

incorporation, its proprietors. N. E. McMullen, Kas., is vice-president and Alton, Jamestown, Kas., is secretary and treasurer.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Floyd E. 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 Local 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.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1933

WHAT GOOD IS THE FARMERS UNION?

What good has the Farmers Union done for me?

That is a question which is heard once in a while. Perhaps it would be a good thing to go into that question.

First, it is a fact that the Farmers Union is helpful to its membership and to farmers in general in two different directions. There is the marketing end of the organization, and the legislative phase.

The marketing end is being well cared for, and being well developed, by the various state-wide Farmers Union marketing institutions. Only a few weeks ago, several of these institutions held annual stockholders' meetings in Kansas City. Reports of these meetings have appeared in this paper. Savings of thousands of dollars have been reported. Thousands of dollars have been paid back in dividends. Markets have been developed. Speculation in farm commodities has been curbed. The enormous profits formerly made by gamblers and by middlemen have been diverted back to the farms where they belong.

In some instances, prices have been caused to rise, simply because the old line firms have tried to pay more than the cooperatives, thus hoping to discredit the farmer cooperatives in the eyes of the farmers themselves. This practice, however, is discrimination and is not desirable, because these firms who engage in hiking prices in order to drive out a cooperative invariably make up their losses by taking off the prices in communities which are not protected or served by cooperatives. The Kansas Farmers Union is out to stop this unfair price discrimination.

In every issue of the Kansas Union farmer is a long list of reports of cooperative live stock sales, showing where farmers have availed themselves of the service of one of the state-wide Farmers Union sales agencies. If similar lists were published of sales and purchases handled in other Farmers Union cooperatives, something like a true picture of Farmers Union business in Kansas would be shown.

It is pretty generally conceded that cooperative marketing, as carried on under the banner of the Kansas Farmers Union, is well established, and is here to stay. Virtually the only thing needed to perpetuate it, and to make it one-hundred percent effective, is a more solidly organized membership organization.

Legislative Phase

The legislative phase of the Farmers Union program has come to the front in a big way during the last few months. It is generally known now that the time has arrived when farmers can accomplish more than

ever before through concerted action with reference to desired legislation. To this end, the Farmers Union has entered into an organization known as the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations. Our own state president is at the head of legislative affairs in connection with this organization. He is ably and untiringly assisted and supported by the leaders of the other major farm organizations in the state of Kansas. The Farm Bureau, headed by Ralph Snyder, and the Grange, whose master is Carl Cogswell, are in evidence at all times in Topeka where the laws are being made—and killed. In fact, ten Kansas farm organizations, and farm cooperatives of state-wide character, are associated in the work at Topeka.

Some Things Accomplished
Every farmer in the state who owns and operates a small farm truck has already been benefited to an extent equal to his Farmers Union dues, because of the work of this organization of farmers. Undoubtedly, the truck license fees would have remained at their 1932 price, had it not been for the pressure brought to bear by this Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations. Then, too, the general reduction in automobile license fees was enhanced by the work of this committee.

It is safe to say that the exemption from tax on gasoline used for farming purposes will be retained, by action of the present legislature. This will be because of the influence of this group of organized farmers. Here again, Kansas farmers will have saved much more than enough to pay Farmers Union dues.

A large number of other legislative measures are under consideration in the Kansas legislature, and many of them have a direct bearing on Kansas Agriculture. The income tax, oleo bills, tax delinquency penalties, time of tax payments, and many other matters, are involved in pending legislation. Let it be said here that the Farmers Union, and the other major farm organizations, are on the job with a most effective body, to see that the Kansas farmers' interests are guarded in these matters.

We Keep Our Heads
Another thing which can be chalked up to the everlasting credit of the Farmers Union and of the other organizations with which we work, is the matter of Kansas' favorable economic position as compared with some other states. All major Kansas farm organizations are in step with the Farmers Union in the matter of safe and sane policies and leadership. Kansas agriculture has a reputation for keeping its head and for avoiding rank radicalism. Business leaders have confidence in Kansas farmers, and are not afraid to do business with us.

That does not mean that Kansas

farmers are mollycoddles. It does not mean that they hesitate to sanction a movement or policy because it is new and generally considered radical. It does not mean that Kansas farmers are going to sit serenely quiet and allow any other class to walk off them. It does mean, however, that we have gained a reputation of thinking clearly, and weighing matters carefully without going "on a tear" every time a new cure-all or "ism" is offered.

We have gained an enviable reputation of not being stampeded, and not going blindly along in the wake of extreme radicalism. That is one reason why our leaders have the confidence they enjoy at the hands of our lawmakers. That is one reason why our farm lobby is respected, and why it has the remarkable strength and influence it has in Topeka.

Sane Policy Valuable

Some legislators, who have not had much to do with matters involved in farm legislation and who, for that reason, consider certain measures as radical, are made to see that these measures are not radical or impracticable at all, simply because the farm leaders of the state, whom they have learned to trust, are behind these measures. Without this influence in Topeka—and without the same type of influence and leadership in Washington—farm legislation would not have a "ghost of a show."

In this connection, many of the measures which organized Agriculture recognizes as absolutely essential to our entire national structure and welfare, are still considered as radical by interests who oppose us. Perhaps such measures are radical, in that they are departures from the beaten paths. But right there enters the distinction between sanely organized progress and blind stampeding. Another thought to remember is that some of the measures branded by enemies of organized Agriculture, as being too radical in nature, are so branded in the hope that there will be many farmers who do not do their own thinking who can be turned against their own interests.

Up to Membership

All of this shows the need of lining up with, and supporting, a farm organization which has been tried and found to be working in the true interests of farmers. The Farmers Union measures up to that test. All through its history, it has been accomplishing things of untold value to farmers.

It is necessary that all members of this great organization redouble their efforts to strengthen the Farmers Union membership. Therein lies our greatest weakness—we haven't enough members. Therein also lies our greatest danger. It should be the pleasure of every member to go among his or her neighbors, and work untiringly to increase membership. This is not a task to be left entirely to the local officers or to the state officers. It is a task for each individual member.

Local and county presidents must cooperate fully in the matter of calling meetings regularly, and as often as possible. Many farmers are not members simply because the Local has not been called together in their respective communities, so they could not contact and pay their dues to the secretary.

It is all a big and worthy program. There is a big job to do. We have an organization with a record of accomplishments. Let us all work to strengthen it.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD
President Kansas Farmers Union

INCOME TAX NEXT

A bill was introduced in the legislature this week that is of tremendous importance to our people and to the state of Kansas—the graduated income tax law. It is a measure on which much time and thought has been spent. Working until midnight nearly every night for the past four weeks, the taxation committee has at last finished. It has attempted to draft a law that will be equitable and just, and which will reduce the property tax burden. That is the goal towards which the Kansas farm organizations have been working for the past ten years. It is almost achieved.

But some obstacles still remain. The joint house and senate committee on assessment and taxation again must go through the bill to make sure that it is fair. It must run the gauntlet of debate and amendment in both houses. And it must gain the final approval of a majority of our legislators.

Sen. John Frost, of Blue Rapids, who conducted a vigorous campaign for the graduated income tax in the columns of this paper and throughout his district and the state, is on the job. Sen. Clyde Coffman, of Overbrook, chairman of the senate committee of assessment and taxation, is guiding the destinies of the bill through the political battles that all such important measures must face.

They have able help in the senators and representatives of the tax committees.

Working with these men is the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, of which the writer is legislative representative. The farm organizations cooperating with the Kansas Income Tax association put the amendment over last November by a majority of 106,000 votes. Now we must see the job completed. Hard work is still ahead.

There are interests here at Topeka, well financed and powerful, which are trying to kill the income tax bill altogether or to hamstring it by the addition of the off-set scheme which has been discarded in every state where it has been tried because it increased instead of relieved the property tax burden. These interests are bringing pressure to bear on our legislators and this pressure must be combated.

It would help every representative and senator to know that his people are for an income tax without an off-set. Such assurance would back up our legislators and let them know they are on the right track. The income tax must not be killed.

Some provisions of the bill as introduced may be changed. The committee has tried to be fair, work no undue hardships and at the same time raise revenue sufficient to do the job. It was a difficult task. Rates and exemptions are moderate. Many sections of the measure are similar to those of the federal law.

Details of Bill

Corporations will pay a flat tax of three per cent on net income. This figure may be raised to four per cent. Other details of the bill follow:

Individuals will pay two per cent. The matter is still under discussion. On the first thousand dollars of net income, two and one-half per cent on the second thousand dollars, three per cent on the third, three and one-half per cent on the fourth, four per cent on the fifth, five per cent on the sixth, and six per cent on all net income of more than \$6,000.

A \$1,500 exemption will be allowed for the married man and a \$750 exemption for single persons under provisions of the measure. Two hundred dollars additional exemption will be allowed for dependents under 21 years of age or incapable of self support.

Persons who lose money in their business one year and make it the next will be allowed to equalize their tax under a provision which says that the excess of allowable deductions over the gross income for any taxable year shall constitute a net loss and may be deducted the next succeeding year. This section is expected to be of special benefit to cattle men, large wheat growers and farmers generally.

The income tax will not have to be paid in one chunk. The bill provides that installments may be paid on the fourth month and the tenth month of the taxable year, whether it is computed on the fiscal or calendar year. Severe penalties are provided for failure to make returns or fraudulent returns.

Returns must be filed by every person, whether or not he has to pay a tax, if he has a gross income of \$4,000, or, if married, he has an aggregate net income of \$1,500, or, if single, he has a net income of \$750. This means that many returns will be received on which no tax is paid. All corporations must make returns.

Administration will be by the state tax commission and all payments will be made directly to the commission. A suggestion to pay through county treasurers was discarded. Revenue from the income tax will be put in the state general fund to reduce the bonded indebtedness of the state.

Many late night sessions were held by the sub-committee, headed by Sen. Hal Harlan, of Riley, in ironing out the technical provisions, especially those referring to corporations. Ellis Bever, federal tax expert from Washington, D. C., has been working with the sub-committee for more than a week.

Corporations will be taxed only on revenue derived in Kansas. Individuals will be taxed on income from whatever source derived. However, persons receiving income from property outside of Kansas will receive credit on their Kansas income tax for income tax paid in other states.

Clubs and organizations and cooperative not organized for profit will be exempt from an income tax. The farm organizations and cooperatives are exempt under this provision.

Banks will be exempt because of the requirements of federal law making it impossible to tax them at present, committee members say. But they will reach the banks if a way can be found. Certainly the banks should pay if legal means can be found to force them to do so. Express companies are exempt because they have already paid a heavy excise tax on gross receipts. Insurance companies probably will be taxed under a spec-

ial law levying an excise tax on gross premium receipts.

In determining net income, an individual will be allowed to deduct from his gross income money received on a life insurance policy, interest upon the obligations of the United States, and wages received from the United States. Interest from Kansas and foreign bonds will be taxed. Deductions also will be allowed for business expenses, interest paid on indebtedness, taxes except income tax, losses from fire, theft or natural causes, worthless debts, contributions to charity and to educational societies.

All employers will be required to file with the commission a list of wages paid during the taxable year for the information of the tax commission. The bill provides for the tax commission to inspect the books of the department of internal revenue and of states having income tax. Kansas returns will be secret except that they may be inspected by internal revenue officials and representatives of states having income taxes.

Appeals from decisions of the tax commission may be filed in district court as equity proceedings. Further appeal may be made to the supreme court.

A revolving fund of \$25,000 will be set up, under the bill, to pay refunds necessary because of erroneous returns and clerical errors that might be made by the tax commission.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:

"Let courage be your watchword; Don't be a slave to fear. Roll up your sleeves, Cinch up your belt, And fear will disappear. There's joy in every battle won, In victory there's a thrill, It's up to you, old fellow, If you'll only say I will."

I fear that my continuous hammering on this money problem will get tiresome to many. But after a long life of close study of economic problems affecting agriculture I am fully convinced that the supply of money and credit has more to do with our success or failure as farmers than all else put together.

I am really anxious to be convinced if I am in error. To me it would be a relief to know if a change in some simpler thing would bring the desired relief. Until one understands it, this money credit thing seems obscure and mysterious and I find many who have a fear that it is not safe to tamper with it at all.

So long as that fear and lack of understanding exists, just so long will the producers be subject to these recurring panics with their ruinous results. When people once discover that these periodical and violent price fluctuations are man-made and easily preventable, there may be something doing.

During farmer's week at Topeka, we met and talked with a lot of people. I was agreeably surprised to find that almost without exception it was believed a money credit scarcity was causing car trouble, and that an increase of same was the solution. We didn't have to argue about it at all. Men's native common sense, without pretending to the technical knowledge of the subject, had brought conviction.

All of which is hopeful. The big job now is to convince our lawmakers and administrative officials that such as the case, and to bring sufficient pressure to bear on them to get favorable action.

Our dollar now as measured with farm prices is \$2.03. That means that our debts are doubled; that in place of paying 6 and 8 per cent interest we are now paying 12 and 16 per cent, and, barring whatever tax reduction there may be, taxes are doubled. It is an utterly impossible situation, and unless relieved soon means the ruin of farmers and business generally.

With this in mind, I cannot do better than to copy from the Congressional Record of February 7th. I quote:

"Last Monday night, February 6, there was assembled in New York City the largest gathering of Wall Street men in recent years for the purpose of hearing prominent statesmen discuss the restoration of prosperity and currency expansion. A western U. S. Senator made this appeal:

"The financial policies of America originate right here in this great bank together with economic and financial advisors have said that the present proposition Washington and the Congress as their agents. Today the Government at Washington is only one of the clients of this unified and powerful aggregation. A nod and a whisper to the powers mentioned can turn the tide and reverse the process of deflation and depression. . . . Bankers of New York I plead with you to face the facts, meet the issue and permit the nation to live. . . . I come to New York, the Nation's metropolis to present the facts and to reason with you—and you alone who can give the order to bring prosperity."

Fellow citizens what do you think of it—that we senator Thomas of Oklahoma (the hardest fighter for money expansion in the U. S. Senate) speaking to Wall Street. What do you think of his humiliating admission, that "Congress is but their

agents!" and "the Government at Washington one of their clients?"

Senator Thomas has had a money expansion bill introduced long ago as well as several others in both House and Senate, but can get no action. These bills sleep peacefully in their never misses an opportunity—may even break in on the daily routine of appropriation bills to urge the absolute necessity of money expansion. Perhaps he knows what or who is blocking the game.

It is almost unbelievable but true that the United farm organizations are the only organized body in the United States that has presented a practical, workable plan to increase currency, raise farm prices and start business going. The great U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the commercial bodies of the great cities, bankers' associations, manufacturers' and merchants' associations, etc., all silent or advocating the negative course of "Cut down everything."

Big interests are openly advocating further liquidation as a remedy. That means more foreclosed mortgages, more ruined merchants and busted banks, more idle men, more misery and starvation, more defiance of law, eventual physical resistance and all property rights endangered.

That is one course to pursue. The other, by united farmers to raise prices, restore buying power, increase consumption, stop further liquidation and sacrifice of property and homes, employ labor, restore prosperity, insure peace and happiness and make our Government secure. Is Wall Street rushing the country blindly to destruction?

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

W. P. Lamberton
Feb. 18, 1933

A close analysis of the Secretaries of State and Treasury, when selected, will reveal the inner Franklin Roosevelt. Their attitude toward the money question and foreign problems will be tremendously important.

The social aristocracy of the residents of Washington, with traditions of a hundred and forty years, will carry out again the inaugural plans. The new President must ride the length of Pa. Ave., an easy target for anarchists' bullets, because that is the custom.

It has developed, since the Miami incident, that should the worst happen to both Roosevelt and Garner before March 4th, there is no line of succession provided by law. It is the Secretary of State, after inauguration, but before this official does not qualify, even though designated.

Before these notes are printed the House will probably have concurred by a two-thirds vote with the Senate's action, in submitting the 18th Amendment for repeal. State will now be in turmoil of convention proposal and ratification discussion, just at a time when we need their sober second thought for effective economic recovery.

The dictatorship proposed by Mr. Roosevelt extends only to the elimination and consolidation of the independent offices, bureaus and departments. Misleading headlines in some large dailies suggest more extended powers.

Shall we continue to spend millions of government money to make navigable some of our rivers for freight transportation while we are loaning other millions to the railroads to make possible their existence? And what about bus and truck regulation?

My personal quandary in these notes is whether constantly to hold out hope for relief or to be despondent in our continued failure to act. Really, I believe the Senate is going to do something soon which will make a fair appeal to you.

A dialogue between Senators Borah and Barkley leads me to prophesy the

passage of an act which will extend to farmers and home owners sufficient fund for two years to cover interest and taxes, provided the mortgage will not foreclose. The Frazier Bill may come later.

SENATOR WHEELER WILL SPEAK ON UNION HOUR

United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana has been secured to speak in the monthly National Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union program over an NBC-WJZ network on Saturday, February 25, at 11:30 a. m., central standard time.

Another feature of the hour will be a talk by John A. Simpson, Farmers Union president, who is widely known through his previous appearances in these broadcasts. Mr. Simpson will discuss the banking situation and the control of credit and currency in the United States.

Musical interludes will be played by NBC musicians at the Chicago studios. The Farmers Union programs are broadcast regularly on the fourth Saturday of each month.

THOMPSON COUNTY FARMERS BUILD A BIG BUSINESS

(continued from page 1)

to the welfare of farmers but through the lowering of their living standards, curtailing of their purchasing power, and general destruction of their ability to produce; dangerous to the stability of our nation and liable to lead to revolution if remedies are not applied promptly; therefore be it resolved by the stockholders of the Brewster Farmers Cooperative Association, assembled in their annual meeting, that we recommend to our legislature that they give this matter serious consideration before the adjournment and apply such remedies as are at their command even to the extent of passing radical legislation if necessary. We especially desire the passage of legislation to make growing crop mortgages illegal in Kansas, and to put teeth in our Anti-Discrimination Law, which will effectively stop the bootlegging of gasoline and continue the tax exemption of gasoline for agricultural purposes.

2. Be it further resolved that this stockholder group endorses the recommendations of the Farm Organizations for National Legislation intended to raise price levels for farm products to inflate the currency and provide for refinancing of farm indebtedness over a long time at a low rate of interest.

3. Be it further resolved, That this farm group feels that these measures are necessary to preserve the stability of this nation as well as the stability of the farming class and recommend it with full knowledge that it is of radical nature.

4. Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be mailed, by our secretary, to our representatives and senators in Congress; John Simpson, National President of the Union at Washington, D. C.; Cal A. Ward, State president of the Union at Topeka; our county representative and senator at Topeka; the Kansas Union Farmer, and the Brewster Herald.

Respectfully submitted
Glen A. Mann, Chair.
Carl W. Mayer
O. L. Jones.

PHONE RATE FIGHT GATHERS MOMENTUM, BILLS INTRODUCED

(continued from page 1)

but it places telephone companies in exactly the same position occupied by all the other utilities.

Senate Bill No. 433 would require Long Distance companies to give adequate connective service to local companies, as a part of their charter requirements.

House Bill No. 415 removes the guarantee now in the statutes, giving utilities "not less than 8 per cent," and substitutes the words, "a fair and reasonable return."

100 Per Cent Locals

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

Local	County
Swanson—1191	Clay county
Lone Willow—1083	Thomas county
Cottonwood—317	Cloud county
Champion Hill—705	Phillips county
Dist. No. 28—753	Trego county
Lincolnville—404	Marion county
So. Verdigris—1498	Greenwood county
Lena Valley—1538	Greenwood county
Cottonwood Grove—1604	Wabunsee county
Lone Cedar—1864	Marshall county
Artell—1797	Washington county
Scrubby—1021	Sedgewick county
Ark. Valley—2195	Nemaha county
Obendorf—1275	Thomas county
Sunflower—1181	Riley county
Crooked Creek—1205	Stafford county
Liberty—1988	Rush county
Sand Creek—304	Cowley county
Bethel—1969	Clay county
Ross—1124	Wabunsee county
Sunny Slope—1861	Marshall county
Richland—968	Wyandotte county
Heart of America—2164	Lyon county
Admiral—1255	Russell county
Three Corners—769	Marshall county
Fairmont—967	Marshall county
Barrett—1071	Nemaha county
Pleasant Hill—1175	Washington county
Pleasant View—833	Marshall county
Antioch—1121	Ellsworth county
Little Wolf—1376	Stafford county
Livingston—1984	Thomas county
Fairdale—927 (195 paid up members)	Allen county
Fairview—2154	Nemaha county
Sunny Knoll—1877	Sumner county
Redman—1624	Marshall county
Sunrise—1238	Nemaha county
Kelly—1263	McPherson county
Johnston—749	Russell county
Prairie Dale—370	Allen county
Allen Center—2155	Allen county
Fairlawn—2658	Allen county
Silver Leaf—2156	Marshall county
Hopewell—809	Riley county
Pleasant Hill—1202	Miami county
Osage Valley—1633	Atchison county
Cummings—1837	



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 badge. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Junior Cooperators:
By the time you read this, Washington's Birthday will be past. And after this date, spring is just around the corner. I want to thank those of you who sent me the Valentines—it was a most thoughtful thing to do and I enjoyed them so much.
I've had to omit my letter to you the last two weeks, because of lack of space. I hope you've missed reading it, as much as I have writing it!

—Aunt Patience.
Bern, Kans., Jan. 1, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I have now answered my lesson and hope it is what you want. You said all you wanted for a Christmas present from your Juniors was to hear from us, but I didn't get to write then so will write now. I like the lesson and the poem you had in the paper for our last lesson.
I found my twin August, 1932. We have written to each other ever since. Her name is Katherine Pierce of Lenexa, Kansas.
Well I don't know much news so will close.
One of your loving Juniors,
Wintress Pride.

Dear Wintress:
I thought your lesson was very good—and I was glad to hear from you again, and to know that you and Katherine have been writing to each other. I hope that you'll continue your "pen friendship"—and that you'll write to us again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Leonardville, Kans., Jan. 4, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I have just finished my lesson and am sitting down to write to you. To day was examination. It sure was hard.
I have eight subjects. Altogether I took four examinations today. I never got done 'till 15 minutes after 4.
There is three of us in the eighth grade—two other girls besides me. I had a Merry Christmas, did you? I wish you a Prosperous New Year although it is too late.
We went to our grandmother's for dinner.
My sister is visiting us now. Mother and she went to town today.
I am out of notebook paper, so am using this kind this time.
Must close—your friend,
Hazel Springer.

Dear Hazel:
Examinations are always hard, I think, even though you may know all about your subject. Yes, I had a nice Christmas—and it's never too late to send a wish of that kind! You can buy paper for your lessons, to fit your notebooks—or, if you wish, you may use the paper you use in your school work.—Aunt Patience.

Dorrance, Kans., Jan. 6, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I guess you thought I forgot about you, but I didn't just the same. I answered my lesson tonight, so I thought I would write you a letter along with the lesson.
How are you? I hope O.K. I am just fine. I like school. My teacher's name is Miss Wilma Novak. She lives at Wilson, Kansas.
For pets I have my cat, Tommy, my pony is Daisy.
I have not found my twin yet.
I am in the eighth grade. We had our final examinations. I haven't my grades yet, but I will tell you what they are when my teacher gives them to me.

Dear Jack:
We are glad that you are going to become a Junior—I'll send you a pin and I've explained before why we are unable to send the notebooks now. I don't quite know what you mean about Kenneth—do you mean that Kenneth or Vivian, should receive the star for your membership? Be sure to tell me your birthday date in your next letter, so that I may help you find your twin.—Aunt Patience.

Levant, Kans., Jan. 7, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
My sister and I are going to write we were going to for Christmas, but did not get around to it.
For the Cradle Roll I have two sisters and a brother, their names being Frederick, Sylvia and Thelma Biggs.
I hope I see my letter in print soon. My cousins that joined—Lillian and Kenneth Eicker—have had the chicken pox and were very sick.
I will also send in Lillian and Kenneth's little sisters, Edith and Easter May Eicker for the Cradle Roll.
My little brother is 2 months old and my sister Sylvia and Thelma, 4.
When are you going to put your picture in the paper.
We get the Topeka Capital and I read the Child Newspaper. There is a boy who is the same age as I and his birthday is on July 31.
Hope you are fine. I have just got over the flu, and missed school all week.
The three cent postage keeps me from writing so often.
Your niece,
Marie Biggs.

P. S.—My cousin, Kenneth joined for me. Will I get a star.
Dear Marie:
I was so glad to get the names for the Cradle Roll—but Sylvia is eligible to become a member of our club, since she is six years old. I can just remember when I had the chicken pox—tell Lillian and Kenneth that I sympathize with them and hope that they are entirely recovered. Of course you will get a star for Kenneth's membership—and I think that the extra postage makes a difference to all of us. I hope that you can find your birthday twin among our club members, too.—Aunt Patience.

7776. Girls' Two Piece Frock
Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 3 1/2 yards of 35 inch material together with 3/4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.
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I wish some of the other Juniors would write to me, for I would answer their letters. I wish you would put your picture in the paper soon. I will send you a picture of me when I have a good one taken. I sure have been busy here lately. I want to tell all the Juniors hello.

Well I see my letter is getting long. I will write you a letter soon again. Don't forget I think of you every day. I have lots of friends that would like to become members, but their folks do not belong to the Kansas Farmers Union. Could they become a member or not. Please let me know if they can. I wear my pin every day and everybody says it sure is nice. I sure do like it. I lost it once, but I found it again. I sure was glad. I must close so some of the other Juniors will have room for their letters.
With lots of love
Gladys N. Root.

Dear Gladys:
Yes, I had just about decided that you were not going to write to me again—and I was so glad to get your letter. I'm sure that some of the Juniors will write you, now that they know that you will answer their letters. Be sure to let me know who writes to you—and I'll expect your picture soon. The only way in which a non-member of the Farmers Union may become a Junior Cooperator, is to subscribe for the paper, The Kansas Union Farmer, which costs \$1.00 per year. You see that they couldn't really be a club member unless they received the paper regularly. I'm so glad that you found your pin—and don't forget to write again.—Aunt Patience.

Natoma, Kans., Jan. 6, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am fine and hope you are the same.
I am ten years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday is on the first of June.
My father is a member of the Farmers Union. We have 20 pupils in our school.
I hope to see my letter in print. My teacher's name is Mr. Boyle. I will close for this time.
Lewis Dietz.

Dear Lewis:
I am glad to add your name to our club membership roll—your pin will be sent at once. I hope you can find your twin soon—I'll see if I can't help you. Watch for our next lesson and write again.—Aunt Patience.

Menlo, Kans., Feb. 9, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine.
My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am 13 years of age and in the seventh grade. My birthday comes on April 19. Please send me a book and pin.
Your friend,
George Haberkorn.

Dear George:
Welcome to our Club—I know we'll like having you as a member, and I pin very soon and I'm sure you understand why we can't send your notebook, for I've explained about it so often. Be sure to watch carefully for your twin—and I will, too.—Aunt Patience.

Scott City, Kans., Feb. 13, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I'm afraid you think I'm the worst club member you ever saw, but we haven't been getting the paper for months and months and I don't know why. And even if we did get it again now, I wouldn't ever catch up.
I'm awfully sorry, but I'll send the book and pin back.
Sincerely yours
Helen Hopper

Dear Helen:
We are all very sorry that you are forced to discontinue as a club member—for we enjoyed having you. However, of course, since you do not receive the paper, it will be impossible for you to be one of us. If you receive it again, I will be glad to reimburse you and to return your book and pin.—Aunt Patience.

Tipton, Kans., Jan. 28, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am glad to send you my lesson, but I am sending it with this letter. It was easy.
I am in the sixth grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Hobbie. There are sixteen pupils in my class. It sure is windy today. It seems like there might be a storm.
Your niece,
Florence Houghton.

Dear Florence:
I was glad to get your lesson—and to know that you didn't find it too difficult. We'll have to begin getting used to a great deal of wind for it's getting to be late time of year when we have it. Have you found your twin?—Aunt Patience.

Alma, Kans., Jan. 31, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I wish to express my thanks to you for the check sent me so long ago, as a winner in the essay contest. I am so late in writing this letter, but before Christmas I was so busy with my piano practice and my pieces and plays for school and church, and since then with my lessons and bi-monthly examinations.
My mamma says it is bad taste to make excuses, but I am sorry I am so late in writing, but I hope you will accept my thanks to you sincerely. I enjoyed writing the essay and hope I may win again.
Yours truly,
Hermegene J. Palenske

Levant, Kans., Jan. 7, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I haven't seen our lessons in the paper. My sister, Marie has just got over the flu. We had examinations Thursday and Friday. I sure got good grades. My teacher is proud of my grades.
For Christmas I got a handkerchief, stockings and a printing set. We drew names at school and I got Olive Hurst's name.
My teacher got my name.
How are you. I am just fine.
Your friend
Lola Biggs.

Dear Lola:
Did you see our December lesson? I'm so happy to know that your grades were good—I'm proud of them, too. Those were nice Christmas presents—the printing set must be fun.—Aunt Patience.

Waverly, Kans., Feb. 11, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am fine and hope you are the same. Please send me a note-book and pin. I am thirteen years old. My birthday is on August 31. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. Please send me instructions. I will try to get my lessons.
Yours truly,
Winifred Burke.

P. S.—I live on route 3. Please help me to find my twin.
Dear Winifred:
We are all so glad that you wish to become a Club member—your pin will be sent very soon; but we have no more notebooks at present. We hope to be able to have them again. The only instructions which a good club member must follow, are to study and send in all the lessons which are published in the paper on the Junior page—to try and get new members for our club among those eligible—to wear the pin always and to explain its meaning—to write to some of the Juniors when possible—and to write to Aunt Patience at intervals. That's all I can think of just now.—I'll probably think of others later. I'll be glad to help you find your twin.—Aunt Patience.

Red Wing, Kans., Feb. 11, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am fine and hope you are the same.
Please send me a pin and note book. I am ten years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday is on the first of June.
My father is a member of the Farmers Union. We have 20 pupils in our school.
I hope to see my letter in print. My teacher's name is Mr. Boyle. I will close for this time.
Lewis Dietz.

Dear Lewis:
I am glad to add your name to our club membership roll—your pin will be sent at once. I hope you can find your twin soon—I'll see if I can't help you. Watch for our next lesson and write again.—Aunt Patience.

Menlo, Kans., Feb. 9, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine.
My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am 13 years of age and in the seventh grade. My birthday comes on April 19. Please send me a book and pin.
Your friend,
George Haberkorn.

Dear George:
Welcome to our Club—I know we'll like having you as a member, and I pin very soon and I'm sure you understand why we can't send your notebook, for I've explained about it so often. Be sure to watch carefully for your twin—and I will, too.—Aunt Patience.

Scott City, Kans., Feb. 13, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I'm afraid you think I'm the worst club member you ever saw, but we haven't been getting the paper for months and months and I don't know why. And even if we did get it again now, I wouldn't ever catch up.
I'm awfully sorry, but I'll send the book and pin back.
Sincerely yours
Helen Hopper

Dear Helen:
We are all very sorry that you are forced to discontinue as a club member—for we enjoyed having you. However, of course, since you do not receive the paper, it will be impossible for you to be one of us. If you receive it again, I will be glad to reimburse you and to return your book and pin.—Aunt Patience.

Tipton, Kans., Jan. 28, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am glad to send you my lesson, but I am sending it with this letter. It was easy.
I am in the sixth grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Hobbie. There are sixteen pupils in my class. It sure is windy today. It seems like there might be a storm.
Your niece,
Florence Houghton.

Dear Florence:
I was glad to get your lesson—and to know that you didn't find it too difficult. We'll have to begin getting used to a great deal of wind for it's getting to be late time of year when we have it. Have you found your twin?—Aunt Patience.

Alma, Kans., Jan. 31, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I wish to express my thanks to you for the check sent me so long ago, as a winner in the essay contest. I am so late in writing this letter, but before Christmas I was so busy with my piano practice and my pieces and plays for school and church, and since then with my lessons and bi-monthly examinations.
My mamma says it is bad taste to make excuses, but I am sorry I am so late in writing, but I hope you will accept my thanks to you sincerely. I enjoyed writing the essay and hope I may win again.
Yours truly,
Hermegene J. Palenske

Dear Hermegene:
We were so late in getting the essays judged and the checks sent, that it's only fair that you should be late in acknowledging their receipt. Your mother is right about making excuses—but sometimes we all find explanations necessary. We were all glad that you won a prize, for your essay deserved it. I hope we can have another contest sometime soon again.—Aunt Patience.

McCracken, Kans., Jan. 31, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I thought I would join your club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I would like to have a book and a pin. My birthday is August 14. I am in the third grade.
Well I guess I will close as my letter is getting long.
Yours sincerely,
Irene Werth

Dear Irene:
We are glad that you are going to have you as a member of our club and I'll send you your pin right away. I will try to help you find your twin and you must watch the paper for her, too.—Aunt Patience.

Logan, Kans., Jan. 27, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you getting along? I am fine. I have not had the "flu" yet. I have two miles to walk to school. I have not been absent or tardy, so far. I am in the fifth grade this year. I like to go to school, but get tired walking so far.
We live about eight miles southeast of Logan on Row creek. We have lots of fun along the creek in the summer time. We wade, swim and fish. I take music lessons in the summer. I expect to help mamma in the garden and kitchen this summer.
I would like to see you. Our old neighbors used to live in Salina. I know it is a nice town. Will close.
Your friend,
Maxine Nichol.

Dear Maxine:
You're lucky to have escaped the flu—almost everyone seems to have had it this winter. Your school attendance record is splendid—I hope you can keep it up. That is quite a long walk alright. I'd like to see you, too—perhaps we can, some day. I think Salina is a nice town, too—if you ever visit here, be sure to come to see me.—Aunt Patience.

Dighton, Kans., Jan. 18, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am getting well now. Had a gathering in my head and didn't feel any too good. We had a good Christmas. Hope you enjoyed a good Christmas dinner too.
Santa was sure good to me. My birthday is October 27. I am 14 years old. I would like to find my twin.
We are in need of rain here now. Haven't had but one light snow this winter. It hasn't rained for so long we have all forgotten what it is. Well, I think my letter is getting too long, so will close. Hoping that my lesson is O. K. I am.
Yours niece,
Lucille Mumma.

Dear Lucille:
I'm so glad you're recovering—no, that sort of sickness feels far from good. You are almost my twin—I'll try to help you find yours. Yes, we surely do need moisture—I've sent your lesson to our Junior Instructor—I thought it was good.—Aunt Patience.

Schoenchen, Kans., Jan. 25, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to tell you that I am well yet, and hope you are the same. I like the book and pin my sister has. I would like to join the club too. My father is a Farmers Union member. I am eleven years old and my birthday is August 24. I am in the sixth grade. I like my teacher. I think I have to close.
Yours truly,
Edwin Schmidt.

Dear Edwin:
I'll be glad to send you your pin, but I'm sorry that I can't send a notebook, like your sister received. We'll be glad to have you a member of our club.—Aunt Patience.

THE GRAIN FUTURES ACT

(continued from page 1)
short side of the wheat market during the past two crop years—July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1932, is amply supported by the records of the Grain Futures Administration. These official records disclose that during these two years the large speculators in the Chicago wheat market were net short on 221 days out of 598—87 per cent of the time—on nearly 9 days out of every 10. Moreover, the records further show that the largest net long position ever attained by the large speculators during the very brief time that they were net long was but 3,660,000 bushels contrasted with their maximum net short position of 13,700,000 bushels. It is a well-recognized fact that after these large speculators have entered the market on the short side their sole interest is in seeing prices decline to lower levels.
The "philanthropic speculators" who hope to "aid" the farmer by operating on the short side of the wheat market, and thus drive down the price of his product to still lower levels. On the other hand, I am convinced of the need of additional legislation to strengthen and reinforce the present grain futures act along the lines of the bill which I introduced at the beginning of the present Congress (S. 96).
Doctor Duvel, Chief of the Grain Futures Administration, has recently issued a statement explaining briefly just what the grain futures act is and

what it is not, and I ask unanimous consent to incorporate his statement in the Record as a part of my remarks.

The President pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered:

The Grain Futures Act—What is It? (Statement by Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, Chief of Grain Administration, United States Department of Agriculture)

In view of what appears to be a deliberate and rather well-planned campaign to create a false impression among farmers and others concerning the purpose and effect of the grain futures act and to confuse it with the tariff act of 1922, the agricultural marketing act of 1929 and the revenue act of 1932, it seems desirable at this time to restate in simple terms what the grain futures act is, how it came to be enacted, and what it does and does not do.

The grain futures act was passed in 1922. It was the result of 40 years of legislative effort to obtain some measure of control over the type of business known as dealings in grain futures on boards of trade. Constantly recurring corners and market manipulations had made Federal regulation necessary.
It was recognized that the boards of trade themselves had the power to prevent manipulation and to prevent the spreading of false rumors by members to influence prices. The problem was to force them to exercise their power and control over such matters against the selfish desires of the powerful speculative interests who by well-distributed patronage were able to dominate board-of-trade affairs. It is only fair to say that the majority of board-of-trade members were more or less disgusted with the conditions that existed, but fear of reprisals and ruin of their own business rendered them helpless to do anything.

The grain futures act is not to be regarded as farm-relief legislation, although it was passed in response to a widespread demand among farmers for market supervision. It does not fix prices or affect prices, except by freeing them from manipulative control. It aims merely to safeguard the price-making machinery. It does not prohibit short selling. It imposes no taxes of any kind. It places no limitations upon the amount of grain that may be bought or sold for future delivery by any person or interest. There is no limit upon the amount that a person may be either long or short, although amendments have been proposed from time to time to authorize such limitations.

Contrary to representations which have been made recently by those who know better, the Grain Futures Administration has never required any person, either speculator or grain dealer, to sell out any part of his holdings. The act contains no authority for such action. The Chicago Board of Trade, through its business conduct committee, some years ago established the principle that individual speculative limits in excess of 5,000,000 bushels were a dangerous market hazard. The Grain Futures Administration, while believing that a 5,000,000-bushel limit is too large for the safety of a stable market, has cooperated with the business conduct committee to the extent of informing the committee of situations where single accounts approached or were above 5,000,000 bushels. The business conduct committee has warned individual speculators against increasing dangerous speculative lines, but has not, to the knowledge of the Grain Futures Administration, ever ordered them to close their trades or even to reduce their lines.

So much for the "restrictions" which the big speculator so vigorously opposes. In this connection, it is interesting to note that his opposition is heard always in the plea that except for the supervision imposed by the grain futures act which he chooses to call "restrictions" he would be in the market as a buyer supporting prices to help the farmer. During the past two and one-half years, however, when the Government itself for a time was undertaking to support prices for the benefit of farmers, the large speculators in Chicago wheat futures—those having accounts long or short at any one time in excess of 500,000 bushels in one future—were in the market practically all of the time, but, as a group were pursuing the selling side. The group as a whole was net short most of this period. To be exact, from April 1, 1930, to June 30, 1932, the group was short on 593 days, long on 205 days, and even 1 day.

The load of this short selling, as well as the hedging load occasioned by the large stocks of wheat in store during this period, was carried by the thousands of small speculators through the country, aided by the support of the futures market for a time by the Government through the Grain Stabilization Corporation. The small

speculators, composing the so-called general trading public and the hedgers, are the ones who make maintenance of the future market possible. Without them there would be no futures market.

The grain futures act since its inception has been strenuously opposed by the speculative element on the exchanges. At the outset it was carried to the United States Supreme Court in an attack upon its constitutionality. In spite of the fact that it was fully sustained in a sweeping decision announced by Chief Justice Taft, it is still being contested in the courts from every possible new angle of attack. At this moment a case is pending in the circuit court of appeals for the seventh circuit to enjoin the Secretary of Agriculture from exercising his power to require reports and to inspect the records of board of trade members.

What is there in the grain futures act so objectionable to the grain exchanges and the large speculators in the futures market?
Briefly stated, the principal provisions of the grain futures act are as follows:

1. Any board of trade desiring to maintain a market for dealing in grain for future delivery must be designated a "contract market" by the Secretary of Agriculture.
2. In order to be designated a contract market, a board of trade must meet the following requirements: (a) It must undertake to prevent manipulation of prices and the cornering of grain by members. (b) It must prevent its members from disseminating false and misleading crop and market information to influence prices. (c) It must not discriminate against cooperative associations in the matter of membership rights and trading privileges. (d) It must make certain reports to the Secretary of Agriculture and must require members to keep certain records open to inspection by properly authorized agents of the Government.

Has the Government been unreasonable or exercised unnecessary power by way of requiring reports or in the matter of inspecting books and records of board of trade members? In the suit brought to enjoin the Secretary from exercising his powers in this respect, which suit is pending on appeal to the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Wilkerson of the United States district court at Chicago on February 12, 1932, expressed the opinion of the court as follows:

"The court finds that the Secretary has not transcended the limits of what is essential to the intelligent performance of the broad duties imposed upon him by the statute. To limit his right to inspect books to cases in which he has already obtained information justifying a formal complaint

against somebody defeats the purpose of the act. Regulation of boards of trade as contract markets necessarily requires, as the basis for the exercise of the regulatory authority, information concerning the business in the transaction of which the board is used as an instrument."
Washington D. C., Jan. 26, 1932.

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