The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION COOPERATION

VOLUME XXIV. SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1932 NUMBER 35

COOPERATORS GATHER

GOOD ATTENDANCE AT KANSAS STATE COLLEGE SESSIONS

Enthusiasm and Harmony Between Groups Outstanding Features at Manhattan Conference Last Week

HOLD TO SCHEDULE

Farmer Cooperators and Nationally Known Students of Cooperative Marketing in Exchange of Views

Cooperative marketing and cooperative purchasing in Kansas received great impetus at the cooperative conference which was held in Manhattan on Thursday and Friday of last week, April 14 and 15. The conference was largely attended, and was marked by much enthusiasm. Harmony between the different farm organizations was much in evidence.

As the meeting progressed, the development of cooperative marketing was brought out in bold relief. All commodities were represented, and it was shown that every branch of cooperative marketing as well as of cooperative purchasing, is making decided progress. Every one who attended the sessions received new inspiration and encouragement.

The first session began promptly at 1:30 Thursday afternoon, and the schedule was maintained throughout the three sessions of the entire conference. The day-time sessions were held in room 331 in the west wing of the Agricultural building of the Kansas State Agricultural College. The evening session, which followed the banquet, took place in the College cafeteria.

Cogswell President

Carl Cogswell, master of the Kansas Grange, presided at the first session. J. C. Russell, director of insurance of the Kansas Farm Bureau, and E. C. Mingenback, secretary of the Farmers Alliance Insurance Co. were the first speakers. They brought out the fact that mutual insurance companies in Kansas are marching steadily forward, taking care of the insurance needs of the Kansas farmers. The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies, the Farmers Alliance, the Farm Bureau of insurance department and the Grange insurance are among the leaders in this field. Mutual life insurance, as handled by the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., was also mentioned.

Dairy products and the cooperative marketing of these products, were ably discussed by Coe Pritchett, manager of the Pure Milk Producers Assn., of Kansas City, and P. F. Peterson, a director of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association. Mr. Peterson substituted on the program for A. W. Seamans, general manager of the Farmers Union concern.

C. V. Cochran, president of the Kaw Valley Potato Growers Assn., Topeka, led the discussion relative to the cooperative marketing of potatoes, and pointed out the fact that this rather new departure in cooperative marketing is making a remarkable growth, and is of much value to Kansas potato growers.

Progress being made in cooperative marketing of wool was thoroughly discussed by Marshall Ross, president of the Midwest Wool Marketing Assn. Mr. Ross lives at Gibbons, Nebraska. The association which he represents is doing much to further the interests of wool producers, and is growing in influence.

Cooperative marketing of live stock was discussed by O. O. Wolf, of Ottawa, treasurer of the Kansas City Producers Commission Assn., and by Floyd H. Lynn, secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union. Mr. Lynn was formerly advertising manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City, and he appeared on the program to substitute for G. W. Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union firm, who could not arrange to be present. Both speakers pointed out the wonderful progress that has been made in cooperative marketing of live stock within the past ten to fifteen years.

Discussion of the cooperative marketing of grain was led by three speakers: H. E. Witham, secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at Kansas City; John Vesecky, president of the Kansas Wheat Pool, Kansas City, Mo., and H. C. Morton, manager of the Farmers Cooperative Commission Company of Hutchinson, Kansas. Wilson Peters, of the Equity Union Grain Co., was scheduled to speak, but was unable to be present. Mr. Howard, also of the Equity Union, had arranged to appear in place of Mr. Peters, but did not reach Manhattan until evening, due to work he was doing in Nebraska in the interests of his firm. However, he spoke briefly at the evening session. All the speakers emphasized the importance of cooperative marketing of grain, and it was shown very effectively that the farmer can handle his marketing through cooperative setups much to his advantage, rather than to leave the whole process of marketing to those who would speculate and gamble with the farmers' products.

Howard A. Cowden, manager of the Union Oil Co., of North Kansas City, Mo., spoke convincingly on the benefits of cooperative purchasing of petroleum products. He showed that his cooperative company has saved farmers in Kansas and other midwestern states thousands of dollars, and that the cooperative movement with reference to oils and gas is rapidly developing.

A. M. Kinney, representative of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, was among the other speakers to appear on the afternoon program. Mr. Kinney very ably stressed the importance of cooperative marketing of grain and complimented the cooperative organizations in Kansas on the progress they are making.

The Banquet Session

The banquet and the evening session were high lights of the conference. C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, served as master of ceremonies. He first introduced Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of agricultural economies of the Kansas State College. Dr. Grimes has made an intensive study of cooperation, and his talk was enjoyed by all who heard him.

The Relation of the College to the Cooperative Movement was the title of an address by F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State College. Mr. Farrell brought out many ideas that are new and extremely practical. His talk was one of the most worth-while talks of the entire conference.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, was the third speaker. He talked on Cooperation and Human Values. Secretary Mohler is one of the most popular speakers whom Kansas farmers ever have the opportunity to hear. These three talks are reported more at length in another column of this paper.

Friday Morning

The last session of the conference came Friday forenoon, beginning at 9 o'clock. Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, was in charge. The first speaker was Ernest R. Downie, assistant general manager of the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association, Kansas City. Mr. Downie discussed most ably the problem of the non-member. Very

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CLIFF MILLER REAL COOPERATOR

Cliff Miller of Brewster, Kansas, is one of the outstanding cooperators in Kansas. He and Mrs. Miller not only attended the cooperative conference at Manhattan last week, but they took about fifteen high school students with them from Brewster. Mr. Miller believes that the young folks of the Kansas farms should learn of cooperation while they are young, and his generous act in taking these young folks to the cooperative conference was a practical step in the right direction. Mr. Miller is a member of the board of directors of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

DEMAND FOR FARMS SHOWS AN INCREASE SAYS BANK REPORT

Federal Land Bank at Wichita Reports Selling Ten More Farms in March than in Previous Months

FARM ADVANTAGES

Bank Selling Farms at Prices Based on Present Worth Making it Possible for Families to Make Living

The demand for farms in Kansas is increasing, both from buyers and from men or families wishing to rent, according to a report which comes from the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, through the bank's monthly bulletin.

The bulletin report says, in part, "During March, 1932, the Federal Land Bank of this city sold ten more farms than were sold during any previous month since the bank began acquiring farms through foreclosure of mortgages securing loans which became delinquent."

The report goes on to say, "The bank now owns fewer farms than it has owned at the end of any month since July, 1931. Increasing demand for farms, both from buyers and persons wishing to rent, indicates a growing appreciation of the living-making possibilities of farming, and of the definite advantage under present conditions of farm life as contrasted with the lot of millions in the cities.

"The bank is selling farms for what they are worth at the present time, upon terms which make it possible for industrious and thrifty families to live better than they can in town, and work their way into ownership of homes of their own."

ANIMALS TEACH LESSON IN REAL COOPERATION

In the animal kingdom, in the wilds and jungles, organization means life—individualism, death. When a flock of wild horses or buffalo were attacked by wolves, they gathered together in a circle—horns and heads pointing outward, with the old, young and weak of the band gathered in the center for protection. Those unable to reach and help form the circle died. May we not learn a lesson in the economic world, from the wild animal, in cooperation.

The Farmers Union is the protective circle against the wolf pack that seeks to break up the formation. Would you rather have your dependents INSIDE the circle or without? Every member of the organization who seeks to find the remedy for the ills of Agriculture outside the organization, is a mighty weak unit.

It is said that the most "cussed" words to any farm organization are, "Aw, what's the use?" It is always easier to follow the shortest line of resistance. A story is told of a dog breeder who lived in he Ozarks who raised "fightin' houn' dogs." When a prospective purchaser wanted a dog with stamina and courage, the old dog breeder, with the customer would walk among the half grown pups and give each one a kick. When he came to one that growled, showed his teeth, and snapped back at the old man's boot he would say, "Mister, thar's your houn'." A few boots from adversity should tend to make us show our teeth rather than slink away. The reason that the Lion is the King of Beasts, is because he prefers to go down fighting, rather than to keep out of danger's way.

A camping party was lost in the mountains. Several of the members wanted to stay where they were and trust to the chance of some one finding them there. One of the party said, "Boys, you can stay here and starve if you want to, but I'm going on. I'd rather die going ahead than sitting down." The Farmers Union is going ahead. Try to get that discouraged neighbor to quit "sitting down." We may not know what goal we will eventually reach, but we're going on.—G. R. Ingram, Secretary Nelson County, N. D., Farmers Union, in the Farmers Union Herald.

FARMERS UNION FIRM GETS TOP PRICES FOR LIVE STOCK

The extreme top of today's hog market was paid for 49 fancy Poland Chinas, sent in by George H. Mischel of Lafayette county, Mo. These choice butcherweights brought $3.80 and averaged 206 pounds. Mr. Mische was represented on the market by the Farmers Union Commission company, and the hogs were sold on an outside order.

This same commission firm also secured the extreme top of $3.75 in the lightweight division on 52 Spotted Poland-China hogs, averaging 171 pounds. These were raised and fed by H. E. Doverspike of Chase county, Kansas, and were sired by a purebred Spotted Poland-China boar.

Mr. Doverspike ground practically all the grain fed these choice hogs, starting them on a ration of wheat, oats and corn, and finishing them on corn and tankage.

This prominent Chase county farmer is a firm believer in alfalfa and has 40 acres included in his crop rotation in addition to 80 acres of wheat, 20 acres of oats, and around 150 acres of corn.—Tuesday's Drovers Telegram.

Through standardization practice, the American Engineering Standards committee estimates a possible saving of 750 million dollars in the automobile industry alone.

WHAT THE FARMERS UNION OFFERS

(By the Editor)

The welfare of cooperative marketing and cooperative effort in general among farmers is assured. The progress of cooperation, as sponsored by the Farmers Union and by other farm organizations, is something that will go on now under its own momentum, for this progress includes the impetus given the movement by the endorsement of the farmers themselves. Cooperative marketing itself is here to stay, and to be further developed. It is already serving Kansas farmers favorably, and this service will continue and increase in value according to the extent to which the farmers utilize cooperative marketing institutions.

No one could attend a cooperative conference such as the one held last week in Manhattan, Kansas, sponsored by the farm organizations and by the Agricultural College, without knowing that cooperation among farmers has reached a high level here in Kansas. It is doubtful whether any other class of Kansas people could get together such an array of able leadership and such an intelligent rank and file of their class as gathered at this conference. Some of the best minds in Kansas are seriously wrestling with the problems of farm marketing, all leaning to the idea that improvement of the farmers' position must come through cooperative action.

When such men as Dr. F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State College; Jake Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and nationally recognized agricultural authority; Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of Agricultural Economics at the College; C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union; Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation; Carl Cogswell, state master of the Kansas Grange; John Vesecky, president of the Southwestern Cooperative Wheat Growers Association; Harry Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and numbers of others, get together in the common support of cooperation, and when all say it is right and sound, then it would seem that Kansas farmers could generally follow suit, and that it would stand them in good stead if they should align themselves with a leading farm organization in a definite way.

The Farmers Union offers a definite alignment in a progressive and militant farm organization. This organization exists for the benefit of the farmers whom it serves and on whom it depends. It is primarily a marketing organization set up for the purpose of improving and developing farm marketing on a cooperative basis. It stands for the things which are found to have been achieved in a measure, and which are yet to be realized in full. It stands for a forward-marching Agriculture, for education in matters of cooperation, and for equality of Agriculture with other industries.

The Farmers Union of Kansas invites every farmer within the state to enlist in a fair fight for his own rights. It offers an opportunity for group action, which is absolutely required if we are to wage a successful campaign for equality with other groups in other industries. The mere fact that a farmer is a member of the Farmers Union marks him as a man who is lined up on the right side of the fight; it identifies him as a cooperator interested in his neighbors' welfare as well as his own, and interested in the welfare of Agriculture as a whole. Getting down to more tangible benefits, membership in the Farmers Union, and patronage of the several Farmers Union marketing and business institutions, brings to the farmer savings in marketing costs. It gives him the benefits of group marketing and group purchasing. In addition to this, it gives him representation in the legislative halls of the state and nation, because lawmakers are listening to organized groups of farmers more than ever before.

Best of all, the benefits of membership in the Farmers Union of Kansas are available at a nominal cost. Dues are $2.75 per year. The original initiation fee is $2 which has to be paid but once. Contrast these fees and dues with those of any other industrial organization, and you will find that "nominal" is the right word. You cannot afford not to be a member. Enlist this week.

SIMPSON TO BROADCAST

Farmers all over the country will tune in with a great deal of interest on a nation-wide hook-up which will carry a radio message delivered by John A. Simpson, national president of the Farmers Union, on Saturday, April 23, from 12:30 to 1:30, Eastern Standard Time. Mr. Simpson will give a report on legislative work and developments at the National Capitol. His main theme will be cooperation, and his address will include a discussion of what he saw and observed in Denmark last April.

It is less than 300 years ago that the world denounced Galileo and his telescope and burned Servetus at the stake. At that same period a man by the name of Leeuwenhoek made a microscope which revealed micro-organisms. They were among the great pioneers in scientific research.

TAX STUDY CLUBS AROUSE INTEREST ALL OVER KANSAS

Other States Now Writing in to Learn How to Induce Taxpayers to Study Their Own Problems

FROST ARTICLES HELP

Chamber of Commerce and Farm Organizations Sponsor Movement to Acquaint Taxpayers with Problems

A large number of Farmers Union members over the state of Kansas are taking advantage of the Tax Study club courses, and are acquainting themselves with details relative to taxation which otherwise they would not be able to learn about. Augmenting the Tax Study courses are the articles by John Frost of Blue Rapids, Kansas, which have been appearing weekly in the Kansas Union Farmer since last fall. It is to be hoped that many readers are studying these articles by Mr. Frost, and that the articles are being preserved for future reference. Mr. Frost is a practical student of taxation, and the installments he has been writing are based on sound judgment, experience and intensive study.

The Tax Study Clubs are sponsored by the Kansas Chamber of Commerce and the leading cooperative farm organizations. When the idea was inaugurated, its sponsors were somewhat timid about putting the idea before an over-taxed public. The interest being displayed by the public, however, has dispelled any doubt that may have existed in the minds of the sponsors. The lessons have just recently been published, and interest is rapidly crystallizing. Not only from within Kansas, but from many other states are coming inquiries as to what kind of plan is being used to induce taxpayers to study their own problems rather than listening entirely to politicians for their information.

Samuel Wilson, secretary and manager of the Kansas Chamber of Commerce, said recently that more than 1,700 sets of the lessons have been sent to more than 64 of the 105 Kansas counties, and that Study clubs are meeting regularly in most of these counties.

Governmental, civic and political bodies in Massachusetts, Florida, Arkansas, Oregon, California, Colorado and other states have written for the plan being used in Kansas. It is the first time in the history of any organization that people have been shown how to get at the root of their tax troubles. And the lessons prepared by Prof. Jens P. Jensen and Prof. Harold Howe are so simple in language that any person can readily understand them.

Conceived Last Summer

The Tax Study club idea was conceived last summer. First it was believed that a correspondence course, arranged for everybody, might serve the purpose of enlightening taxpayers on just how, why and when their taxes were getting higher and higher, with no probability of a letup. Then Chancellor E. H. Lindley of Kansas university and Pres. F. D. Farrell of Kansas State college were consulted. They brought a number of their faculty members to Topeka, conferred with the Chamber's tax committee, and finally it was decided that unless the general public was let in on the secrets of taxation, known to almost all taxing officials, the proposed studies would be worthless.

"An informed public opinion is necessary to accomplish any general purpose in tax reduction, or in the knowledge of governmental functions," it was said.

Professors Jensen and Howe, two of the most widely known tax experts in the country, were asked to prepare a series of 13 lessons, which were printed and now are being distributed.

The wide-spread interest shown from the start encouraged the Chamber of Commerce officials. In scores of cities, towns, villages and rural communities, men and women are meeting regularly and carefully going over the lessons. They are giving their state and local government a critical analysis, and finding out just who is responsible for the heavy taxes, which on some kinds of property have begun to reach almost the confiscatory point.

Sponsors of the Tax Study clubs include, in addition to the Chamber of Commerce, the University of Kansas, Kansas State college, Kansas State Farm Bureau, State Grange and Farmers Union. The committee on public information includes some of the most prominent farm organizations, educational and commercial men in the state. Harry A. Bryant of Parsons is chairman of the committee on taxation and Arthur C. Scates, Dodge City, is vice chairman.

The "big idea" of the Tax Study club plan is to provide a means for collecting and disseminating to interested persons facts about public questions which affect the welfare of the state. Unless the people of Kansas understand the complicated tax problem, no satisfactory solution is possible.

In the lessons prepared and now being distributed to clubs over the state, every phase of the tax problem is attacked from the viewpoint of both the taxpayer and those benefited by the money derived from taxation. Any person or group of persons can organize a tax study club. There is nothing formal about these clubs. Just a few taxpayers getting together, possibly choose one of their number for a leader, then get down to the "meat in the cocoanut" as provided by the lessons. And many of the clubs now meeting once or twice a week are digressing, laying the measuring stick of the lessons alongside their own local problems and profiting to the extent that many local expenses have been reduced for the next year.

What Lessons Contain

Taking the lessons as they are numbered, from 1 to 13 inclusive, we find they mean about as follows:

1. Furnishes the background for the study of taxation.
2. Explains expenditures of federal, state and local government, with a basis for paring down, if desirable.
3. Describes tax systems of federal, state and local governments.
4. Traces origin, development and present status of the property tax.
5. Deals with governmental administration, showing how 45 per cent of physical property in Kansas escapes the tax rolls.
6. An explanation of property classification, also deals with bank taxation.
7. Presents a brief history and description of state income taxes.
8. Contains the arguments for and against state income taxes.
9. Takes up production, consumption, business and sales taxes.
10. Outlines problems of highway taxes and special assessments.
11. Treats of inheritance and poll taxes, fees and licenses.
12. Analyzes methods of controlling public expenditures.
13. Sums up the series with a discussion of the Model Tax Plan of the National Tax association.

Liberal Tax Education

When a club has completed this course of study the members will have a liberal education in taxation methods, with a knowledge from authentic sources of the origin and development of all forms of taxation. Also the "low down" on their federal, state and local taxing officials.

There is no propaganda of any kind for or against any taxing method, Manager Wilson sand. Just simple knowledge, compiled by experts, on the most important governmental problem of the day.

KINNEY AVAILABLE AS SPEAKER

A. M. Kinney, former secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Farmers Union, who is now a representative of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, is available as a speaker at any Farmers Union meeting or meeting of any other cooperative farm organization in Kansas. Mr. Kinney is perhaps as well informed on cooperative subjects as any man in Kansas. His attendance at any cooperative meeting will do much to make the program more worth while. Any one wanting Mr. Kinney to attend meetings and appear on the program may get in touch with him at his home address, which is Huron, Kansas.

PEETS BACK TO FARM

A letter from George Peet requests that the Kansas Union Farmer be sent to him at his new address, which is LeRoy, Kansas. Mr. Peet, for many years was the manager of the Farmers Union store at Madison, Kansas. Mr. Peet was a mighty good manager, and through his efforts the Madison store grew in volume of business. It has been a success, and the Farmers Union folks of the Madison community will miss the Peet family.

Mr. Peet has heeded the call of the soil and has moved to his farm near LeRoy. He has always been an enthusiastic Farmers Union member, since he first aligned himself with the organization. The Kansas Union Farmer extends best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Peet, with the hope that they will raise good crops, and through cooperative marketing, receive good prices.

LIVE STOCK MARKETING FIRM ON WIBW FRIDAY

The schedule of Farmers Union broadcasts over WIBW provides for a program under the management of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. of Kansas City, for Friday evening of this week. The program will begin at 7:30 p. m. This firm has thousands of friends which will be interested in the program. All readers of the Kansas Union Farmer are urged to tune in.

THREE LEADERS TELL HOW COOPERATION IS MAKING HEADWAY

Dr. Grimes, Dr. Farrell and Jake Mohler Discuss Progress of Cooperation in Kansas from Different Angles

"ALL SHOULD JOIN"

Secretary Mohler Declares Every Farmer Should Belong to Some Cooperative Farm Organization; Other Statements

"The advancement of civilization is identical with man's ability to cooperate," declared J. C. (Jake) Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in an address Friday evening of last week before the Cooperative Conference. The Conference banquet, at which Mr. Mohler spoke, was attended by farmers, agricultural college leaders, and cooperative leaders, who had travelled to Manhattan, Kansas, to attend the Cooperative Conference.

Mr. Mohler emphasized tolerance as necessary to the advancement of cooperation among farmers. We must learn to respect the opinions of others, for such a practice promotes confidence, broadmindedness and loyalty, he said.

The speaker made some very strong statements relative to individualism and cooperation. He said the farmers as a class have been the stronghold of individualism, and then he went on to say that farmers to be in step with progress must get away from individualism and learn to cooperate. "The individual must be submerged," said Mr. Mohler, "and class interests made paramount."

"What can we say," demanded Mr. Mohler, "of individualism which would allow the existence and development of a financial system which is not adapted to the basic industry of Agriculture?" Later, he asked, "What would we say about a marketing system which does not allow the farmer to have anything to say about marketing his own product?"

After Mr. Mohler had summed up the whole cooperative field, with reference to cooperation and human values, he made this terse statement. "Every farmer ought to belong to some cooperative farmers' organization."

Grimes Talked First

The first speaker on the banquet program, introduced by C. A. Ward, was Dr. W. E. Grimes, who spoke on "An Appraisal of Cooperative Progress in Kansas." Dr. Grimes' exposition relative to cooperative marketing in Kansas was based on facts and figures which he has gathered in his intensive study of this subject.

Dr. Grimes pointed out the fact that two kinds of progress in cooperation exist. One is intangible progress and the other is tangible. Under intangible progress, he listed the development and fostering of the get-together attitude, and the progress that has been made in leadership.

Under tangible results of cooperation, Dr. Grimes included the development of business of marketing as it is handled cooperatively by the farmers' own cooperative business institutions. He pointed out first the growth of mutual insurance business in the state. He said there has been a steady growth of mutual insurance in Kansas, and cited a membership of 125,000 in 1921, which had grown to 176,000 members in 1930. He quoted other figures showing the wonderful growth of cooperative insurance.

Dr. Grimes then launched into a discussion of other examples of cooperative growth, as applied to commodity marketing organizations, including those of grain, live stock, wool, dairy, oil, and others. He showed that while great improvement has been made, yet there is room for a great deal more improvement in every branch of cooperation.

The speaker then spoke of the future of cooperation, and emphasized the importance of personnel. He said there is an opportunity now to replace leaders to an advantage when changes are made, because of the training that is now possible and available. He stressed the importance of training younger men and women

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141 Car Loads in Week

Handling one hundred forty-one car loads of live stock on the Kansas City market in six days is positive proof of what farmers and live stock men in Kansas and surrounding states think of their own firm, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., at Kansas City. It proves that the cooperative firm is giving the right kind of service, and that the customers are pleased with the efforts of the salesmen to get the highest prices possible.

The growth of the Farmers Union firm has been steady. It has been a matter of keeping abreast the times, keeping in mind the fact that patronage dividends, although important, are not the only feature to justify the existence of a farmer-owned live stock commission firm; but that service of the highest type is due those who believe in cooperation in the matter of marketing live stock,

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission company, during the week of April 11 to April 16, handled 679 head of cattle and calves, 2513 head of hogs, and 95 head of sheep, arriving on the yards in trucks. Reduced to car loads this equals 22 cars of cattle and calves, 36 cars of hogs and one car of sheep, or a total of 59 cars. In addition to this, 8 cars arrived by rail making a total of all business handled, of 141 cars.

Among the truck receipts were several car load lots of both cattle and hogs. In the cattle yards the Farmers Union firm received one consignment of 71 head of steers which would have amounted to three car loads; two bunches of around 27 head each, which would have amounted to one car, and several bunches of yearlings containing ten head or more. Your truck consignments receive the best of attention and service in the Farmers Union alleys and you can depend upon this firm to exert every effort to get a good sale and good fill.

Instruct your truck driver to consign your livestock to The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company. Increase our receipts; decrease your marketing cost.

Fewer Cattle on Feed

Virtually sixteen per cent less cattle were on feed for market in the eleven Corn Belt States on April 1 this year than on the same date in 1931, according to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. This percentage decrease amounts to about 235,000 head, when applied to the number on feed April 1, 1931, as computed from available information indicating the probable number in the different states at that time.

In the area east of the Mississippi River here was an increase of about 12 per cent, with increases in all the states but one. In the area west of the Mississippi River there was a decrease of 21 per cent, with the largest decreases in the area west of the Missouri. The increases in the eastern area are from a low level in April last year, resulting from the 1930 drought, and the decreases in the western part of the Corn Belt, due largely to the 1931 drought, are from a high level last year when the number on feed in the area west of the Missouri River was the largest in recent years.

The number of stocker and feeder cattle, inspected through stockyards markets, shipped into the Corn Belt during the nine months, July 1931 to March 1932, inclusive, was about 8 per cent smaller than during the corresponding period in 1930-31 and the smallest for the period in 12 years. Nearly all of this decrease was during the 3 months January to March this year, for which period the number was nearly 40 per cent smaller than the small number during the same months in 1931 and much the smallest for the period in 12 years.

While there was this marked decrease in the total movement of stockers and feeders during the first three months of this year, data for the four leading markets show that the decrease was greater with heavy weight steers and cows and heifers than with light weight steers and calves.

Reports from a large number of feeders as to their marketing plans

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

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

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

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THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1932

OPPORTUNITY TO HELP WHEAT

The Salina Journal, one of the leading dailies of the state, commented very favorably on the wheat plan as advocated by C. A. Ward in last week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. We believe the readers of the Kansas Union Farmer will be interested in the editorial as it appeared in the Journal, and it is therefore reprinted below. It appeared under the caption, "The Opportunity to Help Wheat is Here." It follows:

Alert to the fact that nature right now is offering the help that is needed to take care of the wheat situation, Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union, this week has gone on record for emergency legislation that will have a tendency to influence the price of wheat upward. He sees the unusual opportunity that is provided and that should be seized. Pointing out that official estimates show that the United States this year will produce a wheat crop within domestic requirements, he cites the fact that it will be necessary to keep stabilization wheat off the domestic market so that the producer may control the situation at home and get the benefit of the tariff. Mr. Ward calls attention to the bill in congress offered by Clifford Hope, congressman from the seventh district, which provides that stabilization wheat be held off the market until December 1, 1933. This bill, which Mr. Ward favors, would permit the farm board to dispose of its wheat abroad but keeps control of the domestic market, during the next two crop years, in the hands of the producer. In addition Mr. Ward asks that congress appropriate another 50 million dollars for stabilization purposes. This action would make such a dent in the farm and mill carryover, that it would be out of competition with the coming crop, and as that crop promises to produce no more than will be consumed at home, the American wheat grower would have an opportunity to get the benefit of the tariff. Ward stated that legislation creating the Reconstruction Finance corporation set aside 220 million dollars which Secretary Hyde is to use to loan farmers to put in their crops. Mr. Ward believes it is not lack of credit from which farmers are suffering as much as a market that will give them cost of production, and it is his conviction that it is sounder economics to stimulate commodity prices than it is to extend credit. As he says "one gets him in the hole further and the other takes him out." Therefore, he says, 50 millions of the 200 millions made available to Secretary Hyde for loan purposes, could be used to better advantage in stabilization operations.

Mr. Ward's indorsement of the Hope bill insures Congressman Hope of energetic backing. It was Mr. Ward's aggressiveness that was largely responsible for the last stabilization action by the Farm Board, which influenced the price of wheat 20 cents per bushel from November, 1930, to July 1, 1931. The logic of withholding stabilization wheat from competition with the crop now coming on will be readily recognized by anyone familiar with wheat prospects and marketing conditions. Nature seems to have shortened the coming crop especially to meet the situation, and all that Mr. Ward asks is that the agencies of the government take advantage of this condition. The farmer is entitled to full benefit of the tariff and the only thing that will keep him from getting it is competition from Farm Board wheat. There is no question of the soundness of the Hope bill, especially since the government report indicates that this year's crop will not be more than sufficient to supply the requirements of domestic consumption.

The Journal believes, also, that Mr. Ward's suggestion that an appropriation sufficient to take enough additional wheat off the market to insure the full benefit of the tariff is sound. The Hope bill, together with this additional appropriation, undoubtedly will provide the hypodermic needles necessary to stimulate the wheat market. The cost of carrying out this legislation would be insignificant compared to the great benefits that will accrue. The help would not only be to the wheat farmer, but the psychological effect and the stimulated market would helpfully affect business in general. The setting is provided, and the time to act is now, for as Mr. Ward points out, in the past action often was taken after the farmer had marketed the greater part of his crop and he failed to receive the full benefit.

With Mr. Ward's reputation for seeing things through and with Congressman Hope's co-operation, we feel confident this most helpful aid to the farmer will be brought out of the agricultural committee and adopted.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By CAL. A. WARD

VALUE OF FARM ORGANIZATION

The following address was delivered by C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, over radio station WIBW, Topeka, on Friday evening, April 15:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am happy again this evening to have the pleasure of addressing you for a few moments at this Farmers Union broadcast hour. I am sure that these programs coming each week from this station are meeting the approval of the thousands of our people. I wish it were possible that we could broadcast each day to the farmers of Kansas and impress on them the benefits of our organization and the need of farmers getting closer together. I am sure that all of us will agree that we are going through times which are materially different from the times and conditions of a few years ago.

The Farmers Union of Kansas is one of the three major farm organizations, and has a very definite program. I doubt very much if a lot of our people appreciate and realize the bigness of our organization. We have in the past twenty years had a lot of experience as an organization. In addition to the educational program that has been carried on, and aside from the thousands of locals that have been set up, we have carried on with our cooperative businesses. It has not always been a path strewn with roses. We have encountered many difficulties, and sometimes the most bitter opposition, in promoting our activities. Today as we take an inventory of real conditions, we find that over a period of years, we have slowly but steadily gone forward.

If our organization, and the others in Kansas, have been beneficial to our people and if definite service has been rendered, then our organizations should have the support of every farmer in the state. Our own organization has approximately 50,000 farmers, who belong to some of our cooperatives—and only about one third of this number are actually paying dues into the organization. The other farm organizations have a substantial membership, but the records will show that out of the 150,000 farmers in Kansas, only about one third are paying dues to the support of an organization.

The question that comes home to every farmer is the value of an organization. I am of the opinion that only a very small percentage of our people will question the value of the farmer being organized, or the benefits which come through organization. Not long ago I was in Washington in conference with about 50 men, representing cooperatives and farm organizations, from all over the country. More than a million organized farmers were represented in this group, and it was comparatively easy for the representatives of these cooperatives and farm groups to arrange conferences on most any issue before the various committee groups of Congress. As individuals this would not have been possible, but because of organization and the great number represented our representatives in Washington were glad to listen to our side of the various questions.

I am sure of this one thing—that if agriculture is to survive and if our farmers are to possess their independence then we must become organized. We are going through a highly competitive age—the whole economic structure of our people and country is being readjusted. The trend is toward group action. The day of individualism apparently is passed, and in order for agriculture and the farmers to compete, most assuredly we are being forced into organization.

I am sure that our opportunities for becoming acquainted with our problems and conditions in general are much greater than they were a few years ago. Every day through the press or over the radio, we are authentically informed as to the markets, commodity values, etc. We are in a position to know what the country in general is doing and the terms in which they are thinking. Even the world's news is flashed across the country in a very few moments.

Taking all this into consideration, the farmer betters his own condition, and that of his neighbors, when he shows a willingness to cooperate. The Farmers Union, of Kansas, today is in a healthy condition—not that everything is 100 per cent perfect. but it is a fact that we are correcting some of the inconsistencies of the past. We are also profiting by some of our past experiences, and best of all, we are beginning to learn that many times it pays to think in terms of the other fellow. We are a militant organization, yet we attempt to be conservative and build our program and organization in such a way that it will not easily be wrecked. Some of the organized farm movements of the past have been of mushroom growth. They have come and gone, but our organization is so deep-rooted and so well grounded that it will even ride through a storm such as we are experiencing at the present time.

Farmers of Kansas, we need your help. The small amount asked for annual dues is insignificant as compared to the benefits received, and your becoming a member of our organization most surely helps in bringing the standard of farm organization to a higher level. To the business men I would suggest that it is to your interest to encourage the organization of farmers, especially in Kansas, because Kansas is purely an agricultural state, and the success and prosperity of business in Kansas depends upon a prosperous agriculture.

The farmers of today are tremendously discouraged. Our prices for our commodities have been so far below the cost of production that it has been disheartening; yet today as we look about we will find that thousands of business men have also had bitter reverses, and the farmer though he may be badly in debt, yet he has the opportunity to provide a large amount of food required for his family on his own farm. We raise our vegetables and fruit. We have our own eggs, butter, cream and milk. We slaughter our own hogs and put up our own meat supply; all of this we enjoy. Today there are hundreds of thousands of men and women who formerly held good jobs, with wages sufficient for a comfortable living. Many of these today are out of work and have absolutely no income. Their living expenses come due every month and must be paid. This is certainly a tragedy and presents a great challenge. Some of these times we will have reached the bottom of the hill and cinditions will be better. I have an abiding faith that we will pull out of this depression and again go forward as we have in times past. The experience has been bitter but most surely we are learning a lot of worth while lessons.

Again I want to emphasize the need of our farmers getting into an organization. The Farmers Union is so set up that it isn't expensive to become a memger. It only costs you $2.75 in dues each year, and the initiation fee for a new member is $2.00. Our loyal members at the present time would certainly be performing a patriotic duty by going out and getting their neighbors to join. If farmers would organize as labor or business is organized, we could change this whole picture in 60 days. The great masses of our people depend directly upon the farmers to feed them. Being organized would put us in a position where we could control our products. We could ask cost of production and receive it, but as it is today, all together too often, our commodity prices are manipulated by speculators and gamblers, who are thinking primarily of their own benefit, and paying little regard or heed as to how the farmer himself comes out in the transaction. In other words, we are quite largely to blame for our own condition.

The need today is for a continued program of education. It is pleasing to know that in Kansas, the leadership of most all of our groups are interested in the organization of the farmer. The government is pouring large amounts of money into various industries but not so much is being done for agriculture. Most certainly it would be an act of wisdom on the part of Congress to spend a considerable amount of time in working out legislation which will help agriculture because after all any appreciable degree of national prosperity will only come comparable to the way in which agriculture is successful.

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By JOHN FROST, Blue Rapids, Kansas

No. 31

THE DEBTOR AND TAXES

The iniquitous property tax system is merciless in its unjust tax exactions from debtors. If a farmer buys horses and mules with which to farm, for $1,000 and pays $400 and gives his note for $600, he is assessed and made to pay taxes on the total valuation. If he buys $2,000 worth of implements, pays $500 and gives his note for $1,500, he is assessed and made to pay taxes on the total valuation. If he buys $3,000 worth of cattle to pasture or feed or milk, pays $1,000 and gives his note for $2,000, he is assessed and made to pay taxes on the total valuation. If he has bought a farm for $20,000, paid $10,000 and given a mortgage note for $10,000, he is assessed and made to pay taxes on the total valuation of the farm regardless of the fact that he has only a half equity in it.

Ability to pay is the basis for the collection of any just tax. Evidently the farmer with his team and implements and cattle clear, is better able to pay taxes on the full amount of his purchase, than the farmer encumbered with debt and interest on the major part of his equipment. And the mortgaged debtor struggling to pay principal and interest on his debt is not as able to pay taxes on both his property and his debt as is the unencumbered property owner to pay taxes on his clear property only. Trying to pay interest on mortgaged property and also taxes on mortgaged property has resulted in many farmers and home owners losing their property. In round numbers about $450,000,000 of farm mortgaged property in Kansas, at an average tax rate of 1½ per cent, pays about $6,750,000 taxes. Add to this the taxes on farm implements, livestock, and other equipment that is not paid for, and all also the taxes on mortgaged city property and unpaid stocks of goods, must make a total of some $10,000,000 of taxes that the property tax system wrings unjustly in Kansas from debtors in violation of justice and of the tax principle of ability to pay.

THE INCOME TAX IS THE REMEDY FOR THIS INJUSTICE. For under the income tax system, there is deducted from gross income, all payments for interest on debts contracted for BUSINESS purposes. There is no subtraction for interest payments on PERSONAL debts, or FAMILY debts, such as for a piano, furniture, household goods, or for the purchase of a family auto. But the person who has purchased implements or teams or cattle or other FARM or BUSINESS equipment on a note is given a deduction of all interest payments whether secured by mortgage or not. In the case of the mortgaged farm, if 6 per cent interest was paid on the mortgage for $10,000, that would amount to $600 per year that would be deducted from gross income before applying the tax levy on net income. A complete change to the income tax system in Kansas would amount to a relief from about $10,000,000 of taxes collected on unpaid or mortgaged property. Every debtor should boost for the income tax, and get his neighbors to vote for the graduated income tax amendment, and for a Legislature pledged to the enactment of an income tax.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER

It's a good thing to remember that when you are speaking of "farmer cooperators" you should be talking about yourself.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



April 11, 1932.

Confide ye aye in providence, for providence is kind
And bear ye all life's business with a calm and tranquil mind.
Though prest and hemmed on every side, confide and you'll win through
For every blade of grass holds its own drop of dew."

—Burns.

Farmers all in the fields again working away as usual. They are fully aware that unless prices rise they will not make any money, but they must live. They can't stop. They must make something out of their land and equipment. It has ceased to be a question of profit or cost of production. The problem now is to hang on to the farm and home and make a living.

Much scheming now to save expense and beat down salaries and all unnecessary outlay. Hot times at annual school meetings last Friday. The poor schoolma'ams sure catching fits. Some small towns voting out their high schools altogether. Public officials pledging to reduce salaries. Even President Hoover offers to work for a dollar a year. Congress threatens to cut all federal salaries and abolish unnecessary bureaus and commissions.

We have been mildly criticised for not helping to bolster up confidence more. Why bless our critics, we are known around home as a hopeless optimist. Our old neck has got a crik in it trusting to see prosperity coming round the corner. Confidence is a fine thing and plays quite a part in our economic affairs. The loss of it is a sad misfortune to men and nations. Confidence without something substantial back of it is just common ordinary bluff. It wasn't lack of confidence that brought on this panic. It was too darned much confidence in getting rich quick gambling on the stock exchange.

Congress raking the country with a fine tooth comb to find things to tax so as to balance the nation's budget. To our way of thinking the budget will not be balanced (no matter how high the tax) until the dollar is cheapened, and that can only be done by issuing more dollars. England cheapened her money and balanced her budget the first jump out of the box.

We were astonished at the mayor of Manhattan, Kansas (when welcoming our State Bureau annual meeting to his city) when he said they were "depending on us organized farmers to help the towns and nation out of this economic dilemma." That mayor seems to have seen further than we farmers did. Because as things stand today the three big farm organizations are the only organized bodies that have a construction plan presented to Congress and leaders on the job to help get it through.

We are wondering what has become of big business with its much-touted great wisdom, or the great Chambers of Commerce. Boards of Trade, bankers' and professional associations all silent on the subject, or pulling down, cutting wages. They've all apparently taken to the tall timber looking out for brick bats in the shape of higher taxes, scared that the deflation cyclone will scoop them up leaving wreck and ruin.

As previously stated, the Glass-Steagall law was in line with our agrarian plans only in that we required that the price level be raised to that of 1926. It seems now that the Federal Reserve banks either cannot or will not take advantage of that good law. That being the case there is nothing left to do but to demand that the Government assume its constitutional prerogative and issue full legal tender Treasury Notes direct, either in payment of soldier bonus or to balance the budget.

Things can't go on as they are. If the banks are unable or unwilling to come to the rescue, the Government must. There is no alternative. It is also in line with demands of organized agriculture.

Six times in our history in times of emergency the Government has done this and each and every time it has saved the day by either ending or preventing financial panics. This is surely a great emergency. Why not now? Is our national leadership and Congress too affeminate to do what six former Congresses have safely done? Have the big rich got 'em buffaloed or bluffed or scared? If action somewhat along that line is not taken soon, there may be a worse scare that we will all be sorry for.

There isn't the slightest need of going off the gold standard. Or fear of wild inflation. The big rich will tend to that. Our job is to get inflation started, to raise prices; increase buying power, get labor employed, be able to pay debts and taxes, restore confidence, and relieve the strain on business and agriculture.

City dumps supply a goodly lot of old worn men's hats. These are rejuvenated and sold as new. It is estimated that one hat out of eight now sold is an "ash can hat."

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

LIBERTY FARMERS UNION ENJOYS A FINE MEETING

The Liberty Farmers Union held its regular meeting on Friday evening, April 1, in the Liberty Community Building.

After the business of the evening was transacted the following program was enjoyed: Two inspirational speeches on "Farmers Union and Prosperity Wheat," by Mr. Bert Winchester and Mr. Art Ackers. Mr. Webring, the local lecturer, then spoke on "Cooperation," which was very encouraging and enthusing. These speeches were followed by a program given by "The Wonderful Sweet Family." The program consisted of a number of very unusual numbers which had never been heard of in this community before and probably never will be again.

The meeting adjourned to meet again Friday evening, April 15. A cordial invitation is extended to all those in the Liberty Community to come and receive the benefits and enjoy the fun of these meetings.

LIBERTY FARMERS UNION

(Stafford County)

The Liberty Farmers Union held its regular meeting in the Liberty Hall Friday evening, April 15. After all business for the evening was transacted our president, Ray Henry, reported on Senator Schall's speech on defending the Marketing Act. Much interest was aroused by this report and a desire for further insight into the Marketing Act was felt by all.

The May meetings will be in charge of the following entertainment committee: Mrs. Ralph Henry, Earl Hartnett, and "Bud" Hays. Fred Hornbaker was elected for the next meeting, May 6.

All farmers in the Liberty community are invited to take advantage of these meetings and gain some much needed information.

Mrs. James S. Henry, Reporter.

A LITTLE CLEANING UP MIGHT HELP YOUR FARM

Week of April 25 to 30, Inclusive Is, Designated as "Clean-Up Week."

"Farm Clean-Up Week" has been designated to occupy the week of April 25 to April 30, inclusive. This is a matter of general interest, and undoubtedly will be observed quite generally throughout the state of Kansas.

The value of nearly any farm can be materially increased by the simple process of cleaning up. Very little, if any, expense is required. A little extra work will tidy up the farm premises and make them more attractive.

Here are a few suggestions that might be of value:

1. Picking up tin cans and rubbish about the building lots that would detract from he general appearance.

2. Housing of farm machinery or arranging it in order in the back part of building lot.

3. Grading of roads into building lots.

4. Tightening and rebuilding of lot and pasture fences.

5. Trimming trees and shrubery, cleaning brush and other unsightly growth in orchards, groves, along the fence line and other places about the premises.

6. Removing of small chicken houses and other small buildings scattered about the building lot.

7. Sowing of grass seed in front yard and improving front yard appearance in general.

8. Other odds and ends of clean-up work around the premises which can be done largely with a little effort and work and little expense, making a vast improvement in the appearance of the farm generally.

The same wires which carry power to an electrical device, such as a light or motor, may now be used to carry waves of higher frequency with which the apparatus may be switched off and on.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a list of representative sales of live stock handled during the week of April 11 to April 15, by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City:

	Weight	Price
Ross Strawn, Mitchell Co., Kans., 42 steers	1337	$7.25
Gustafson Bros. ,Osage Co., Kans., 52 steers	1137	7.20
J. J. Klenda, Marion Co., Kans., 10 steers	1216	6.75
Leonard Ice, Douglas Co., Kans., 21 steers	1107	6.75
P. A. Olson, McPherson Co., Kans., 24 steers	1227	6.50
Chas. H. Martin, Henry Co., Mo., 13 steers	1388	6.40
R. A. Runge, Clay Co., Mo., 64 steers	994	6.25
Al Henry, Anderson Co., Kans., 20 steers	1001	6.25
Phillipsburg, S. A., Phillips Co., Kans., 10 steers	1265	6.25
Max Wilson, Sedgwick Co., Kans., 40 steers	1160	6.10
Alex Dahlsten, McPherson Co., Kans., 25 steers	1123	6.00
L. C. Cleveland, St. Clair Co., Mo., 10 calves	182	6.00
Farmers Union, Co-op., Furnas Co., Neb., 9 steers	1012	6.00
Walter Neil, Stafford Co., Kans., 18 steers	1314	5.90
P. A. Olson, McPherson Co., Kans., 32 steers	1072	5.90
Frank Haverkamp, Nemaha Co., Kans., 10 steers	922	5.90
Wm. Gaughan, Nemaha Co., Kans., 19 steers	742	5.85
C. J. Chambers, Geary Co., Kans., 18 heifers	704	5.85
H. N. Tice, Mitchell Co., Kans., 17 steers and heifers	803	5.75
M. C. Sargen, Riley Co., Kans., 17 steers and heifers	713	5.75
Elmer Graham, Gove Co., Kans., 11 steers	941	5.75
W. W. Foster, Osborne Co., Kans., 22 steers	1195	5.65
C. B. Riggs, Marion Co., Kans., 14 steers and heifers	712	5.50
H. F. Bergman, Marshall Co., Kans., 15 steers	962	5.40
Chas. H. Martin, Henry Co., Mo., 10 steers and heifers	802	5.35
Herman Vohrenberg, Lafayette Co., Mo., 10 steers and heifers	684	5.35
Hank Williams, Marion Co., Kans., 17 steers and heifers	641	5.25
Walter Cope, Jackson Co., Kans., 3 calves	381	5.25
J. R. Ewing, Henry Co., Mo., 11 steers	954	5.25
A. W. Neywick, Saline Co., Kans., 13 steers and heifers	685	5.25
F. J. Habiger, Rice Co., Kans., 24 steers and heifers	563	5.15
Walter Neil, Stafford Co., Kans., 13 steers	930	5.15
F. A. Olson, McPherson Co., Kans., 12 steers	1006	5.15
W. A. Grensing, Wabaunsee Co., Kans., 55 steers	908	5.10
H. R. S. Davis, Norton Co., Kans., 12 steers and heifers	703	5.00
Arvid Dahlsten, McPherson Co., Kans., 19 steers	978	5.00
Henry W. Neth, Clinton Co., Mo., 9 steers and heifers	638	5.00
Frank Haverkamp, Nemaha Co., Kans., 12 heifers	844	5.00
Chas. Margrieter, Mitchell Co., Kans., 14 steers	882	5.00
August Holle, Lyon Co., Kans., 15 calves	534	4.75
Chas. Margreiter, Mitchell Co., Kans., 15 heifers	733	4.50
Farmers Union B. A., Nemaha Co., Kans., 13 steers and heifers	663	4.00
J. H. Downing, Henry Co., Mo., 113 hogs	210	3.85
Tony Beauerle, Lafayette Co., Mo., 80 hogs	185	3.85
L. C. Cleveland, St. Clair Co., Mo., 108 hogs	210	3.85
F. S. Schwab & Sons, Riley Co., Kans., 73 hogs	225	3.85
Don E. Page, Grundy Co., Mo., 27 hogs	182	3.85
Geo. H. Mische, Lafayette Co., Mo., 49 hogs	247	3.80
Tindall Farmers Union, Grundy Co., Mo., 32 hogs	185	3.80
Wm. Clem, Coffey Co., Kans., 30 hogs	201	3.80
Roy Lee, Miami Co., Kans., 20 hogs	250	3.80
Bostwick S. A., Nuckolls Co., Nebr., 34 hogs	233	3.75
S. J. Lohr, Franklin Co., Kans., 33 hogs	208	3.75
Geo. Ketner, Lafayette Co., Mo., 43 hogs	210	3.75
H. J. Bauer, Livingston Co., Mo., 36 hogs	157	3.75
F. U. Elevator, Nuckolls Co., Nebr., 50 hogs	221	3.75
F. J. Rodgers, Douglas Co., Kans., 28 hogs	241	3.75
Leslie Tomberlin, Franklin Co., Kans., 18 hogs	185	3.75
P. J. Englund, Riley Co., Kans., 33 hogs	227	3.75
Farmers Co-op. Grain, Marshall Co., Kans., 40 hogs	255	3.75
Farmers Union B. A., Nemaha Co., Kans., 21 hogs	214	3.75
Emil Samuelson, Riley Co., Kans., 35 hogs	218	3.75
August Koelsch, Miami Co., Kans., 19 hogs	241	3.75
McCarty & Ellingwood, Meade Co., Kans., 62 hogs	214	3.75
R. M. Small, Lafayette Co., Mo., 32 hogs	246	3.75
H. E. Doverspike, Chase Co., Kans., 52 hogs	171	3.75
Hall Bros., Grundy Co., Mo., 77 hogs	241	3.70
Emil Samuelson, Riley Co., Kans., 35 hogs	256	3.70
G. D. Sobers, Republic Co., Kans., 26 hogs	250	3.70
Sam A. Schooling, Lafayette Co., Mo., 32 hogs	196	3.70
John Hoffman, Dickinson Co., Kans., 34 hogs	192	3.70
A. C. Barricklow, Miami Co., Kans., 18 hogs	226	3.70
E. L. Calvin, Linn Co., Kans., 26 hogs	213	3.70
Dan Smerchek, Riley Co., Kans., 45 hogs	223	3.70
C. J. Chambers, Geary Co., Kans., 80 hogs	205	3.70
Clyde Bowles, Jewell Co., Kans., 46 hogs	200	3.70
Farmers Co-op. Elev., Jefferson Co., Nebr., 50 hogs	220	3.70
Frank Braun, Nemaha Co., Kans., 42 hogs	244	3.65
Frank Reuter, Lafayette Co., Mo., 42 hogs	232	3.65
A. L. Hadin, Riley Co., Kans., 20 hogs	260	3.60
David Donahue, Nemaha Co., Kans., 46 hogs	340	3.45
E. L. Carlson, Clay Co., Kans., 55 hogs	307	3.40



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

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

Dear Junior Cooperators:

I'd like to have all of you notice that we have eleven new members from Collyer alone, this week! This is a really fine showing and I think that we should all congratulate them.

As you all know, our essay contest closed yesterday. Owing to the fact that we received a great many essays, it will take some time to decide finally on the winners of the prizes—but I'll let you know who they are, at the earliest possible moment. Watch for our next lesson—we'll have one soon.

—Aunt Patience

—o—

Clifton, Kans., Mar. 19, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I would like to join your club. Please send me a book and pin. I will try to get my lessons in. Do you have them every month? My birthday is June 4. I am ten years old and in the sixth grade. Have I a twin? I asked my brother to join. Do I get a star?

Sincerely yours,
Daisy Carlson.

Clifton, Kans., Mar. 19, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I hope you are the same. My birthday is September 24. My teacher's name is Miss Grace Kisby. My sister told me to join. Will you please send me your book and pin? I am fourteen years old. Have I a twin?

Your friend,
Allen Carlson.

Clifton, Kans., Mar. 19, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. Will you please send me the pin and book? I will try my best to send in all of the lessons. I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My birthday is December 30. I have a twin, but I don't think he belongs to this club. I asked my sister to join. Do I get a star?

Yours very truly,
Evert Carlson.

Clifton, Kans., Mar. 19, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine. I would like to join your club. Please send me your book and pin. My birthday is June 12. I am twelve years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Grace Kisby. Have I a twin? I haven't found my twin yet. My brother told me to join this club. I think I will like to join it. I will study my lessons. I must close.

Your friend,
Linnea Carlson.

Dear Daisy, Allen, Evert and Linnea: We are so glad that you have all decided to join our club and I'll send your books and pins this week. Yes, Daisy and Evert will receive "stars"—I'd like to congratulate them on winning them so soon. I'll try to help each of you to find a twin—but you must watch the paper, too.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Axtell, Kans., Mar. 28, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine and hope you are the same. I want to become a member of your club. I am eleven years old and in the fourth grade. My birthday is May 13. My sister asked me to join the club. I like to read the Farmers Union paper. Please send me a book and pin. I will try to study the lesson.

Your Junior,
Leo Hasenkamp.

Axtell, Kans., Mar. 28, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine and hope you are the same. I want to become a member of your club. I am thirteen years old and in the seventh grade. My birthday is June 15. Have I a twin? Please send me a book and pin. I think they are very pretty. I like to read the paper. I will study all the lessons.

Your Junior,
Raymond Hasenkamp.

Axtell, Kans., Mar. 28, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

It is snowing today. Yesterday was the first day of spring. I got my book and pin today. I sure think they are pretty. Thank you very much for them.

I asked my two brothers to join the club, will I get two stars?

I have seven brothers and four sisters. There are five of us going to school. We go to Carroll school. My teacher's name is Dorothy Smith. My letter is getting too long, I will have to close.

Your friend,
Helen Hasenkamp.

P. S. I think the sunflower is the best flower for the club.

Dear Leo, Raymond, and Helen: I'm answering your letters with one, to save space. I'm very glad that you liked the book and pin, Helen, and of course you'll receive two stars for asking Raymond and Leo to join our club. The sunflower has the most votes, so far, for club flower. I'll send Raymond's and Leo's books and pins very soon. Please write to me again, all of you.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Grainfield, Kans., Mar. 21, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am all right. I hope you are the same. We had a blizzard March 21. I don't like a blizzard. I wish summer would be here so we could go barefoot and walk in the water and rain. How is the weather in Salina? I do not like the weather here now. I wish you a happy Easter. Is your pet a little rabbit? We haven't any school today because the blizzard is too cold. A dog daren't go outside. I am sending in my February and March lesson. I hope they are all right. I did not write for a long time. Maybe you think I don't like your club. I think it's a good thing to be in your club, do you not? I am going to give my name, age and address in the end of my lesson. Is it a good thing? So good bye,

Yours truly,
Mary Wolf.

Care of Ben A. Wolf.

Is this the way you want us to write our lessons? If not, please let me know. I think it's a good idea to give prizes. Then more will join our club. Will I get a star—my brother George is going to join. I told him to. Please give me a star.

Dear Mary: I'm all right, too and I'm anxious for summer—but I don't like it when it is awfully hot. No—I've already told what my pet is—it's a little girl. Yes, we should all put our names, addresses and grade on each sheet of our lesson. I was glad to receive your lesson—I thought they were very good. I'll give you a "star" on the Membership Roll for George—we're glad you asked him to join.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Grainfield, Kans., Mar. 21, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

As I was reading the paper through I thought I could join your club. I am 8 years old and in the 3rd grade. My teacher is Carl Katt. I like him very much. For pets I have a cat. My sister Marv asked me to join your club, so I did. Have I a twin? I wish you a happy Easter.

Please send me a book and pin.

Yours truly,
George Wolf.

Care of Ben A. Wolf.

Dear George: We're very glad that you're joining our club and I'll send your book and pin very soon. I can't tell you whether you have a twin, or not, for you forgot to tell me your birthday date. Thank you for your wish and write me soon—be sure to include your birthday.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Robinson, Kans., Feb. 20, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have not missed any lessons yet while I was getting my January lesson I decided to write you a letter with it. Has the Junior Instructor been sick? May we use these notebooks in school? Would you mind my grades in your letter so I may copy them down? Will I get a star for telling Louie Aileen Jenkins about this club? I have found my twin. Her name is Avalina Ann Slavik. I wrote her a letter but she has never answered it yet. It is misting here tonight. I thought our lesson was kinda hard this time. The lead in my pencil broke, so I am using this pen. Can you read this writing? I doubt it. When are we going to have our contest? Please write the date down in your letter to me. Do you like butterscotch pies? I do. My mother baked three this morning. As my letter is getting long, I will close.

Your friend,
Mary Gilliland.

Route No. 2.

Dear Mary: I'd be perfectly happy if any of the Juniors had sent all the lessons, as you have! Our Junior Instructor has been very busy this winter and there has been illness in her family. I think it would be best to use the note books for the Club work—it will be easier to keep it separate from your school work, that way. Yes, you'll have a star for Louie Aileen and I do hope that Avalina has replied to your letter by this time. I surely can read your writing—it is very plain. Of course you know by this time that our contest closed April 20th—and I believe that butterscotch pies are my favorite dessert. But I don't know—it's hard to decide on a favorite dessert. There's strawberry shortcake, and ice cream, and cake—and many more. I hope you'll write to us again soon.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Penokee, Kans., Mar. 4, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join the Junior club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. My birthday is Feb. 26. I am 13 years old. I am in the seventh grade. Please send me a book and pin. I will try to send the lessons in.

Yours truly,
John Kobler.

Dear John: We're glad that you've decided to become a member of our club and I'll send your book and pin very soon. The lessons must be sent, without fail, you know—this is our most important club rule. But I know you will—please write again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Healy, Kans., Feb. 16, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. My birthday is August 26. I am 11 years old. I wish you would send me a pin and notebook. I am in the sixth grade. I would try to get my lessons as good as I could. I would like to find my twin.

Yours truly,
Robert Bitner.

Healy, Kans., Feb., 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I received my notebook and pin just fine. They sure are pretty. I didn't think that this month's questions were hard. I would like to find my twin. My birthday is October 1. I am 13 years old and a freshman in high school. I wish some of the Juniors would write to me.

Your loving nephew,
John Bitner.

P. S. I would like to have my name on the pledge.

Healy, Kans., Feb. 9, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I received my pin and book. I would like to find my twin. My birthday is June 26. I like this week's lesson. I am 9 years old. For pets I have a cat, dog, and pony.

Your nephew,
Roderick D. Bitner.

P. S. I would like to have my name on the pledge.

Dear Robert, John and Roderick: We're glad that you're joining our Club, Robert—and that John and Roderick like their books and pins. I'll send Robert's at once and I'm going to try to help each one of you find his twin. And I'll add John's and Roderick's names to the pledge—please write again, all of you.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Alton, Kans., Feb. 19, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine. I am 11 years old and my birthday is September 4. Who is my twin? I like to go to school. I am in the sixth grade.

I have three pets. One is a cow, named Jane, and another one named Paul. I have a horse named Buck. My father belongs to the Farmers Union. Please send me a book and pin. Today we took examination. I thought they were pretty hard.

Yours truly,
Ethel Hackerott.

P. S. Send my book and pin.

Dear Ethel: I'm sorry to be so late in answering your letter and I'll send your book and pin right away. I'll watch for your twin and you must, too.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Mar. 14, 1932

Aunt Patience,
Salina, Kans.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I want to be a member of the Farmers Union. I will be 8 years old April 6. Please send me a book and pin soon.

Yours truly,
Leo Wasinger.

Care of Martin Wasinger.

Dear Leo: I'll send your book and pin very soon and I'm glad that you're joining our Club. I hope you'll find your twin soon.—I'll try to help you. Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

McCracken, Kans., Mar. 19, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I will let you know that I am well yet and I hope the very same of you. I am in the sixth grade and am 13 years old. I like to go to school very much. My teacher's name is Fred E. Bilker. Our school will end March 3. Please send me a book and a pin.

Yours truly,
Victor Ronda.

Care of Jacob Ronda.

Dear Victor: We are glad that you are becoming a member of our Club. Please tell me your birthday date, so that I can help you find your twin. Your book and pin will be sent very soon.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

McCracken, Kans., Mar. 18, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I like to join your club. My daddy is a member of the Farmers Union. I am in the fifth grade and my birthday is September 12. I would like to have a book and pin too.

Yours truly,
Senerine Werth.

Care of Jacob Ronda.

Dear Senerine: I'll send your book and pin soon and I hope you'll like our Club. Let me know when you find your twin—I'll try to help you find one, too.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Schoenchen, Kans., Mar. 15, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am going to school and am in the 5th grade. I like school, especially health habits. The name of our school is Riverside. I guess this will be all. I would like to have a book and pin. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Lucille Dreher.

Care of M. A. Dreher.



7105. Girls' Dress
Designed in Sizes: 6 mos: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 2 year size requires 1⅝ yard of 32 inch material. The bow of ribbon requires 1 yard. Price 15c.

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Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS, SPRING 1932.

Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Lucille: I'll be glad to send your book and pin—when is your birthday date? Tell me, so that you can find your twin.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Schoenchen, Kans., Mar. 12, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join the club. I am seven years old. My birthday is February 12. I will try to fill out the lessons. Please send me my book and pin. I thought they were very nice.

Your friend,
Ralph Werth.

Care of Mr. Wendeline W. Werth.

Dear Ralph: We are glad that you are joining our club and your book and pin will be sent soon. I know you will study the lessons and I think you will find them interesting. Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Schoenchen, Kans., Mar. 12, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. I saw my brother's book. I thought it was very nice. I am twelve years old and in the sixth grade. My father is a member of the Farmers' Union. I will fill out the lessons. Please send me a book and pin.

Your friend,
Bertha Dinges.

Care of Mr. Wendeline W. Werth.

Dear Bertha: I'm glad you liked your brother's book—and I'll send yours soon. When is your birthday? —Aunt Patience.

—o—

Lindsborg, Kans., Feb. 20, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I thought I'd write a few lines to let you know I'm all right.

I would like to join your club, will you send me a book and pin? My father is a member of the Farmers Union.

My birthday is September 12. I'm ten years old and in the fifth grade in school.

Yours as ever,
Viola Johnson.

Care of J. E. Johnson.

P. S. Will you put your picture in the paper? I promise to study every lesson and hand it in. Will you help me find my twin?

Dear Viola: We are glad that you have decided to become a member of our club and I'll send your book and pin soon. I'll help you find your twin—and why do you want me to put my picture in the paper? I know you will study the lessons—please write again. —Aunt Patience.

—o—

Plainville, Kans., Feb. 25, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I want to join your club. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade at school. My teacher's name is Freda Casey. I have three brothers and four sisters. I can play the piano. My birthday is on Dec. 1. Have I a twin? Next December I'll be 14 years old. Please send the pin and book to

Camilla Kaba.

P. S. I am joining for Mary Catherine Foelkes.

Dear Camilla: Tell Mary Catherine that I'm glad to give her a star—and I'll send your book and pin. I'll try to find a twin for you—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 23, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club so please send me a book and pin. I am in the 7th grade and 15 years old so please send me a book and pin soon.

From your friend,
Armella Knoll.

Route 1, Box 25.

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 23, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club so please send me a book and pin. I am in the fifth grade, and I am 12 years old.

Your friend,
Charles Knoll.

Care of A. M. Knoll, R. 1, Box 25.

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 23, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club so please send me a book and pin. I am in the eighth grade and 16 years old, so please send me a book and pin soon.

From your friend,
Amelia Knoll.

Care of A. M. Knoll, R. 1, Box 25.

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 23, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club so please send me a book and pin. I am in the sixth grade and am 14 years old.

Your friend,
Richard Knoll.

Care of A. M. Knoll, R. 1, Box 25.

Dear Armelia, Charles, Amelia and Richard:

I am glad that you are all becoming members of the Junior Cooperators' club and your books and pins will be sent very soon. You all forgot to tell me your birthday date—so please write again soon and tell me what it is, so that I can help you find your twins.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Morland, Kans., Feb. 16, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am eight years old and in the third grade. My birthday is on March 9. Do I have a twin? Please send me the book and pin. I thank you in advance.

Good bye, from
Clementina Knoll.

Care of Frank Knoll.

Moreland, Kans., Feb. 25, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am seven years old and in the first grade and my birthday is on Sept. 28. Do I have a twin? Please send me the book and pin. I thank you in advance. Good bye,

From
Aloysius Knoll.

Care Frank Knoll, Moreland, Kansas.

Dear Clementina and Aloysius: I'll be very glad to send your books and pins, and to help you find your twins. Please write me again, both of you.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Morland, Kans., Feb. 25, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have been reading the letters. I would like to join your club. I am 12 years old. My birthday is July 14. Please send me a book and pin.

Your friend,
Bertha Meiar.

Dear Bertha: Welcome to our Club—your book and pin will be sent soon. Let me know when you find your twin—I'll help you watch for one.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Topeka, Kans., Feb. 24, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

My father belongs to the Farmers Union so I would like to be a member of your club. My birthday is May 26. I am 10 years old. I have been reading the letters in the paper. I will do my best to send in the lessons. Do the lessons come in the paper? Will you please help me find a twin when you find it let me know?

I'm the A honor of our school. There are sixteen pupils in our school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Fritz. Well I guess I'll quit as my letter is getting long.

Yours truly,
Grace Read.

P. S. I wish some of the members would give me a line or two. I'll do my best to write to them. But I'm busy getting reading for exams. Please send me a blue book.

My address is: Grace Read, Topeka, Kans., R. R. No. 7, care of C. L. Read.

Dear Grace: I hope some of our Juniors will write to you—that is such a good way for us to become acquainted. Alright—I'll try to send you a blue book. The lessons are published in the paper and we try to have one every month. I'm sorry to be so late in answering your letter—please write to me again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Feb 22, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am in the best of health and hope you are the very same. I am going to St. Anthony's school. My teacher's name is Sr. M. Christopher. I am in the third grade. I am nine years old. My birthday is January 2. If I have a twin, I would like to hear from her. Please send me a book and pin.

Teckla Richmeier
Care of Peter Richmeier.

Dear Teckla: We are glad that you are joining our club and I'll send your book and pin soon. I hope your twin writes to you soon—let me know when she does.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 22, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have read the letters on your page for quite a while so I thought I would join too. I am going to St. Anthony's school. My teacher's name is Sr. Esther Marie. I am 10 years of age. My birthday is January 6. I have a pet dog. His name is Teddy. I am in the fourth grade. Have I a twin? If I have, I would like to hear from him. Please send me a book and pin.

Your nephew,
Herbert Richmeier.

Care of Peter Richmeier.

Dear Herbert: I'll send your book and pin very soon and I'm very glad that you've decided to become one of us. I have a new little black puppy, too—he's just six weeks old. I haven't named him yet—"Teddy" might be a good name for him, for he looks just like a little bear. When you find your twin, let me know.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Collyer, Kans.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am going to school and I am in the seventh grade and I like it very much. We have fourteen scholars in our school: Nine boys and five girls. My teacher's name is George Richmier. We are going to Fairview school district 65, Bryant, township, Graham county. We have one mile to go to school. We walk to school and sometimes ride on a spring buggy. Our occupation at recess and at noon is playing ball. We enjoy it very much.

Yours truly,
Genevieve Rohleder.

Dear Genevieve: I was glad to get your letter. Have you found your twin yet? Please write to me again soon. —Aunt Patience.

—o—

Morland, Kans., Feb. 22, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am still going to school and in the second grade. My father is a member of the Farmers Union, so please send me a book and pin.

I remain, as ever yours,
Miss Betty Jane Rome.

Care of Joe Rome.

Dear Aunt Patience:

As I was looking over the Farmers Union paper I saw that my name is missing on the honor roll, so I thought I had to join your club. I am 11 years old and in the 6th grade. Please send me a book and pin. My father is a member of the Farmers Union.

Yours truly,
Lorina Rome.

Care of Joe Rome.

Dear Betty Jane and Lorina: We're very happy that you're both joining our club and we hope you'll like us. Your books and pins will be sent very soon. You both forgot to tell me your birthday dates—please let me know what they are, so that I can help you to find your twins.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 23, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am in the second grade and I like to go to school. I am 7 years old. My birthday is on October 28. I have 2 brothers and one sister. My youngest brother is not going to school.

My pet is a dog. His name is Linda. He likes me.

Yours truly,
Leonard Rohleder.

Dear Leonard: I was so glad to get your letter. Have you found your twin? Tell me when you do. It's almost time for school to be over, for this year and I imagine you and Linda will have a great many good times. Please write me again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Montrose, Kans., Feb. 25, 1932

Dear Aunt:

Is it cold down there? It is awful warm up here. I would like to join your club. I am 11 years old. My birthday is Dec. 20. How often do you send the lesson? I go to school and I am in the 5th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Dempsey. I've got two brothers and one sister. I will try to get my lessons soon as possible. Please send pin and book.

Yours truly,
Warren Reed.

Montrose, Kans.

Dear Friend:

I am seven years old and in the second grade. May I join the club, I would like to take the lessons. We have two miles to walk to school. My birthday is April 23rd.

Your friend,
Mary Jane Reed.

Dear Warren and Mary Jane: I do not send the lessons to you—they are printed in the paper and we try to have one each month. You have quite a long walk to school, don't you? I'll send your pins and books right away. Please forgive me for being so slow in answering your letters.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 22, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

As I have seen my friends have such nice books and pins, I will ask you for a book and pin. My birthday is November 15. I am 10 years old and I am in the seventh grade.

Your niece,
Katherine Richmeier.

Care of Alex Richmeier.

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 22, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

While my sister Katherine asked me to join the club, I will ask for a book and pin. I have six sisters and three brothers. My birthday is October 30. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I like my teacher very much. There are 20 pupils in my grade. The name of my school is Banner school.

Your niece,
Anna Marie Richmeier.

Dear Katherine and Anna Marie: I am so glad that you are becoming Junior Cooperators and I'll send your books and pins. I hope you'll find your twins soon. I'll try to help you. Please write to me again.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 22, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

Since they are all asking me to join the club I thought I would join and ask for a book and pin.

My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am 7 years old and in the second grade. My birthday is June 12. We live 2½ miles from town.

I remain, as ever,
Your niece,
Miss Eva Scheck.

Dear Eva: I think it's fine that you're joining. Your book and pin will be sent soon—be sure to watch for your twin carefully.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 21, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

This is the second letter I am writing to you. I have always been waiting for my book and pin. I guess it's about five or six months already and I haven't received a book and pin yet.

I am 15 years old and in the 8th grade. My birthday is Nov. 30th.

I have 6 sisters and 3 brothers. One of my sisters is married and also one of my brothers. My youngest sister told me to join the club and so I did, so please give her a star. She is sick. The doctors say it's St. Vitus dance. So please send me a book and pin soon.

Your niece,
Beata Richmeier.

Dear Beata: I'm sorry about your book and pin and about your little sister being sick, too. I'll be glad to give her a star for asking you to join and I'll certainly find out why you've not received your book and pin. I hope Anna Marie is much better by this time. Let me know how she gets along.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Collyer, Kansas.

Dear Aunt Patience:

My sister Beata asked me to join the club so I am letting her write for me. I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. We started school together. My birthday is October 6. I am watching and trying to find a twin. I'll be waiting and looking for a pin and book so please send them soon.

Your nephew,
Charles Richmeier.
Care of Alex Richmeier.

Dear Charles: I'll send your book and pin soon and I'm glad that Beata has earned a star for asking you to join. Have you found your twin? I'll try to help you.—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 21, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

I will write and ask you to join the club cause my friend Charles joined and asked me to join, so give him a star. Please send me a book and pin. I have seen the pins and books and I like them awfully much. Charlie and I will always have our pins pinned on our coats. Hoping to receive them soon.

Your nephew,
Frank Scheck.

P. S. My birthday is Feb. 20th. I am also 14 years old and in the eighth grade.

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 23, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

My name is Elizabeth Scheck. I go to school district 65. I like to go to school. I am in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is George Richmeier. My birthday is on August 19. I have a pet dog.

Yours truly,
Elizabeth Scheck.

Care of Anton Scheck, Box 37.

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 24, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:

My name is Robert Scheck. I go to school district 65. I am in the second grade. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is George Richmeier. My birthday is on August 19. I have a pet dog.

Yours truly,
Robert Scheck.

Care of Anton Scheck, Box 37.

Dear Frank, Elizabeth and Robert: I'll be glad to give Charles a star for asking you to join, Frank—did he ask Elizabeth and Robert, also? I'll send your books and pin at once and I hope you'll all wear the pins and explain to your friends what they stand for. Have any of you found your twins by this time? I'm going to try to help you. Please write to the Club again.—Aunt Patience.

Forty years ago electric bases were made in over 180 sizes and styles. Today we have only one, which is interchangeable for all.

With a new lens, photographs of star clusters have been obtained so far away that the light which recorded them on the film left the star clusters 80 million years ago.

Trans-oceanic telephone service began five years ago. The average number of calls was seven per day for the first year. Today, more than a hundred calls are made in one day. Last Christmas 342 Yuletide calls were sent.

EVER TRY TO SELL DEAD CHICKS

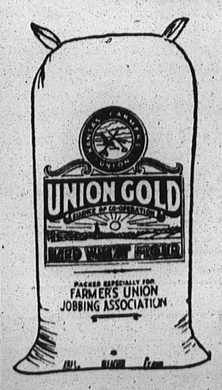
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GRAIN AND HAY MARKET REVIEW

Wheat Market Sharply Higher—Feed Grains Strengthened by Advance in Wheat—Fair Hay Demand

Domestic wheat markets turned sharply upward during the week ending April 15, influenced principally by further deterioration in winter wheat and delayed seeding of the spring crop according to the Weekly Grain Market Review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Diminishing European bread grain supplies with a more active export inquiry for remaining stocks in surplus areas were further strengthening factors. Feed grains were slightly higher, reflecting the advance in wheat and also some improvement in current demand. Rye was also firmer but prices gained only 2 to 3 cents per bushel because of a continued light inquiry.

WHEAT

Crop developments and the amount andlocation of remaining supplies are now the outstanding features in the wheat market situation. The advance of 5 or 6 cents per bushel in domestic wheat prices during the week was caused largely by reports of further deterioration in the winter wheat crop. Continued lack of rain with high winds resulted in additional damage to wheat in western Kansas and Nebraska, northwestern Oklahoma and eastern Colorado, where conditions were already poor. ryness was also detrimental in Texas and California. Wheat made generally good progress in the Ohio Valley but rains are needed generally in the central and southern part of the winter wheat belt. Spring seeding, while 8 to 10 days late, made good progress during the week in the Northern States except in a few areas where the soil is still too wet.

World wheat supplies are materially under ahose of a year ago. This, together with increased demand from deficit areas tends to be a strengthening influence in the wheat market. Stocks of wheat in the principal exporting countries outside of Russia at the first of April were around 65,000,000 bushels less than a year ago..

Domestic cash wheat markets advanced with futures. The higher prices brought out slightly larger shipments but elevators and mill demand was sufficiently active in most markets to absorb current offerings readily. Receipts at the principal central and southwestern winter wheat markets totalled 1,617 cars, or about 430 cars more than during the previous week. Storage interests were the principal buyers at Kansas City and local milling demand was not urgent since a good part of local mill operations were on Red Cross flour. Prices, however, advanced 6 1-2 to 7 cents for the week with No. 2 hard winter ordinary protein quoted April 15 at 55-1-2 to 56 1-2 cents, 12 per cent pprotein at 56—57 cents and 13 per cent protein normally at 58 1-2—60 1-2 cents per bushel. No. 2 hard wheat ordinary protein sold at Omaha at 55-1-2 cents and at St .Louis at 60 1-2 cents per bushel.

Marketings of spring wheat also increased slightly during the week with receipts totaling 373 cars at Minneapolis and 57 cars at Duluth. Of the Minneapolis inspections, 31 cars were winter wheat. Millinfi inquiry was fairly steady with high protein heavy weight wheat in best demand. At the close of the market April 15 No. 1 dark northern 12 per cent protein was quoted at Minneapolis at 3 to 5 cents over the May price of 67 1-8 cents; 13 per cent protein sold at 3 to 7 cents over and 15 per cent at 9 to 12 cents over the May. e

RYE

Rye markets advanced 2 to 3 cents per bushel under the strengthening influence of higher wheat prices but trading was dull since milling demand was quiet and export inquiry failed to develop. May rye at Minneapolis advanced 2 3-8 cents over No. 2 rye was quoted at the close of the market April 15 at 45 1-4—47 3-4 cents and at Chicago at 46—47 cents per bushel.

CORN

The corn market turned somewhat firmer during the week influenced by continued light offerings and a somewhat improved demand. Marketings remained unusually light for this season of the year. primary receipts totaling only about 1,723,000 bushels compared with about 3,826,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. While local industries continued to absorb the bulk of the offerings at the principal markets, shipping inquiry was somewhat improved and sales for shipment, particularly at Chicago, were the heaviest for sometime. Charters for from a million to 1,500,000 bushels were reported made for Lake shipment between the opening of navigation April 16 and May 1. The advance in prices resulted in some increase in offerings but current receipts were still relatively small. Only 436 cars were received at Chicago and the cash basis was advanced slightly in relation to futures. At the close of the market April 15 dealers were bidding 30 1-2 cents for No. 3 mixed and 31 cents for No. 3 white or yellow for twenty days shipment.

Southwestern corn markets also made moderate gains during the week but prospects of increased acreage in areas where abandonment or winter wheat is heavy tended to retard price advances. Corn planting is under way in southern Kansas counties and early planted corn is reported up to good stands in south central and southeastern counties of Oklahoma. Receipts at Kansas City were of only moderate volume but demand from local industries and feed manufacturers was fairly active while shipping inquiry improved. Elevators took good amounts to replace wheat being ordered out. At the close of the market April 15 No. 3 white was quoted at 32—34 cents and No. 3 yellow at 34-1-2—36 cents per bushel.

HAY

Hay markets were again somewhat irregular during the week ending April 14, with moderate to light offerings in fair demand. The comparatively poor condition of pastures in many sections increased the need for hay somewhat although takings were almost entirely for immediate needs only. The condition of pastures April 1 was below average in practically all States, being 73.8 per cent of normal for the country as a whole compared with 76.1 per cent a year ago, and a seven-year April 1 average of 82.5 per cent. Pasture conditions were reported fairly giod in New England, the East North Central States and the Far Western States but generally poor elsewhere with conditions unusually poor in the Dakotas, Montana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Wyoming and Colorado. Leasing of prairie pastures in Oklahoma and Kansas has been limited with a marked reduction in lease prices. The condition of these pastures is much below normal due to the March freezes and lack of rains.

Alfalfa markets continued dull during the past week with prices ranging from barely steady to declines of from $1.00 to $3.00 per ton during the week. Only 39 cars were offered at Kansas City but they were apparently about equal to trade requirements since local interests furnished the only outlet of consequence. Shipping orders were very light and demand from meal mill buyers was practically lacking as mills were grinding hay purchased earlier in the season. Feed is reported scarce in central Kansas and small amounts of good quality alfalfa sold locally at $15.00 per ton. Supplies are getting low in the Garden City district also but prices ruled unchanged at $8.00—$12.00 in the bale at producers' farms. Prices at Omaha declined 50—75 cents per ton despite light receipts. Trading in this class of hay was of small colume at Chicago and Minneapolis—St. Paul.

Due to the nearness of producing sections to th cnorth-central drought area, prairie hay markets have been comparatively strong this year as evidenced by prices at the four principal markets for this class of hay which have averaged about $1 per ton higher during March than for January and about 75 cents higher than for July, 1931, but about 50 cents per ton below the March 1931 average and nearly $2.50 under the March average for the five years, 1926-1930. Prices at the principal markets during the past week average about steady. Heavier offerings and some falling off in demand from the drought area were responsible for a slightly weaker situation at Kansas City and prevailing prices were slightly under those for the previous week. Hay barns in the prairie section of eastern Kansas are reported about empty. A considerable part of this hay moved recently at $5.50—$6.00 per ton, delivered at shipping points in that area.

CAPPER ENDORSES PLAN OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS

Writing in his "Kansas Farmer," Senator Arthur Capper makes the following timely observations:

Farm organizations and the private grain trade are approaching a showdown on the Farm Board, although the chances are that the final showdown will be delayed until the next session of Congress. The private grain trade wants to withdraw all funds from the board which it can use in handling, or in assisting the farmers' cooperative marketing association to handle, wheat, cotton and other farm products.

The farm organizations want the Agricultural Marketing Act continued, and also want the board provided with adequate funds to assist in financing cooperative marketing to the extent provided in the marketing act.

I am in favor of a full and complete investigation of the Farm Board and its activities. But at the same time shall insist that the investigation go into the activities of the gamblers of the commodity exchanges and the private grain trade in connection with the Agricultural Marketing Act and whatever these private concerns have done in that connection.

Representatives of the Grange, Farmers' Union and American Farm Bureau Federation met in a conference in Washington a few days ago. Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, was one of the members of the committee.

This committee recommended the following policy for the farm organizations in support of the Agricultural Marketing Act:

Adoption of the equalization fee and export debenture plans, through legislation giving the Farm Board power to use either or both of these plans in handling surpluses.

Insistence that the proposed investigation of the Farm Board go thoroughly into practices of boards of trade and of the private grain trade.

A Federal appropriation to finance the exportation of wheat now held by the grain stabilization corporation, to China, or where it will not compete with American wheat in trade channels.

The farm organization conference also went on record against measures to impound—hold off the market—for a fixed period the wheat now held by the grain stabilization corporation.

This entire program has my support. I think it is approved by nine-tenths of the farmers of the country.

Eventually Congress is going to have to make its choice between the farmer and his organizations and the private grain trade. It is not unlikely the final decision will be made by the farmer himself.

The "honest dollar" hearings have been resumed before the House banking and currency committee.

This rubber dollar of ours—which will buy 1 bushel of wheat at one time, and 3 bushels another time—is an open invitation to financial speculators to gamble in money. Because money fluctuates over a period of years just as any other commodity, measured by several hundred chief commodities, is not stable.

When dollars get cheap, we have inflation. When dollars are dear, we have deflation. Inflation and deflation whipsaw the farmer; in fact all producers of commodities. These are caught coming and going.

We could stop this mischief if we had a dollar of fairly constant purchasing power. That is what is meant by the so-called "honest dollar" asked by the farm organizations, and urged by most economists except those connected with international bankers. International bankers like the rubber dollar better; they like to stretch it and allow it to snap back, all to their profit. I am for the honest dollar rather than the international banker's dollar.

The House committee on banking and currency is considering a bill, much like one introduced several years ago by Congressman Jim Strong of Kansas, to direct the Federal Reserve board to use its powers to stabilize the dollar at its 1926 level, through regulated inflation of the currency, and then keep it there by turning on and off the supply of currency to just meet the demands of business and industry and transportation and mining and agriculture.

The stabilized dollar is worth working for. The rubber dollar that is worth twice as much at one time as it is at another, is robbing some part of the country some of the time, but robs the farmer most of the time.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

Congressman W. P. Lambertson

A small ray of sunshine has appeared on the horizon. The Federal Reserve Board this week, calling together the Governors of the Federal Reserve Banks, has announced a policy of mild inflation. Andy Shearer is vindicated.

It was very evident that it took these hearings on the Bonus Bill and the growing sentiment in favor of the Goldsborough Bill, forcing stabilization on a commodity basis, to half arouse the Federal Reserve Board. Inflation is justifiable when everything alse has failed to arrest the decline.

International trade barriers and tariff discriminations against American products caused an important conference between State and Commerce officials this week.

Rep. Chindblom of Illinois ran a poor third in the Republican primary for renomination last week. He was one of the apostles of sky-high tariffs and was chosen to preside in the committee of the whole over the entire discussion of the Hawley-Smoot Act. His rulings were always "right." Mr. Hawley is being opposed in his own primary by the State Master of the Grange in Oregon, with more than an equal chance of losing.

I listened Friday for two hours before the Senate Finance Committee to men from New England urging that the oil tax be stricken from the House bill. They argued the advantages of getting oil from Venezuela. How different it was two years ago when they received increased protection on 800 articles.

The demagogue now is one who is for the under dog. The word is receiving considerable dignity.

Senators Dickinson and Barkley, the keynoters for the two national party conventions, are very similar men. Both went out of the House into the Senate and both were great defenders of the McNary-Haugen Bill. Neither great party is foolish enough to forget the farmers in campaign years.

The highest altitude ever reached by a human being is 43,166 feet, or more than eight miles. It was attained by Lieutenant Soucek of the navy.

Every substance may exist under proper conditions in one of four states—solid, liquid, vapor, or gas.

ONLY FEW DAYS LEFT TO APPLY FOR LOANS

The closing date for making applications for farm loans, as made available by the National Reconstruction Finance Corporation Bill, will be May 1. Any farmer who is entitled to receive a loan must make his application prior to that date.

F. O. Blecha, district agent of the extension service, Kansas State College, in charge of loans for farmers in Kansas, reports that Kansas farmers have made the smallest number of applications to date. This refers to all other states in the Union.

Between 200 and 300 applicants have received the first installment on their loans. According to reports from the St. Louis office, the regional headquarters, 738 applications have been received from farm owners of Kansas.

Farmers can make applications for loans to their local county agent, to the local bankers, or to the local county committees.

"WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING"

By Representative James G. Strong

(Held over from last week)

The House of Representatives, after the most strenuous discussion since the Democratic party assumed control, has passed a tax bill increasing taxes over eleven hundred million dollars, which with the two hundred and fifty million dollars it is proposed to save through reduction of Government expenses is estimated will produce income enough to meet the expenses of Government.

Income taxes were increased up to 65 per cent in the higher brackets; inheritance taxes up to 45 per cent with the amount to be exempted reduced from $100,000 to $50,000; a tax of 35 per cent was placed on gifts, made to reduce estates before death; exemptions were reduced on single persons to $1000 and married persons to $2500.

The tax on manufactured products of 2 1-4 per cent, but exempting clothing; foods of all kinds; prescribed medicines; farm machinery and parts; electric power used on the farm; fertilizer; garden and field seeds; farm and garden products; shorts and feed for animals or fowls; newspapers, magazines, books, music, school books, Bibles and articles of religious devotion, was voted out of the bill. In its stead a tax was placed on cosmetics; furs; jewelry; sporting goods and cameras; beverages; matches; chewing gum; radios; mechanical refrigerators; automobiles and trucks and accessories; candy; safety-deposit boxes; oil transported by pipe-lines; increased postage; sales of capital stocks and bonds; dividends; conveyances; lubricating oil; admissions; malt syrup and grape concentrate; telephone and telegraph messages; while an excise tax of 1c a gallon was placed on imported oil and $2 per ton on imported coal.

The bill now goes to the Senate where many amendments will be made and the final contest will come in the Board of Conferees between the two Houses.

The Tariff Bill as it passed the House, making no changes in tariff rates but seeking to take from the Presidnet the right to change schedules in accordance with recommendations of the Tariff Commission, has passed the Senate with amendments which must be ironed out in conference.

A bill granting independence to the people of the Philippine Islands has been reported to the House with favorable recommendation for its passage, and it is expected to come up for consideration soon.

The first mechanical refrigerator was made in 1834 and was invented by Jacob Perkins, an engineer from Massachusetts.

Many stars spin 150 times faster than the spinning speed of the earth at the equator. This gives them a speed of 40 miles per second.

GOOD ATTENDANCE AT KANSAS STATE COLLEGE SESSIONS

(Continued from page one)

helpful were his suggestions relative to the non-member who, failing to pay dues or to support the cooperative movement as he should, still reaps the benefits of cooperation.

V. M. Rucker, marketing specialists of the Kansas State Agricultural College, discussed "Business Analysis of Local Cooperatives." Mr Rucker is well informed on his subject, and his talk was helpful to all who heard it. Mr. Derrick, of Washington, D. C., connected with the Federal Farm Board, was on hand with some enlightening remarks. Frank Blecha, district county agent leader, led a discussion relative to farm seed loans.

The conference closed at noon, Friday, April 15, on schedule. It was the common opinion among those attending that more such conferences should be held, in the interests of better cooperation among Kansas farmers.

THREE LEADERS TELL HOW COOPERATION IS MAKING HEADWAY

(Continued from page one)

for leadership in cooperative marketing affairs, as well as the importance of further training those who are already in the position of leaders. Throughout the whole process, said Dr. Grimes, it is to be remembered that cooperation has one function, and that is to render good service.

Dr. Farrell Speaks

Dr. F. D. Farrell, president of Kansas State College, followed Dr. Grimes on the evening program. His subject was "The Relation of the College to the Cooperative Movement." Dr. Farrell sounded a note of warning, admonishing his hearers not to misuse cooperation, nor let it lead them into a feeling of false security.

Dr. Farrell stressed the importance of group action, as compared with individual action. He declared that in view of the present limited development of cooperative marketing, it is possible that some marketing, with reference to commodities handled and groups concerned, can best be handled by individual effort. He gave it as his opinion that the two systems of marketing—individual and cooperative—would finally merge into one system, utilizing the best of each system.

After mentioning the fact that the land grant college has done much to foster cooperation, Dr. Farrell declared that one service to be rendered by the college lies in its ability to point out the shortcomings of cooperation, thereby enabling cooperative leaders to strengthen the cooperative structure.

FEWER CATTLE ON FEED

(continued from page 1)

for cattle on feed April 1 this year show that the proportion to be marketed before August 1 was considerably smaller than the proportion that feeders reporting last year expected to market by that date. If these plans are carried out the supply of fed cattle from the Corn Belt during the 4 months April to July this year will be considerably smaller than for the corresponding months last year, or any other recent year. Reports from Colorado indicate that the number of cattle on feed in that state about April 1 this year was less than half as large as a year earlier.

The estimated number on feed by states as percentages of the number on feed April 1, 1931 are as follows:

Ohio—125 per cent
Indiana 115 per cent
Illinois 110 per cent
Michigan, 110 per cent
Wisconsin, 80 per cent.
Minnesota 85 per cent
Iowa 95 per cent
Missouri 100 per cent
South Dakota 30 per cent
Nebraska, 70 per cent
Kansas 90 per cent
Eleven Corn Belt States (weighted) 84.4 per cent.

The Farmers Exchange

Where Farmers Buy and Sell

RATES FOR ADVERTISING IN THIS CLASSIFIED SECTION EACH INSERTION PER WORD 3c

Terms cash in advance and where check accompanies order for four or more insertions the rate will be 2½c per word per insertion.

Number of words	Number of Insertions 1	2	3	4	5
10	.30	.60	.90	1.00	1.25
11	.33	.66	.99	1.10	1.38
12	.36	.72	1.08	1.20	1.50
13	.29	.78	1.17	1.30	1.63
14	.42	.84	1.26	1.40	1.75
15	.45	.90	1.35	1.50	1.88
16	.48	.96	1.44	1.60	2.00
17	.51	1.02	1.53	1.70	2.13
18	.54	1.08	1.62	1.80	2.25
19	.57	1.14	1.71	1.90	2.38
20	.60	1.20	1.80	2.00	2.50
25	.75	1.50	2.25	2.50	3.13
30	.90	1.80	2.70	3.00	3.75

WOMEN—If you want Quality Quilt remnants (not scraps) write REMNANT SHOP, Tarpon Springs Florida.—5-5p.

FOR SALE: Booth strain, White Minorca hatching eggs, $3; Baby Chicks on order, $8 per hundred prepaid. Flock A. P. A. Certified. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. W. Runft, Cawker City, Kansas. 4t

WANTED: Position in store or elevator. Experienced.—Address Manager. Care Kansas F. U.—4-21p.

ALFALFA $5.00; Red Clover $7.50; White Sweet Clover $3.00; Alsyke Clover $7.00; Timothy $2.00; Mixed Alsyke and Timothy $3.00; Sudan Grass $1.00. All per bushel; bags free. Samples, Price List and Catalog upon request. STANDARD SEED CO., 21 East 5th St., Kansas City, Mo. 4-28p

LONDRES CIGARS—50 for $1.25; 100 for $2.25, prepaid—Paul Kildow, Betheda, Ohio.—4-21 p.

POSITION WANTED — Bookkeeper or Manager, 10 years experience, lumber, coal, grain, and general merchandise. References. Write or wire. W. C. DAVIDSON, Denison, Kans.

SUMMER PRICES on Chicks and Eggs. White Giant chicks $10 per 100; Black Giants and Buff Minorcas $7.50 prepaid. THE THOMAS FARMS, Pleasanton, Kans. 5-5p

PURE CANE or Sudan grass seed $1 hundred, recleaned, guaranteed.—CAMERON INDUSTRIES, Omaha, Nebr. 5-12p

KENTUCKY NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, Smoking, 7 lbs. $1.00, mild, medium, strong. Guaranteed. Special offer. Flavoring, pipe free. Brotherhood Tobacco Growers, Box 140K, Mayfield, Ky. 5-12p

FOR SALE—Atlas Sorgo seed, $1 per bu.—PERCY STOWELL, Olsburg, Kansas. 5-5p

FOR SALE—Home grown alfalfa seed. Recleaned and tested. Sample on request. George Kaad Jr., Randall, Jewel Co., Kansas.

FOR SALE—2,000 bushels cane seed, Red Amber Mature, 50c cwt. Tasco, Fifty West 20 North Hays.—J. F. Morgan, Hoxie, Kansas, Route 2—4-7 p.

TOBACCO—Postpaid. Aged in bulk. Good sweet chewing, 10 pounds, $1.50; smoking, $1.10 MARUIN STOKER, Dresden, Tenn. 4-28p

SUDAN GRASS seed for sale. Germinaton 90 per cent. Write for prices: Sample on request.—Wenceslaus J. Havlik, Tampa, Kans.—4-21 p.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE—Each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200 75c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25; 6,000, $6.00. Tomato large, well rooted, open field grown. Mossed, labeled with variety name. Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee Earliana, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50. Pepper mossed and labeled Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne postpaid: 100, 75c; 200, $1.00; 500, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50. Porto Rico and Nancy Hall Potato Plants, postpaid: 500, $1.75; 1,000, $3.00; 5,000, $12.50, full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, Texarkana, Ark. 5-19c

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Gentlemen:

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Name .....

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Here is the ad:.....

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Price List of Local Supplies

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Constitutions 5c
Local Sec'y Receipt Books....25c
Farmers Union Buttons.....25c
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Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor
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30 per cent of chicks started each spring die before they reach maturity. One fifth of growing chicks show worm infestation.
You can stop these losses and raise more and bigger pullets. Just mix STERLING TOBACCO POWDER in the mash as directed and continue feeding in the regular way. This easy method has the universal approval of State colleges and experiment stations.
Order direct from this ad and assure yourself fresh powder with correct nicotine content. 25 lbs.—2.00, 100 lbs.—5.00. F.O.B. Louisville, Ky.
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Specialist in Diseases of the Rectum and Colon
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In line with our policy of best serving the cooperative producers in Kansas, we have moved the original Plant No. 1 from Kansas City, to Colony, Kansas. The new plant is modern, and is convenient to the producers. The same is true of Plant No. 2 at Wakeeney.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association
Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas

IT'S YOUR OWN LIVE STOCK—

You have fed those cattle, hogs or sheep yourself. You've put work and expense on them. No one has contributed anything to you to help you get them ready for market. Therefore, YOUR OWN FIRM should handle your live stock on the market. All surplus earnings come back to you, provided you are a stockholder. One dollar makes you a stockholder.

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Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.
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Offers you insurance protection against the hazards of Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado, Hail, as well as Automobile and Mercantile Insurance.

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L. D. Coffman, Overbrook.
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Any of the above agents will be glad to help you with your insurance problems. CALL THEM UP.