

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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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.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1933

THE COOPERATIVE TOUR

The editor spent most of last week in the company of members and sponsors of the Kansas Cooperative League visiting various towns and communities in central, western and northern Kansas. He is indebted to the fine Kansas gentlemen who make up that League, for a most pleasant tour. They were the traveling hosts, not only of the Farmers Union representative, but of representatives of the Kansas State Grange and the Kansas Farm Bureau. Carl Cogswell, master of the Grange, and Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, were with the caravan most of the way. Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, was present at two meetings—one at Beloit and one at Clay Center.

The primary motive of the trip was to acquaint Kansans with Kansas resources and "Support Kansas resources and the Kansas resources will support you" is the slogan under which the League operates. Another of its slogans is, "What Kansas makes makes Kansas."

Sponsors of the League include Kansas industries, Kansas "owned" life insurance and property insurance companies, Kansas coal companies, Kansas manufacturers, Kansas wholesale concerns, Kansas oil concerns, etc. Their special guests on this trip included the farm organization representatives, representatives of the Kansas press, Kansas fair association leaders, Chamber of Commerce representatives and representatives of the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. The Cardinal Stage Lines Co. of Salina furnished the transportation.

Had the tour started one day earlier, it would have been in the thick of the windstorms and dust storms which swept Western Kansas on Monday, May 22. The trip Tuesday took the tour through many towns whose citizens were busily engaged in washing the dust from buildings, side walks and streets.

Members of the tour were impressed with the tragic crop conditions which were most evident on the south leg of the trip. The seriousness of the crop conditions varied from bad to tragic, all along the route from McPherson county to Dodge City. In some places the wheat crop apparently is entirely lost. In other places the wheat is so thin that it would not pay harvesting expenses. All along the way were field after field which had been plowed up, either to summer fallow or to plant to spring crops. The long continued droughts, together with the wind and dust storms which have followed each other in rapid succession, have left their marks of devastation.

One is impressed with the fact that some of these farmers, who are just as enterprising as any in the state, must either have self-help through legislative channels—such as that which the Farmers Union and other farm organizations are insisting shall come through administration of the allotment plan, loan features, and other features of the new federal farm law—or receive aid through charity.

Conditions seem to improve north of Dodge City to some extent. The tour went as far north and west as St. Francis. The crop season in this section is much later than in the parts further south. Diversification is more extensively practiced. Abandonment is not so great.

As the caravan swung back toward the east, it soon came into sections where crop conditions were much improved. Good corn land and alfalfa fields helped the general appearance. The wheat, being later than in the counties further south, seems to have a chance to do fairly well. In Norton and Phillips counties, crops look good. From these points on east, the appearances also indicate that the farmers will get good crops.

The representatives of the farm organizations were urged by the League to invite special guests to the luncheons and dinners. These meals were accompanied, of course, by programs designed to bring out the purpose and to accomplish the objectives of the tour. The Farmers Union had special guests at every noon or night stop. The same was true of the Grange and Farm Bureau. One significant fact was that at many places, the same farmer or farmers would belong to two or all three of the farm organizations. In this connection, let it be reported here that these farmers belonging to more than one farm organization say, by their own words, that they are not thus duplicating their cooperative efforts, but are merely extending the scope of their cooperation.

It was the pleasure of the writer to introduce many men and women throughout the course of the tour, who were special guests of the League through invitation on the part of the Farmers Union. Since our organization was limited to only a few guests at each stop, we could not, of course, invite all those whom we would have liked to have with us. Those whom we did invite, however, represented a cross section of the Farmers Union. We were very proud to have the opportunity to have the League members—the heads of various great Kansas concerns and industries—meet our members.

We were proud to remind these fine men who compose this League that we represent the real and basic industry in this state and nation—Agriculture. Let it be said that

these captains of Kansas industry probably learned more about the farmers than the farmers learned about them. That is as it should be. These leaders in lines other than Agriculture are learning more and more that their welfare depends on the welfare of the Kansas farmer. All classes, including Agriculture, are coming to realize that there is an interdependence upon each other. Some of the Cooperative League members expressed surprise at the fact that the farmers are practicing cooperation to the extent that exists in Kansas.

William A. Biby, Topeka, who is the educational director of the League, and who had charge of the various ceremonies, said in one of his talks: "I want you to know that those who have been responsible for the formation of the Kansas Cooperative League received their inspiration to thus organize, from the farmers and farm organizations of this state."

One who has observed developments with reference to the formation and growth of the Kansas Cooperative League, said in private conversation: "The purpose of this League, of course, has been to educate Kansas folks to spend their dollars with Kansas concerns so these dollars will remain in Kansas where they will do Kansas some good. Another thing which has been stressed, and properly so, is the fact that the League is not trying to bring new industries into the state so much as it is trying to develop our trade relationships one with another. And now the League is enriching itself with new knowledge of cooperation. It is learning of the dependence of industry and business on Agriculture."

Mr. Biby, in the role of chairman, invariably introduced the farm organization guests at the beginning of the programs. They were given the opportunity to speak and to tell of the progress being made in agricultural organization. Mr. Biby's remarks, as well as the impromptu remarks of most of the League sponsors, often centered around the work of the Kansas farm organizations.

President Ward of the Farmers Union, was not with the tour until it reached Beloit Friday night. This was because he had been in Washington helping to shape the policies of administration with reference to the new federal farm law. At Beloit, however, he was given the honor of being the principal speaker. He discussed recent farm legislation and told of how it is to be applied to Kansas agricultural relief. His talk was received with great enthusiasm by the members of the tour as well as by those who had come in from the surrounding communities to listen. All seemed glad to hear the news from Washington to the effect that the welfare of Agriculture is being given the attention it deserves.

Summing the whole thing up, it appears that the Farmers Union and the other farm organizations fare pretty well, and take a lot of the spotlight, in any program which features cooperation and organization in Kansas.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD
President Kansas Farmers Union

THE NEW FARM PROGRAM

The writer has just recently returned from Washington where I spent nearly four weeks cooperating with other groups and farm leaders in an attempt to work out a sound agricultural program coming under the scope of the new Agricultural Adjustment Act just recently passed by Congress.

For two whole weeks the cooperative groups, representing wheat, held unannounced conferences each day. The writer served as chairman of these conferences. It will be remembered that the new Farm Adjustment Act gives broad powers to the Secretary of Agriculture and the President. The law itself is wide in scope and permits the Secretary of Agriculture to use all or a part of a number of plans which will best fit the commodity and general conditions.

One thing to be kept in mind by our people is that the farmer shall have a parity price based upon the pre-war years of 1909 to 1914. The parity value means, for example, 100 bushels of wheat will buy as much of the things the farmer uses today as it did back in the years just previous to the war. Statistics show that during this period of years agriculture, with industry, was quite well balanced and that the farmers enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity, more so than at any other normal period dating back many decades.

Our committee early in its deliberations went on record as calling for two types of program: first, an emergency one, and the other more of a long time nature. We stressed this one principle to every Congressman

and Senator whom we contacted, as well as to representatives of the department of agriculture. Our committee represented wheat and we confined our deliberations and program to that commodity.

What the Program Means

The net result of our work is summed up in the proposal and plan which endorsed the voluntary domestic allotment plan which was presented by the entire group of about 30 men to Secretary Wallace and General Administrator, George Peek. We have every reason to believe that this program met with much favor by these officials. The program is printed in this issue of the paper, beginning on page one. We want our readers to study it carefully. If you have not already read it, be sure to do so, carefully.

The above mentioned program, if adopted, will be a life saver to the wheat grower of Kansas and especially of western Kansas where drought conditions have ruined this year's crop. Many of these farmers are destitute and must have help to avoid displacement and social revolution. Occasionally some opponents of the plan will claim that it is unsound and unfair to pay the farmer for something he does not have. This argument is answered by stating that it is materially better to bring the farmer in on a program of cooperation than it is to make him an object of charity or give him a dole. Under our plan in order to get a cash benefit this year he must sign an agreement that he will reduce his acreage up to 15 percent or 20 percent for next year's crop. This raises his morale and brings him to a position of being willing to cooperate.

We can also answer our critics by stating that our Government has poured hundreds of millions of dollars into branches of industry which they never hope to get back, and it is not tremendously better to help the farmer at a time like this by putting him in a position where he can carry on? Most everybody now agrees that all other attempts to bring prosperity are of no avail until first some purchasing power is given the farmer.

It will be of special interest to our readers to know that our group represented about one-third of the wheat of the United States and that this program anticipates paying the farmer, about the middle of July, seventy per cent of this benefit in cash. It is estimated that this benefit will amount to around three hundred million dollars and that each state and county, and each individual farmer will be paid upon the basis of its or his past acreage and production over a period of three or five years.

The long time program anticipates working out trade relationships with foreign countries and we note with pleasure that George Peek has appointed former Senator Smith W. Brookhart to study world conditions with a view of establishing channels of trade as between nations.

Must Deal With Surplus

Until, if ever, such a program can be worked out we still must deal with our surpluses. Crop reports anticipate 350 million bushels from the winter wheat belt, two hundred million bushels from the spring wheat area and approximately a carry over of 350 million bushels. This amounts to around three hundred million bushels more than the United States will consume in one year. Therefore, we must resort to the provisions of the law which bring our production more in line with domestic requirements if we are to give the farmers a parity or cost of production price.

During all of these sessions the Farmers Union and Kansas farmers were fortunate in having in Washington, besides the writer, Mr. R. J. Laubengayer, publisher of the Salina Journal who has been keenly interested in this program, and L. E. Webb, president of the Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealers Assn., who are working vigorously that this plan may be thrown into effect so the farmers may get a cash benefit this year and that agriculture may be rehabilitated, thus helping every line of business and industry from one end of the country to the other.

The Kansas Farmers Union is squarely back of this program. Nothing less than more dollars in the farmers' pockets will satisfy us and we are fortunate in being in a position with the powers that be at Washington who will constantly confer with us relative to the best plan and method of helping our people under the provisions of this law. I would suggest to our readers that the farm organizations of the United States, including the cooperatives, are directly responsible for this legislation. Every farmer within our state should join the Farmers Union because, after all, only a continued fight and proper cooperation and legislation will avoid social revolution and a condition where the great agricultural classes of our people will continue to take a backward step.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



May 12, 1933

"The toad beneath the harrow knows Exactly where each toothpick goes. The butterfly upon the road Cries, 'Cheer up, to the suffering toad.'"

The butterfly, the stupid thing, Knows not the suffering toothpicks bring. It's ballyhoo upon the road Will not relieve the aching toad. —Apologies to Kipling.

It may be remembered that in our small way we advised President Hoover to look around in the White House closets and see if he could find Teddy's "Big Stick" and by its use get something done. Of course our advice got nowhere. His cousin Frank seems to have found it and is using it to good advantage. The Wall Street wrecking crew are hunting cover from the wrath of an aroused administration backed almost solidly by the American people.

At last the great farm bill is passed and will be signed by the President. That single bill contains matters of greater importance than perhaps any such bill in our entire history as well as providing for agricultural equality with industry and lowering mortgage rates, it renovates our entire financial system.

It provides for ample restoration (not inflation) of money and credit so as to raise prices to a reasonable level, that debts may be paid in the same powered dollars in which they were contracted. It gives Federal Reserve banks additional and ample power to restore currency and credit, but such banks failing to do so, the President is empowered to expand money and credit almost at will.

Free coinage of silver at some ratio is provided. The U. S. Government is authorized to accept \$200,000,000 in silver on payment of war debts and to issue certificates against said amount.

The most astounding thing in the bill is that all money now in existence and to be issued in the future is declared full legal tender for all debts, dues and demands—a thing that has never been done before since the beginning of our Government, but very much needing to be done.

Seeing that we have now eight different kinds of money in general use and only one of them, viz. gold, is by the law of its issue full legal tender, it becomes a matter of importance vital to all debtors that each dollar henceforth is the equal of every other dollar in debt paying power. This forever does away with the gold clause in mortgages and bonds for future payment, if indeed it does not nullify all past gold contracts where dollars are stipulated.

Also in the bill power is given the President to reduce the number of grains in the gold dollar if it be found expedient to do so in negotiations with other governments to stabilize money and facilitate export and import trade.

There is still much confusion of thought on this gold problem. It is popularly believed if the gold in the dollar is reduced money will be cheapened and prices will rise. This is not so. Unless a greater number of dollars are issued, prices will not change no matter what the dollar is made of.

It is the number of dollars and bank credit based thereon all in active circulation that determines prices or the general price level. Of course as long as we adhere to the old barter gold standard requiring that paper money be redeemed in gold (which it never can be), reducing the grains of gold in the dollar will be equivalent to increasing the world's gold supply. Gold is neither a standard of value nor a measure of value. Its only function is as a limitation on the amount of money to be issued.

The amazing thing to us old students of the money problem is that this small but mighty section of the bill, making all money of past, present or future issue equal before the law, passed both houses of Congress with little or no debate. The great monetary interests must be broken and humbled that they laid down and let this become law that they have fought and bribed and bulldozed against for centuries.

This making all dollars equal in all lawful payments practically abolishes the gold standard only as used in settling foreign balances of trade.

We are very much encouraged. Farm and other prices are rising. More people are being employed. Business seems inspired with new life and everybody smiling with the thought of being relieved from the terrible strain of the past three and a half years of deflating money inflation. If all this business uplift is caused by the mere promise of inflation, what will it be when the real thing happens?

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

W. P. Lamberton
May 27, 1933

At a conference in the White House it is interesting to hear the President Call Senator Copeland, "Royal," Senator La Follette, "Bob," and Secretary Wallace, "Henry."

Another precedent was broken this session when Representative Terry Carpenter, of Nebraska, went without his coat in the House. It was not necessary for the place is air-cooled and well ventilated.

For more than a week the members of the senate were compelled merely to sit and listen to the impeachment trial of a federal judge. This was tantamounting. Particularly Ferdinand Pecora, who questioned the members of the House of Morgan, lived in Sicily until he was five years old. His Italian face is shiny and quite dark. His English is perfect. He is a fine example of the heights to which an immigrant boy was permitted to rise.

We have seen much in the senate investigation this week concerning the theory held by some that the government hangs from the top. The Morgan House is a holding company structure—its ceiling is well braced.

In the preamble of the original constitution, the first words, "We, the people," are all written in capital letters. Four times the size of those which follow. No doubt we were intended to be built up from the bottom.

For years Sen. Carter Glass blocked monetary reform legislation in the senate and his influence was not confined to the democratic party. His spectacular defense of the Morgans in the investigation, and his efforts to hamstring the committee in its work demonstrates clearly where his sympathies have been and why we have had to wait so long for honest dollar legislation.

Last winter one of these itmes suggested that if we must choose between the gold standard and the flag, we would choose the latter. We were nursing the prophecy that Christmas would see us off the yellow metal standard. Even before Flag Day we will have departed.

FARM PROGRAM IS ENDORSED BY THE WHEAT PRODUCERS

(continued from page 1)
county councils should be subject to recall by a majority of the participating producers within the county, present and voting at a regularly called meeting.

4—The entire policy of administration should look to the development and utilization of farm-storage as the most economical arrangement, with its accompanying favorable effect

upon the price structure, both for the grain and its premium value. We strongly believe that this program, if carried through as recommended, will fulfill the promises made by the President and the Agricultural Adjustment Act. We are certain that it will have the hearty and continuing support of wheat producers.

FARMERS COOPERATIVE COMMISSION COMPANY, Dodge City, Kansas.

L. E. Webb, Pres., Dodge City, Kan.
UNION EQUITY COOPERATIVE EXCHANGE, Enid, Oklahoma.
L. E. Webb, Dodge City, Kan.
FARMERS UNION TERMINAL ASSOCIATION, St. Paul, Minn.
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Mr. Adams, Mgr.
W. H. THOMPSON, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
NATIONAL SECRETARY FARMERS NATIONAL GRAIN DEALERS ASSN. Speaking for five state organizations.

FARMERS' NATIONAL GRAIN CORPORATION, Chicago, Ill.
C. E. Huff, President, Chicago, Ill.
OKLAHOMA WHEAT GROWERS Enid, Oklahoma.

Lyle L. Hage, Cherokee, Okla.
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Robt. J. Laubengayer, Publisher, Salina, Kansas.

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A. W. Ricker, Secy., St. Paul, Minn.

MONTANA FARM BUREAU
Wm. Ruffcorn, Glasgow, Mont.

CENTRAL STATES GRAIN ASSOCIATION, INC.
INDIANA STATE FARM BUREAU
Wm. H. Settle, Indianapolis, Ind.

100 Per Cent Locals

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

Local	County
Fairview—2154	Allen county
Champion Hill—705	Phillips county
Swanson—1191	Clay county
Lone Willow—1033	Thomas county
Cottonwood—317	Cloud county
Collyer—941	Trego county
Fairfax—927	Thomas county
Livingston—1984	Stafford county
Pleasant View—833	Washington county
Barrett—1071	Marshall county
Fairmont—967	Marshall county
Pleasant Hill—1175	Nemaha county
Admiral—1255	Lyon county
Heart of America—2164	Wyandotte county
Sunny Slope—1861	Wabaunsee county
Liberty—885	Nemaha county
Brightside—1655	Jackson county
Trivoli—1001	Ellsworth county
St. Joe—2182	Cloud county
Spring Valley—1725	Miami county
Stone—792	Rooks county
Four Mile—1128	Clay county
Sunny Knoll—1377	Nemaha county
Redman—1624	Sumner county
Summit—1958	Marshall county
Kelly—1263	Nemaha county
Johnston—749	McPherson county
Prairie Dale—370	Russell county
Allen Center—2155	Allen county
Fairlawn—2658	Allen county
Silver Leaf—2156	Marshall county
Hopewell—809	Marshall county
Pleasant Hill—1202	Riley county
Osgood Valley—1683	Miami county
Cummings—1837	Atchison county
Dew Drop—454	Lincoln county
Rural Rest—2133	Lincoln county
Hustlers—317	Gore county
Little Wolf—1376	Ellsworth county
Three Corners—769	Russell county
Antioch—1121	Marshall county
Liberty—1988	Stafford county
Richland—968	Marshall county
Ross—1124	Marshall county
Sand Creek—804	Rush county
Bethel—1969	Cowley county
Lincolnville—404	Marion county
Dist. No. 28—753	Trego county
So. Verdigris—1498	Greenwood county
Lena Valley—1538	Greenwood county
Cottonwood Grove—1604	Wabaunsee county
Lone Cedar—1864	Wabaunsee county
Axtell—1792	Marshall county
Scrubby—1021	Washington county
Ark. Valley—2195	Sedgewick county
Obendorf—1275	Nemaha county
Sunflower—1181	Thomas county
Crooked Creek—1205	Riley county
Vesperline—1817	Douglas county
Custer—366	Mitchell county
Stony—2066	Cherokee county
Summit—992	Ellsworth county
Fairview—1663	Crawford county
Excelsior—1634	Scott county
Walsburg—1198	Riley county
Morganville—1778	Clay county
Walnut Grove—1308	Crawford county
Welda—2054	Anderson county
Pleasant Valley—1819	Franklin county
Hamlin—1820	Brown county
Sherwood—1158	Clay county
Osage—2169	Labette county
Lone Star—917	Rush county
Cass Ridge—1038	Ellsworth county
Tisdale Busy Bee—1986	Cowley county
St. Peter—845	Graham county
Oak Grove—1801	Washington county
Sunnyside—1100	Graham county
Morland Elevator—1822	Ellis county
Sunnydeal—231	Ellis county



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

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

Dear Junior Cooperators:

I am not going to be able to write you a very long letter today, for we lack the space.

I did want to say just a few words, though—to remind you again that our essay contest closes at midnight, Saturday, June 24. It may seem that that date is a long way off—and that you have plenty of time. But remember—it will be here before you know it—so get busy, all of you, and get your essays finished. I am sure that you all have the information about the titles and age classes—so, get busy, all of you.

I hope you've had a good time Decoration Day—when you write, tell me what you did.

—Aunt Patience.

Grinnell, Kans., May 18, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have been reading the Farmers Union paper for sometime and I like it just fine. I especially enjoy the Junior Cooperators column and have been wanting to join them for some time. So now I've made up my mind to join. I am 12 years old and in the 8th grade. My birthday is September 27th. Have I a twin? Please help me find one. Estella Haverkamp was my teacher this year. I do not know who my teacher will be next year. They are having a school meeting at our school Friday, May 19th. Then they will decide who will be my next teacher. We have had a lot of rain, but it was too late to help save our wheat crop. I hope we will have a good corn crop. For pets I have a canary bird named Dickie, a name I named. Shey, and two ponies named Star and Jo-Jo. We also have 800 baby chicks. Well, I must close as I'm going to write an essay. Please send me a pin at once, and a blue notebook as soon as you have some. I will try to get some more members to join the club. I am your friend.

Ambrose B. Kruse.
P. S.—Do I get a star for every new member I get to join the club? Please let me know.

Dear Ambrose:
We're all happy that you wish to join the club. I'm sure we can find your twin soon. It's too bad about your wheat and I hope, too, that your corn will take its place. My, you have lots of pets—I'd like the ponies best. I'll send your pin right away, and will surely send your notebook, if and when we have them again. The stars are placed after your name on the Membership Roll, one for each new member who gives your name when joining the Club. Congratulations on sending your essay so promptly—Aunt Patience.

Burdick, Kans., May 16, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. I think the for-get-me-not would be a good club flower. I am sending in my essay. I do not think I will win a prize, but I will try. I have not written to you for ages. I have a little brother who should be put on the Cradle Roll. His name is Marvin Leroy Neustrom. His birthday is July 17, 1933. We have 7 little kittens. We have four named, but the other 3 do not have any. I named the 4, Pluff, Duff, Toots and Boots. Well, my letter is getting pretty long, so will close—your niece,

Madeline Neustrom.
Dear Madeline:
I was glad to get your essay—your



7888. Girls' Jumper Dress.
Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16. Size 12 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the dress and 1 1/2 yard for the gumpie. Price 15c.

7821. Ladies' Dress.
Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. If made with the capelets, as in the large view size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. If made with sleeves as in the small view it requires 3 1/2 yards. With sleeves and capelets 5 1/2 yards. Tie-belt of ribbon requires 2 yards. Price 15c.

Send 12 cents in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS, SPRING AND SUMMER 1933.

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

COOPERATIVE MARKETING NOTES

Notes gathered from hither and yon, but applicable to YOUR farm or community.

While President Roosevelt and his official staff plan to make effective, at the earliest time possible, the provisions of the farm-mortgage-inflation act, there is much speculation not only as to the methods to be pursued but as to the ultimate goal of the administration will strive to reach. Just now the impression seems to prevail among many newspaper and farm journal editors that the President expects to use the powers granted him to bring prices back to the level of 1926.

If this opinion gives early evidence of being accurate, no doubt a good many farmers will get out of their minds the idea of making a profit. If so, they will find that the purchasing power of the dollar has virtually increased since 1926, or, turning it around, that it recently has taken a good deal more of wheat, cotton, wool, etc., to make a dollar. To enable the producer of these commodities to get hold of a dollar, than it did seven years ago.

During the heavy marketing period in 1926 wheat was worth to the producer about \$1.20 a bushel. In those days, and at that price, the producer could get a dollar by delivering about five-sixths of a bushel of wheat. A month ago, in order to get the dollar, the producer would have had to turn over about two and one-quarter bushels of wheat, the price to the farmer in April, 1933, averaging around 44.8 cents a bushel.

The drop in wool prices will be found to be even more startling. Back in the latter half of 1926, when wool was moving to market in substantial quantities, the price to the producer was around 32.5 cents a pound, while in the middle of April, 1933, the price of wool to the producer was less than one-third of that amount, or 10.1 cents per pound. In 1926, a dollar would buy about three pounds of wool. In 1933, in order to get a dollar, the wool producer had to deliver 30 pounds of his product. And even the "lows" wool bringing the farmer 8.8 cents a pound, and wheat 22.3 cents a bushel, on an average, in February, 1933.

So far, President Roosevelt has not specified just what average commodity price will be his goal. He has, however, stated it to be necessary that the debtor be placed in position to pay what he owes in dollars of about the same value as those he borrowed, and this has started the discussion and argument and put the pencils to work.

Editors Warn Against Organization Let-Up

With all the talk of forthcoming improvement in farm prices, farm paper and newspaper editors are not failing to point out the necessity of continued organization by farmers. This point is stressed in the current issue of the Utah Farmer, which says, editorially:

"Today agriculture, like other business, faces a period of reconstruction. The farmers' markets are chaotic. Prices are still at ruinous levels. The specter of mortgage foreclosures and constantly mounting taxes at a time when profits are at the vanishing point, are always before him.

"The most practical way of bettering the situation is through co-operation. This does not mean passive co-operation such as becoming a member of some cooperative, paying dues, and letting it go at that. It means active co-operation where every farmer considers fighting for the cooperative his personal affair.

"In brief, the farmer must continually work for his co-operative. He must strive to gain new members. He must point out to his neighbors the benefits that only co-operation can gain. He must offer a whole-souled, undeviating allegiance.

"There is more than depression to the plight of agriculture. Even in boom days, the farmer, as a class, was disorganized. He had failed to build a sound system to meet the exigencies of the future. During the past few years the cooperatives have made great progress—and that is one of the bright spots of agricultural depression."

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Butter

Creamery extras opened at 22 1/2c and went down each day until they were quoted at 21c on the 22nd and 1 1/2c down in four days. This, however, marked the bottom of the decline apparently for the present and Extras reacted a full cent on the 23rd, going back to 22c and remaining at that at the close. Standard opened much the same way, except that the extreme low of 21c occurred on the 20th, remaining at that on the 22nd and advancing to 22c on the 23rd and remaining at that until the close. 89 score cars opened at 22c, sold down to 20 1/2c, and back to 21c. 148 score cars opened at 21 1/2c, sold down to 20c, and back to 20 1/2c.

It is now generally expected that butter will average somewhat higher for the season than was the case in 1932. Butter was not entirely dependent upon political inflation over a higher price. The statistical position, coupled with supply and demand, would have increased butter prices, and in spite of inflation we are not going to get away from these factors in the market. (More about this will be said concerning eggs.)

If we have an overproduction in butter it will be highly difficult to hold

prices very much above present values until at least all other products have moved up to much higher prices. Indications now are that there will be abundant pastures, at least during the early part of the pasture season. Of course, extremely vicious weasels usually make for additional fly and mosquito pests that tends to hold down production to some considerable extent. Predictions as to what our production will be, on that account, are difficult to make.

Eggs

The egg market is finishing the week from 1/4c to 1c below the opening. Extra firsts opened at 13 1/2c. Checks opened at 12 1/2c, remained at that at the closing, except that there was an outside price of 1/4c on the closing day, in other words the closing being 12 1/2c to 1/4c. Fresh firsts operated very much in the same way, opening at 12 1/4c and selling down to 12 1/4c with the final quotation a split one being 12c to 12 1/2c. Current receipts opened at 12 1/2c, gradually worked down, closing the week at 10 1/2c to 11c. Dirty firsts opened at 11 1/2c, down to 9 1/2c, coming back and closing at 10c. Checks opened at 11c, down to 9 1/4c, and closing at 9 1/2c.

What has happened in the egg market proves that inflation itself is not enough to put up a market and hold it there. Eggs are now down to almost the extreme low levels of the season ago, and if the present production continues, now that the storage season is practically over and thus will force great quantities of eggs into storage over and above what can find an outlet each day for current consumption, it will tend to further weaken our markets and each day that this situation continues will make the market ever more and more weak. Egg production has been heavy and storage holdings are way out of line with last year. The tendency will be for the markets low enough so that if we continue to have heavy production all of them can be forced into consumptive channels by getting them so low that they will be moved into consumption at some price or another.

It is said that the henry production of large producers on the two coasts, that is producers maintaining flocks of anywhere from 3,000 to 25,000 hens, has been on the increase. The high price that was reached by eggs during early winter months last year greatly encouraged these egg producing specialists. We do not advocate that our regular farmers reduce production on eggs. Maintain your flocks. However, before we can have a reasonable price for eggs, some of these professionals will have to be starved out of the business and the sooner that is done, the better for all concerned, especially the professional that is inclined to grow a set of bristles down his back and is content until he has over done things.

P. L. BETTS.

INSIST MORGANTHAU
GRANT TO FARMERS

LONGER SEED LOANS

(continued from page 1)

There might be some contention that other sections of the country, particularly the northwest, have been discriminated against in the event that this limit were removed, and realize that you must give some consideration to this feature of the situation. However, we feel that in this connection it should be pointed out that this is a new type of loan in as much as loans for winter wheat production have not been made at any time since recent crop loans were authorized, beginning back in 1929 or 1930. This type of loan is made possible only by a recent act of Congress extending the provisions of the original 1933 crop loan act. In other words, we think that there is a distinction between these winter wheat loans and those made in the spring wheat area under the original act.

A further distinction which should be emphasized is the fact that we are only asking that this limit be taken off for the drought stricken area consisting of western Kansas, eastern Colorado, western Oklahoma, and the Texas panhandle. There is a very clear distinction, we think, between loans in this area and loans in the spring wheat section which had a good crop last year and where most, if not all, the farmers had their own wheat for seed. Our farmers in the southwest had a very short crop last year and the crop this year is practically a total failure. Reliable information indicates that 75 per cent of the farmers in this section will have to purchase seed and, undoubtedly, a considerable part of this seed will have to be shipped in from the outside. The price of wheat has advanced quite rapidly in recent weeks, and therefore, seed is going to be much more material than originally appeared and will be a much greater expense in the southwest than it could possibly have been in the northwest. We believe that if any question should be raised as to discrimination against other sections if this limit were removed, it could be very easily justified by reason of the fact that it applies only to the drought stricken areas where this year's crop is a total failure and where farmers generally are absolutely without operating capital of any kind.

For the reasons above stated we respectfully suggest that the unusual conditions prevailing in the southwest justify the change in the regulation which we have requested.

Yours very sincerely,

Arthur Capper

Clifford Hope, Cong. 7th Dist.

Kathryn O'Laughlin McCarthy

L. E. Webb, Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealers

C. A. Ward, Farmers Union.

SIMPSON BLAMES

EASTERN FARMERS

AMENDMENT'S LOSS

(continued from page 1)

homa is a member of the Farmers Union and has been for years. The amendments he drove into the farm relief bill are strictly the Farmers Union national legislative program for inflation. The Thomas Amendment for inflation provides for the Government issuing non-interest bearing full legal tender treasury notes when it needs money instead of issuing interest bearing bonds and asking the bankers to furnish the money for the Government. Another provision of the Thomas Amendment is the revaluation of the gold dollar in which it may be reduced to the extent of half the number of grains of gold that now constitutes a dollar. Of course all these provisions are given to the President and to the Secretary of Agriculture as optional powers. They may or may not use them. I believe conditions will compel them to use them. Another Amendment to the farm relief bill that no other organization has supported for the last three years except the Farmers Union, is the Wheeler Bill providing for the remonetization of silver. This is one of the very best provisions for inflation placed within the power of the President to use.

"The Farmers Union is unalterably opposed to war. We believe that big war preparations are a peace hazard. There is no question but that we have been a big influence in the reduction of appropriations for army and navy. For the first time in many years these appropriations have been reduced. In line with these reductions the President of the United States has issued a communication to 54 nations of the world that promises the beginning of a real world wide peace movement.

"You farmers listening to who are not members of your class organization, why not write E. E. Kennedy, National Secretary of the Farmers Union, Kankakee, Illinois and find out how you may get into your own class organizations and help to bring about the fulfillment of the complete legislative program of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

"I want you to know that the Farmers Union has just been through a few battles. We have lost none. We have never been compelled to retreat. We also know that a war does not consist of one, three or four battles. Wars have many battles. They sometimes last for years. This is a war. The Farmers Union is the cooperative army. It is the army of usefulness. We are at war with greed and avarice. We are right and we are right we are going to win this war. We need recruits. You farmers listening in, come join this cooperative army of usefulness, the Farmers Union Remonetization League.

"The National Remonetization League is an organization with one specific purpose that is the remonetization of silver as provided in the Wheeler Bill. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, author of this organization. Among a number of the officials of the organization is William Jennings Bryan, Jr.

"The Farmers Union is cooperating in every way with the National Remonetization League. I urge our members and those listening in to support this organization in every way possible.

"The remonetization of silver is simply wiping out the crime of 1873. Every good citizen should be willing to assist in wiping out crime.

"President Roosevelt is now clothed with the power of putting into effect the Wheeler Bill. He can at any time restore to silver its function as money. He can put the United States on the bimetallic basis as it was when thieves went to the National Capitol and by stealth demonetized silver.

"When you are working for the remonetization of silver you are asking for the same money that Washington used, for the same money that Jefferson used, for the same money that Jackson and Abraham Lincoln used. I would rather be on the side of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln in this money matter than on the side of the now thoroughly discredited international bankers. These crooked bankers are opposed to the Wheeler Bill.

"Let the President of the United States know that you would like for him to remonetize silver at once."

(continued next week)

LADIES' AUXILIARY TO F. E. AND C. U. OF A.

Mrs. Walter Hammel—President.....Palmer, Kans.
Mrs. C. Y. Johnson, Vice President.....Garnett, Kans.
Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer.....Clay Center, Kans.
Mrs. Wm. Campbell, Junior Instructor.....Kincaid, Kans.
Mrs. F. M. Black, Lecturer.....Kincaid, Kans.
Miss Emma Mall, Chaplain.....Clay Center, Kans.

Notice to all Ladies Auxiliary Secretaries:

Please send the dues in to the State Secretary-Treasurer as soon as possible.

Those wishing help or information on organizing a Ladies Auxiliary please write Mrs. Walter Hammel or Mrs. Black.

Would be very glad to hear from any of the Auxiliaries either personally or through the medium of this paper.

Mrs. Everett Alquist, Sec.-Treas.

Every Penny Counts

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

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

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo.

Stock Yards

WHY NOT TRY

the 100 Per Cent Cooperative Plan

Of marketing your cream? Final settlement on or before the 15th of following month or advances weekly if you desire. Give it a TRIAL and you'll like it.

Address a card to either of the Association plants for more detailed information and shipping tags.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas

Wakeney, Kansas

Price List of Local Supplies

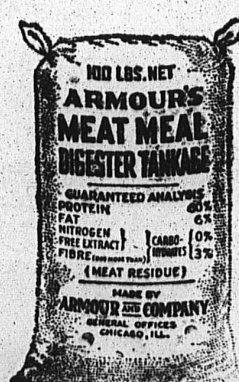
Application cards.....25 for 50
Credentialed blanks.....10 for 50
Demit blanks.....15 for 100
Constitutions.....50
Local Sec'y Receipt Books.....25
Farmers Union Buttons.....50
Farmers Union Song Leaflets.....

Secretary's Minute Books.....50
Business Manuals, new used
instead of Ritual, each.....50
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs.....50
Ladies Auxiliary Pins.....50
per dozen.....150

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.

WRITE FLOYD E. LYNN

Box 51, Salina, Kansas



Meat Scraps Tankage

Armour's and Morris' trade mark on a bag of tankage, meat scrap or bone meal, assures you that every bag is FRESH—made of government inspected material—thoroughly analyzed and contains the GUARANTEED amount of protein—digestible protein. See your Farmers Union Store or Elevator for these high quality products. They are reasonably priced.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

1140 Board of Trade

Phone L. D. 64

Kansas City, Mo.

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS

Offers you insurance protection against the hazards of Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado, Hail, as well as Automobile and Mercantile Insurance.

WATCH THIS AD FOR THE NAMES OF YOUR HOME AGENTS

This is a partial list of our agents by counties

Another list will be published next week.

SHERMAN COUNTY

Glen Mann, Brewster, Kans.

SMITH COUNTY

N. L. Fitzgerald, Red Cloud, Kas.

T. M. Wilson, Lebanon, Kans.

Ben Kulken, Downs, Kans.

SHERIDAN COUNTY

Cass Breeden, Quinter, Kans.

Antone Baalman, Grinnell, Kans.

C. J. Diedrich, Selden, Kans.

Peter Mumm, Selden, Kans.

J. F. Morgan, Hoxie, Kans.

A. M. Reitchick, Hoxie, Kans.

STAFFORD COUNTY

E. E. Harrison, St. John, Kans.

R. B. Jordan, St. John, Kans.

L. E. Wehring, Zenith, Kans.

B. E. Winchester, Stafford, Kas.

S. E. Veatch, St. John, Kans.

D. E. Johnson, Macksville, Kans.

Ray Henry, Zenith, Kans.

B. E. Adamson, Macksville, Kas.

SUMNER COUNTY

Ray Bland, Argonia, Kans.

W. C. McMillen, Belle Plaine, Kas.

W. H. Reynolds, Conway Springs

THOMAS COUNTY

H. H. Goetsch, Brewster, Kas.

D. R. Moore, Levant, Kansas

Clifford Miller, Brewster, Kans.

Morgan Cole, Colby, Kans.

Orville H. Barnhart, Menlo, Kas.

TREGO COUNTY

J. L. Arnold, Ogallah, Kas.

G. A. Dorman, Wakeney, Kas.

Chas. F. Folkers, Wakeney, Kas.

J. A. Razak, Collyer, Kas.

Otto Schwaback, Collyer, Kas.

Brighton Arnold, Ogallah, Kas.

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

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of sales of live stock marketed during week of May 22 to May 26, 1933 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

Chas Moore-Smith Co	Ks-10 steers	923	6.25
Nielsen and Bogardus	Buchanan Co Mo-26 steers	1040	6.10
W M Cowan	Cedar Co Mo-7 steers	801	6.10
John White	Pottawatomie Co Ks-24 steers	1030	6.00
Chas Moore-Smith Co	Ks-7 steers	385	6.00
Ben Pope	Wabaunsee Co Ks-6 str, hfs	1083	5.75
Chas Werring	Lafayette Co Mo-6 str, hfs	826	5.75
L C Cleveland	St Clair Co Mo-20 steers	968	5.60
J W White	Pottawatomie Co Ks-26 steers	1258	5.50
Harry Halvorsen	Pottawatomie Co Ks-6 str, hfs	711	5.50
Nelson Bros	Pottawatomie Co Ks-8 steers	847	5.50
A L Hadin	Riley Co Ks-12 steers	654	5.50
F J Rodger	Marshall Co Ks-8 hfs	654	5.50
P P Greer	Bates Co Mo-16 str, hfs	690	5.50
Farmers Coop	Furnas Co Ks-9 steers	723	5.50
W A Morgan	Wabaunsee Co Ks-23 steers	1241	5.40
Gust O Olson	McPherson Co Ks-26 steers	910	5.40
Nielsen and Bogardus	Buchanan Co Mo-23 steers	910	5.40
Chas Moore-Smith Co	Ks-5 hfs	576	5.25
L C Cleveland	St Clair Co Mo-9 str, hfs	746	5.25
Farmers Coop	Furnas Co Ks-8 str, hfs	732	5.10
W A Sharp	Morris Co Ks-8 steers	702	5.10
Lyman Fleming	Rooks Co Ks-14 hfs	627	5.10
F J U A	Furnas Co Ks-23 steers	931	5.10
J C Pogue	Ottawa Co Ks-8 steers	706	5.00
August Hadin	Buchanan Co Mo-10 str, hfs	709	5.00
L C Cleveland	St Clair Co Mo-10 str, hfs	647	5.00
Farmers Coop	Furnas Co Ks-15 steers	874	4.50
Jacob Stamm	Washington Co Ks-18 steers	763	4.50
Chas. Margreiter	Neosho Co Ks-6 str, hfs	763	4.50
Harold Burghart	Mitchell Co Ks-14 steers	761	4.40
Geo Tray	Dickinson Co Ks-14 steers	771	4.40
S D Meyers	McPherson Co Ks-6 cows	834	4.25
Walshburg	P U S A-Maryland Co Ks-3 cows	1080	3.00
J P Pate	Jackson Co Mo-3 cows	1080	3.00
Stafford Co	S A-Stafford Co		
E D Long	Linn Co Ks-15 sheep	68	7.50
E H Collins	Linn Co Ks-11 sheep	60	7.50
M C West	Linn Co Ks-15 sheep	69	7.30
W D Johnson	Chase Co Ks-28 sheep	78	7.50
E F Leckron	Dickinson Co Ks-27 sheep	71	7.30
W H Grasty	Linn Co Ks-17 sheep	71	7.30
Max Planner	Leavenworth Co Ks-15 sheep	71	7.30
Geo Scholz	Marshall Co Ks-16 sheep	69	7.40
W A Smith	Marshall Co Ks-15 sheep	73	7.40
A F Nels	Franklin Co Ks-11 sheep	73	7.25
John R Clark	Wabaunsee Co Ks-11 sheep	73	7.25
P C Atwood	Linn Co Ks-11 sheep	73	7.25
Leola Honnighausen	Miami Co Ks-6 sheep	73	7.25
O H White	Ray Co Ks-11 sheep	66	7.25
J M Reed and Son	Bates Co Mo-12 sheep	66	7.25
Murlin Cook	Douglas Co Ks-9 sheep	65	7.25
E L McCan	Marshall Co Ks-19 sheep	65	7.25
Ray Atwell	Grundy Co Mo-7 sheep	66	7.45
Monroe Holman	Bourbon Co Ks-10 sheep	61	3.00
W E Evans	Grundy Co Mo-7 sheep	61	3.00
Chase Co Ship Assn	Chase Co Ks-107 hogs	231	4.70
J B George	Woodson Co Ks-29 hogs	230	4.65
Albert Manning	Riley Co Ks-16 hogs	204	4.60
E R Ham	Anderson Co Ks-6 hogs	215	4.65
E A Watkinson	Chase Co Ks-9 hogs	210	4.65
C A Emery	Vernon Co Mo-5 hogs	212	4.65
Ernest Kohlenberg	Miami Co Ks-25 hogs	244	4.65
J S Barnes	Chase Co Ks-25 hogs	244	4.65
Howard Reep	Woodson Co Ks-14 hogs	225	4.65
S A Reep	Woodson Co Ks-14 hogs	225	4.65
Fred Paulson	Osage Co Ks-21 hogs	221	4.65
Chase Co S A	Chase Co Ks-5 hogs	304	4.65
Ray Taylor	Osage Co Ks-5 hogs	202	4.65
Geo Scholz	Marshall Co Ks-5 hogs	242	4.65
D V Broch	Vernon Co Mo-21 hogs	235	4.65
A J Elliot	Linn Co Mo-9 hogs	230	4.65
Mrs Hazel Newman	Clay Co Ks-7 hogs	260	4.65
H H Beckman	Clay Co Ks-19 hogs	222	4.65
W M Duensing	Lafayette Co Ks-9 hogs	196	4.65
Carl Hedner	Wabaunsee Co Ks-17 hogs	251	4.65
N F Banning	Osage Co Ks-7 hogs	180	4.60
Ira M Wagner	Miami Co Ks-7 hogs	246	4.60
Glen Sutton	Miami Co Ks-7 hogs	246	4.60
A H Kohlenberg	Osage Co Ks-13 hogs	183	4.60
Harry Thompson	Osage Co Ks-19 hogs	188	4.60
C E Hughes	Franklin Co Ks-20 hogs	255	4.60
Mahlon Greenmiller	Franklin Co Ks-8 hogs	215	4.60
Jay McKaughn	Allen Co Ks-19 hogs	263	4.60
John Sloan	Allen Co Ks-19 hogs	263	4.60
R E Richter	Jefferson Co Ks-23 hogs	252	4.60
H H Beckman	Chase Co Ks-29 hogs	234	4.60
Eugene Reehling	Chase Co Ks-46 hogs	223	4.60
Aug Knoche	Lafayette Co Mo-123 hogs	220	4.60
L C Cleveland	St Clair Co Mo-123 hogs	220	4.60
A E Metsker	Douglas Co Ks-29 hogs	230	4.60
Frankfort F U S A	Marshall Co Ks-7 hogs	223	4.60
Walshburg P U S A	Riley Co Ks-38 hogs	260	4.60
Emil Samuelson Mgr	Riley Co Ks-33 hogs	260	4.60
Cedar Ship Assn	Smith Co Ks-33 hogs	218	4.60
Walter E Roepke	Washington Co Ks-15 hogs	200	4.60
Robert Behringer	Lafayette Co Mo-8 hogs	244	4.60
Green Coop S A	Clay Co Ks-37 hogs	242	4.60
Mahlon Greenmiller	Franklin Co Ks-21 hogs	242	4.60
John H. Hankins	Ray Co Mo-3 hogs	194	4.55
E F Reel	Grundy Co Mo-22 hogs	218	4.55
R. Brocker	Miami Co Ks-25 hogs	194	4.55
Chas Barr	Pottawatomie Co Ks-11 hogs	194	4.55
J H Martin	Dickinson Co Ks-11 hogs	256	4.55
Frankfort F U S A	Marshall Co Ks-27 hogs	270	4.55
Walshburg P U S A	Riley Co Ks-11 hogs	226	4.55
Emil Samuelson Mgr	Riley Co Ks-23 hogs	226	4.55
Cedar Ship Assn	Smith Co Ks-40 hogs	207	4.55
Green Coop S A	Clay Co Ks-6 hogs	230	4.55
Red Ramsey	Dickinson Co Ks-17 hogs	226	4.55
Ray Penell	Grundy Co Mo-23 hogs	210	4.55
Dee A Doughty	Allen Co Ks-3 hogs	250	4.55

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

NEOSHO CO. MEETING

The second quarterly meeting of the Neosho County Farmers Union will be held Wednesday night, June 7, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be called in the court house in Erie, Kansas.

A good attendance is requested.
L. J. Heaton, Secretary-Treasurer

MITCHELL COUNTY UNION

The date of the Mitchell County Union quarterly meeting has been set ahead to June 6 to be held in the park at Beloit.

At the noon hour, a pot-luck picnic dinner will be served. Mr. C. B. Steward, secretary of the Farm Bureau of Nebraska, will be one of the speakers of the day, also other entertainers. All members are urged to be present and bring anyone that is interested. If you have not had time to visit your neighbor for a while, you will have the chance to do so at the noon hour. Laughter aids digestion. Help swell the large crowd that usually attends.

Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Sec'y.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Gove County)
Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to remove from our midst, our faithful Brother, M. F. Crissman, of Quinter Local, No. 1095.

Therefore be it resolved that we, members of said local, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it also resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, one to the bereaved family, also spread on the minutes.

Norman Flora
E. L. Phelps
Condolence Committee

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Ellis County)

Since God in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst, Mr. Gerhardt Unrein, the father of our beloved member, Mrs. J. J. Masko;

Therefore be it resolved that we, members of Buckeye Local No. 1031 extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved sister;

And be it further resolved that a

copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

Mr. Ray A. Schmidt,
Mrs. C. E. Stockhouse,
Mrs. R. D. Joy,
Committee.

The Cold Hard Facts of Direct Selling—

It reduces competition at the central markets where bargaining prices are established.

It gives the buying side the advantage in the entire trade structure.

It depresses prices.

It is more favorable for the buyer than the seller. It gives the buyer the advantage of sort, grade and lack of fill.

It never originates an advance, but it is a constant price depressing factor.

It makes choice hogs available to the buyer at levels quoted for ordinary kinds.

It is responsible for hogs selling relatively lower than any other class of live stock.

It does not save or even reduce marketing expenses.

IN SHORT—

DIRECT SELLING TAKES AN IMMENSE TOLL FROM PRODUCERS AND RETURNS NOTHING

He was followed by Mr. Whitaker, one of the original Farmers Union Cooperations, who gave one of his enthusiastic talks, then Representative Cripe of Garnett told us something of the work accomplished by the last State legislature, dwelling particularly on the "Cash Basis" measure which was passed lately.

Mr. Woodruff favored us with some violin music, and Wilma Logan sang "The Strawberry Roan." She was dressed in cowboy costume. Mt. Zion Local served pie and coffee.

Edna M. Black,
Acting Reporter.

STONE LOCAL 792

Stone Local met at the Lewis Martette home Thursday evening, May 18. The ladies had pies and sandwiches all ready at the close of the

meeting. We were very much disappointed that our president, Chas. Pywell, could not be present on account of being sick. The members of the Farmers Union Local 792 are very grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Marcotte for their hospitality, and the next meeting will be the 1st of June at the Elzie Mendenhall home, at which time Mr. Essa Hadley and Mr. Elzie Mendenhall with their chosen third member will present a program; we are expecting something very entertaining from this committee.

Mrs. M. E. Thomas,
Cor. Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Gove County
Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has taken from our midst our esteemed and loyal brother, John Fah-

ey Sr., who had reached the advanced age of nearly ninety-one years: Therefore be it resolved: that we, the members of Hackberry Local No. 1392, extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in this their time of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the son and daughter with whom he made his home, a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of this local.

HENRY SPRENGER, Pres.
FRED TUTTLE, Vice Pres.
J. M. TUTTLE, Sec.

Chicago.—What promises to be one of the most comprehensive exhibits of Lincoln relics ever assembled will be on view in the Illinois Host building during Chicago's World Fair.

CLASSIFIED ADS

BEST QUALITY WHITE, BLACK GIANTS; BUFF MINORCAS. Chicks, eggs. Depression prices. Other breeds.—The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kansas.—(Member F. U.) tfe

GENUINE JERSEY WHITE GIANT CHICKS, 50—\$5; 100—\$8.50; 300—\$25.00; 500—\$40. Prepaid. Prompt shipments.—The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kansas. etf

FOR SALE—Wheatland Milo, 85 germination, 1 cent per pound. Two 10-month old bulls, milking type Shorthorns.—Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kans.—6-1c

Farmers Union TEST WELL is Now Drilling What Does Success Mean?

1. Income and increased value for all who own headrights in The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company.
2. Profits to Farmers Union State organization which owns large number of shares in Flag Oil Corporation.

What are the Prospects?

1. This test is located about four miles south of Lindsborg in McPherson county, one of the best oil producing counties in the state.
2. The location is on the top of a core drilled structure worked out by a major company.
3. The major companies are heavily interested in the acreage comprising this drilling block.

How You Can Participate.

1. By the purchase of a given number of barrels of oil, if as and when produced, at 15 cents on the dollar regardless of the market price.
2. By the purchase of a given number of barrels of oil if as and when produced at 10 cents per barrel, you to receive the market price, whatever it may be.
3. All proceeds to be paid to you by G. E. Creitz, trustee.

Why Is This a Clean Speculation?

1. Because you are merely buying a commodity which BELONGS TO YOU if the well produces.
2. Because you are not subjected to any assessments or expenses—All of the cost of developing the property is borne by The Clum Drilling Company.
3. Because the price you are paying for oil prior to discovery is fair and offers an opportunity for real profits if the property produces.

Why Not Visit the Property and Judge For Yourself?

Or Join The Many Who Have Already Mailed Their Checks To G. E. Creitz, Trustee?

Or At Least Write For Further Information?

Address All Communications To

G. E. CREITZ, Trustee
The Kansas Farmers Union
Royalty Company

Salina, Kansas