.70
Walter Alsapaw, Morris Co., Kans., 17 hogs	147	2.75
Tindall Farmers Exch., Grundy Co., Mo., 11 hogs	190	2.75
Don Youngkin, Clay Co., Kans., 15 hogs	232	2.70
Levi B. Fritch, Nemaha Co., Kans., 16 hogs	239	2.75
Jas. Marks, Henry Co., Mo., 10 hogs	277	2.75
Downs-Cawker S. A., Osborne Co., Kans., 19 hogs	103	2.75
Mitchell Co. F. U., Mitchell Co., Kans., 11 hogs	121	2.75
Lyle Jones, Marshall Co., Kans., 19 hogs	287	2.70
N. F. Thome, Douglas Co., Kans., 12 hogs	270	2.70
L. A. Vobe, Miami Co., Kans., 17 hogs	270	2.70
H. L. Kohlenberg, Miami Co., Kans., 21 hogs	270	2.65
M. L. Owens, Nemaha Co., Kans., 20 hogs	268	2.65
Tom Gibb, Bates Co., Mo., 51 hogs	233	2.65
A. M. Rundle, Osage Co., Kans., 31 hogs	251	2.65
Tony Sump, Riley Co., Kans., 12 hogs	289	2.65
C. D. Daughlin, Lafayette Co., Mo., 19 hogs	94	2.65
Frankfort F. U. S. A. Marshall Co., Kans., 13 hogs	325	2.50
E. B. Broers, Franklin Co., Kans., 15 hogs	278	2.50
Dwight Weinland, Thomas Co., Kans., 37 sows	412	2.25

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union Cooperative Auditing Association will be held at the Aladdin Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, at eleven A. M. on Friday, February 3, 1933.

The annual report of operations of the association will be given, other business transacted, and the election of directors will be held at that time.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE

AUDITING ASSOCIATION

T. B. Dunn, Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY COMPANY will be held in the office of the Company in Salina, Kansas on Thursday, January 19, 1933 at 9:00 A. M. Those stockholders who have not yet mailed their proxies are requested to do so at once.

G. E. CREITZ, Secretary.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Butter

The butter market has eased a little further during the current week. Extras opened at 22c, holding that for three days, then dropping to 21½c, and remaining at that price to the close. Standards were 21-2c through out the entire period. Carlots of 39 score butter opened at 21c, losing ¼c, and closing at 20¾c, and straight cars of 88 score butter were 20c all week.

Buyers have shown their general lack of confidence and have purchased only their minimum needs. Most buyers would not even take ten tubs if nine was the minimum they could get along with. Straight carlots have been difficult to sell on that account. When they have sold, they sold at the usual premium over the L. C. L. shipments for the same grade so that there was no material advantage in breaking up carlots. In fact, there would have been a loss other than one might have moved a little more butter.

The statistical position of the market still remains good on a comparative basis. It is quite evident that we will make a new record for low prices as the holders of January 1st since accurate records have been kept. Receipts of fresh butter have not been equal to what they were a year ago during the past three or four weeks.

On the other hand consumption is said to be somewhat less, but when one figures the amount of butter taken out of storage and sold plus all of the fresh receipts that have been sold, the claim of less consumption is not very well substantiated. In fact it would look like consumption has been fairly steady ever since the 1st of December.

In spite of what under ordinary circumstances would be considered encouraging features, the market has worked lower, all of which goes to show that almost anything might have happened had the encouraging factors not been present and if the "reverse had been the case, and the statistics or the receipts would have been the least bit discouraging, we would probably have had a 2c drop. As it is we have had a slightly lower tend to put prices even slightly lower than at present and would do so without question if with the better weather any marked increase in production is shown.

It is a weather and production market. Producers should take notice of such a condition and realize that any program that would enhance production is going to cause them to take less money for what product they have made. We are still advising a further curtailment of production in dairy products. More actual plans will be received if less pounds are produced.

Eggs
The egg market has recovered considerably from the panicky conditions that had assailed it during the former two weeks. The movement of fresh eggs has not started in accordance with expectations. There is some slight increase in the receipts of fresh eggs, but on the other hand the holdings of storage eggs are so nearly completely used up that it is now recognized that unless there is a marked increase in the production of fresh eggs, there will be demand enough to sustain the egg market even though prices are out of line with other meat and food products, for there are still a number of people in the U. S. A. who can and will buy eggs at any price when they want them and as long as the receipts of eggs do not increase beyond a point that that class of consumers will take care of, our present egg markets will probably hold, but just the minute there appears to be more than the above mentioned class will consume, the egg market will probably take a 5c to 7c drop in some one day. This is indicated by what is happening in the futures' market for fresh storage packed eggs for April delivery. The member that storage packed eggs are a better quality than the average run and yet there were a number of sales on today's option for April delivery at 16½c, showing that someone is confident that eggs will be cheap enough so that a can be had for 16c when April comes to deliver on these contracts covering sales at 16½c and make some money on them. Otherwise they would undoubtedly not have made the sales.

P. L. Betts.

THE FARMERS UNION PROGRAM URGED IN LEAR RADIO SPEECH

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ural results are, of course, to be expected.

"The people of this country must get back the control of their government, and the government must get back the control of its money system. These bankers who hold the money bags are absolutely refusing to loan money except to the Government itself. Two cent hogs and 25 cent wheat are not safe security. The only credit or now safe is the Government itself. Government has a first lien on all property. Government alone can reach into our pocket and take the last thin dime or take your last piece of tangible property. So the 'money bags' turn to the government as the only available source of collecting interest.

The government must keep its millions of unemployed and destitute citizens fed, clothed and housed, or there would be broken store windows and riots, army patrolling the streets. "The private bankers have their money bags full of Uncle Sam's money. But Uncle Sam borrows his own money, pays to bankers money bags interest, and loans the money out through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The R. F. C. loans to a railroad. The railroad owes some big bank. Just two jumps and the money

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Have you had to discontinue your telephone?

Do you feel that Unreasonable rates are being charged? If so, then get behind the movement now on foot to see that rates are brought down to their proper level, according to prices of other commodities. Make plans to attend the conference to be held soon, probably in Manhattan. Get some of your neighbors to go with you in one car, thereby cutting down transportation expenses for all. Rates will not come down unless we demand it.

is back in the money bags.

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans to a State. The State passes the money on to Topeka or some other city. The city uses the money to feed and clothe the unemployed.

"Thus the bankers are collecting interest and the people's Government is going deeper into debt. As debts increase, so will taxes increase because it is tax money that must be used to repay the banker's money bags, principal and interest.

"How long can this thing keep going? How long will the people and congress ignore the fact that our constitution provides that the sovereign Government itself has full powers to issue money instead of borrowing it from private money bags.

"In this morning's Kansas City Times is the financial statement of 33 of Kansas City, Missouri's banks. These banks according to their statement are filled with cash and Government bonds. The First National Bank has over 38 million in cash lying idle in their vaults. Only about 20 per cent of their assets are in loans and discounts. As this hoarding of money continues, money becomes more valuable and the price of goods decreases.

"A moratorium, or a marketing bill will be of little value so long as private money bags control our money. Should the Government start issuing government currency to pay government expenses the money in bank have happened had the encouraging factors not been present and if the "reverse had been the case, and the statistics or the receipts would have been the least bit discouraging, we would probably have had a 2c drop. As it is we have had a slightly lower tend to put prices even slightly lower than at present and would do so without question if with the better weather any marked increase in production is shown.

The Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company which I am proud to represent is doing all in its power to help put this cooperative program in effect. We were organized for the purpose of securing for the farmer the benefit of his low death rate and the control of the reserves on his own life insurance. Our policy holders in ten states appreciate their low cost protection and enjoy the knowledge that their Life Insurance savings are as safe as the financing of their own industry.

In closing, I would sound a note of warning to our political leaders now coming into power. People of this nation are enduring the present conditions, trying to hold on until the new year was promised, can be put into effect. Show this new Congress materialize, should our new Congress not be able to break the strangle hold of the money bags, the strikes and marches of last fall will be tame in comparison as to what will follow next Tuesday in three Iowa Counties or wearing a rope necktie. He promptly raised the bid. They may force the farmer back to the horse and buggy, and homespun clothing days, but not without a fight will the farmers give up the soil. The home owners are not to be deceived by their property peace-folly; the farmers will not continue to go half fed without making a violent protest.

"Laws, constitutions and government are always inferior to human rights. The facts, are, laws, constitutions, and governments are set up to serve human rights. When they cease to do this, then human rights have a right to trample laws, constitutions and governments in the dust. This is not a new doctrine. You will find it in the Declaration of Independence.

"In the words of our National President, John Simpson, I said to you: 'That all the crimes ever committed in the history of this nation do not equal the crime of the international bankers in so controlling money and credits as rob the farmers of the nation of their homes.'

"If you farmers like it, go your weary way down the road broke and homeless. If you do not like it, get into your organization, the Farmers Union and join us in this fight to overthrow the power of the Money Bags and give back to the people of this nation the control of our Government."

WHAT REAL FARM RELIEF MUST DO

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time cut down this surplus production, can be effective.

The domestic allotment plan has these two important features. First, it proposes to pay farmers sufficient extra money for their products to give their products the approximate purchasing power they had in 1910-1914. In return it proposes that only those farmers who decrease their production to meet the market demand for their products—thus doing away with the load of unsalable surpluses—shall receive the extra money for their products.

No plan of farm relief which does not contain some real incentive for

controlling production can be really effective. In that respect the domestic allotment plan is fundamentally sound. I am for it, and today have hoped that this session of Congress will put it into effect as an emergency relief measure. We will hear a lot more of the domestic allotment plan in days to come. I merely mention it in passing at this time.

The present Congress can, and should immediately enact legislation to meet the mortgage debt situation. This great to-do over scaling down or cancelling the debts foreign governments owe the United States does not appeal to me as measuring at all in importance with effective scaling down of mortgage debts of our farmers in line with the deflation in commodity and land values.

And most certainly, while land values are where they are today, neither creditors nor debtors are going to gain anything from foreclosing farm mortgages. It makes my heart bleed to picture thousands upon thousands of honest, industrious, aye and intelligent, farmers being thrown off their farms because the men and interests which formulate national government-al and economic policies have bungled the job, and brought about a condition that is causing these foreclosures.

I say that neither the farmer who is foreclosed nor the individual or other holder of a mortgage gains at present land values when a mortgage is sold at all, it will have to be paid for with a new mortgage, at the new and lower land value.

In nearly every instance where the mortgage is foreclosed, if the land is sold at all, it will have to be paid for with a new mortgage, at the new and lower land value.

Now the farm conference proposes, to meet this phase of the situation, that in every agricultural country there be set up boards of mediation to bring about agreements between present debtors and creditors, agreements by which the face value of the mortgage can be scaled down to the new level of values, without replacing the present farmer with a new farmer.

It also is proposed, and with very good reason, that a mortgage foreclosure moratorium be placed in effect, say for six months or a year, while a plan can be worked out for adjusting mortgages to present-day conditions, on a basis equitable to both creditors and debtors. This will require government aid to take care of interest payments due and in many cases past due, as well as for refinancing farm mortgages at lower rates of interest.

I, for one, am heartily in favor of such a program.

The power of the Federal government to declare a farm mortgage moratorium, either of interest or on foreclosure, is limited directly to mortgage held by government established entities. All of us realize that. But it also can help by mediation through local boards, as suggested by the farm leaders, and also if necessary by loans to take care of interest payments during the period of the foreclosure moratorium, while a general plan for dealing with the situation is being worked out.

We face a desperate situation that justifies remedies which a few years ago would have been viewed as extremely radical. I find myself today in hearty sympathy with the declarations of President Hoover and President-elect Roosevelt, that something must be done to halt the stream of farm mortgage foreclosures—AND IT MUST BE DONE SOON.

KANSAS WHEAT

(continued from page 1)
ticulars to be announced later. The ties in the western third of the state on December 1. Much wheat was not up when winter weather arrived and a large percentage of the crop is shallow rooted and was suffering for want of moisture with the advent of cold weather. There is some possibility wheat may be an entire failure in those areas not protected by snow during the period of sub-zero temperatures which maintained during the first half of December. It is as yet too early, however, to determine the actual condition which maintains. Condition is also poor in southeastern Kansas and in most counties of this area the crop is rated below 60 per cent. The outlook is much more promising in northcentral, northwestern and some central counties where the rating is mostly above 80 per cent. Hessian fly infestation is rather extensive in parts of this area, however. Rainfall throughout the entire state has been below normal each month since harvest except in north-central Kansas where August rainfall was above normal. The cumulative deficiency being 3.14 inches for the state as a whole, 3.91 inches in the western third; 1.91 inches in the middle third and 3.70 inches in the eastern third.

The final estimate of winter wheat production in 1932 is 106,398,000 bushels which compares with the record crop of 239,742,000 bushels in 1931 and 137,823,000 bushels the 1924-28, five year average.

FARM GROUPS OPEN HEADQUARTERS AT KANSAS CAPITAL

(continued from page 1)
their demands in an organized way.

To be substantially effective, the farm organizations must have the support of active membership. No matter how sound our program is, we cannot get far if the farmers in general display a lack of interest. Failure to join the Farmers Union or some other farm organization is interpreted as an evidence of lack of interest.

We have a program which will be of immeasurable benefit to Kansas farmers if we can put it across. We can make this machinery work, and can put this program over, if we have membership.

Membership is voluntary. It can be obtained at an extremely low cost. No

CLASSIFIED

LEGHORN CHICKS—prices cut 6c if ordered now for spring shipment. Guaranteed to outlay others. Records to 336 eggs. Bargain prices on pullets, hens. Catalog free. George B. Ferris, 926 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich. 1-12-p

WANTED: JOB MANAGING Farmers Elevator or Union store. Have had experience. Also good bookkeeper. Address letters to "Manager", care of Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas. p-14

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

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

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

RED CLOVER \$5.00, Alfalfa \$5.00. Good, sweet, chewing, 10 pounds \$1.35; smoking \$1.00.—MARVIN STOKER, Dresden, Tenn. ttc


CERTIFIED Frost-proof Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted, strong. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen. Early Dutch, Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000 \$1.75. Express collect: 2500, \$2.50. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prize-taker, Sweet Spanish, postpaid: 500, 80c; 1,000, \$1.00; 6,000, \$4.00. Express Collect: 6,000, \$3.00. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK. 3-30 c

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards.....20 for 5c
Credentia blank.....10 for 5c
Demit blanks.....15 for 10c
Constitutions.....5c
Local Sec'y Receipt Books.....25c
Farmers Union Buttons.....25c
Farmers Union Song Leaflets.....

per dozen
Secretary's Minute Books.....10c
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual.....5c
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs.....5c
Ladies Auxiliary Pins.....5c

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor
WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN Box 51, Salina, Kansas



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Special Rates to Members of the Farmers' Union
\$2.00

Get More for Cream!

Our Producers Should Get a Greater Portion of the Consumer's Dollar Than They Have Been Getting. For this reason, we are now operating on a strictly cooperative basis. Your cooperation is now all that's required to make this plan 100 percent effective.

The Farmers Union Creamery discontinued all cream buying stations January 1, and all producers delivering direct to the creamery plant, or shipping by rail, are now on a strictly cooperative basis. Remember, the producer pays for cream station expenses. This expense to you is eliminated in our cooperative set-up. A check representing a fair advance will be mailed to you as soon as your cream is received. On or before the 15th of the following month, after ACTUAL handling charges are deducted, you get your final settlement. Through this—YOUR cooperative set-up—you get ALL your returns for yourself.

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