



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

VOLUME XXV

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NUMBER 23

TAKE LAWMAKERS TO TASK FOR VOTE ON FARM MEASURES

Walnut Grove Farmers Union Local in Ellsworth Protests to Lieutenant-Governor Thompson and Senator Carter for Negative Vote

ON INFLATION BILL

Both Men Reported to have Voted Against Resolution Memorializing Congress to Revalue Gold to Inflate Commodity and Labor Price

When Lieutenant-Governor C. W. Thompson of Kansas cast the deciding vote which killed the resolution memorializing Congress to pass legislation which would tend to inflate commodity and labor prices, he voted against legislation which the Kansas Farmers Union, together with the other Kansas farm organizations represented by the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, wanted. The Walnut Grove Farmers Union Local No. 973 in Ellsworth county, took definite action after the measure had been killed, and passed a resolution condemning the action of the presiding officer of the Kansas senate, as well as the action of the senator representing the 34th senatorial district of Kansas. The resolution follows:

Be it Resolved by Walnut Grove Farmers Union Local No. 973 of Ellsworth county, in regular semi-monthly meeting on February 20, 1933, that the Walnut Grove Farmers Union, representing seventy-six families, resents the action and negative vote of lieutenant-governor C. W. Thompson and senator Carter of the 34th senatorial district, comprising Ellsworth, Osborne, Riley and Lincoln counties, on the Cowden resolution memorializing Congress to revalue the gold dollar in order to inflate commodity and labor prices, the same being advocated as a farm relief measure.

Be it further resolved that the sentiment is that we resent the feeling of the entire Farmers Union of Ellsworth county, representing four hundred and eighty families, and of the entire farm organization of Kansas, especially of the aforesaid senatorial district.

Be it further resolved that these resolutions be presented to the legal county papers of this senatorial district for publication, that a copy be presented to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, that a copy be presented to the Ellsworth county papers, and that a copy be presented to Senator Carter of Topeka.

—Jas F. Prochaska, secretary of Walnut Grove Local No. 973, Ellsworth county, Ky. 35as.

It will be remembered that the above mentioned resolution, and two other resolutions intended to further farm relief, passed the lower house by a good majority vote. When they went to the Senate, the Judiciary committee of the senate, including all the attorneys elected to the senate, failed to report the bills for the consideration of the senate. It is understood the vote was close within the committee. However, the Committee of Farm Organizations is said to have exerted some influence, and the bills or resolutions finally went to the floor of the senate. The result was that two of the resolutions passed, but the one mentioned in the resolution from Ellsworth county was killed by the deciding vote of the president of the senate.

The two bills which were approved, and passed both houses, provided for the Kansas legislature to memorialize the United States Congress to enact

Managers Meetings Held in Districts Draw Large Crowds

Orderly Marketing Study and Improved Understanding and Cooperation between Groups is Objective

District managers' meetings have been drawing large crowds this winter. The meetings have been held at Colby, Hayes, Beloit, Winifred and Parsons, Kansas. These meetings are being held under the auspices of the Farmers Union Managerial Association of Kansas, and the programs are arranged by officers of the managers association, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and a representative from the State Agricultural College of Manhattan.

These meetings are being held for the purpose of creating a better understanding between the producers, local elevator and store managers, and the terminal marketing association. Problems confronting each phase of marketing agricultural products from the farm to the sales agency are discussed and studied, and these meetings have proven beneficial to all who have attended. The meetings indicate that there is a great deal of interest being shown in regard to co-operative business.

The Farmers Union Managerial Association is planning to hold its annual spring meeting at Salina, Kansas, and it will probably take place during May. Every effort will be made to furnish an interesting program, and suggestions from managers will be greatly appreciated.

Any elevator or store manager is eligible to become a member of this organization, and upon payment of the 1933 dues, which amount to \$5.00, he will be made a member in good standing. This is an organization for mutual self help, and its purpose is to meet the problems constantly arising in co-operative business. Those desiring to become members of this worthy organization should make their checks payable to the Farmers Union Managerial Association and mail to T. C. Belden, Secretary, 1140 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.—The Co-Operator.

legislation looking toward insuring cost of production for farmers, something along the line of the voluntary domestic allotment plan, and to enact legislation providing for refinancing distressed farm loans, along the lines of the Frazier bill, although the Frazier bill was not mentioned by name.

By way of comment, it looks as though the senate finally has arrived at lawmakers find it advisable and feasible to listen to organized farm groups.

COAL SALES CONTINUE BRISK

Mr. Ted Belden, Manager of the Merchandising Department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, stated recently that sales of southern Kansas coal so far this year have surpassed his expectations. This commodity has been meeting with a good demand from Jobbing Association customers and has given more than satisfactory results. The recent cold spell stimulated trade considerably and the output was not sufficient to meet the demand. However, the mines are up with their orders now and those desiring this product will not experience any delay in getting it.

In this connection many dealers who are interested in securing a good coal for brooder purposes will be pleased to have information regarding the use of Standard Briquets. This class of coal is ideal for coal burning brooders as it gives an even heat and enables the poultry raiser to maintain an even brooder temperature. This brand of coal will only be available for a short time, and it will be necessary to place orders immediately.—The Co-Operator.

Townley for Holiday

(From Salina Sun)

The National Farmers' Holiday Association is trying to gain a foothold in Kansas. Mr. A. C. Townley, who fifteen years ago was the moving spirit in the Non-Partisan League invasion into Kansas, and Tom White, of Des Moines, Iowa, addressed a meeting held Tuesday evening in the auditorium of the Kansas Wesleyan University, Milo Reno of Des Moines, who is credited as being the originator of the farm holiday movement, was scheduled to speak, but was learned at the last moment that he could not come.

Mr. White was the first speaker on the program. He recounted some historical events leading up to the inception of the Holiday organization. He said it came into being after President Coolidge had repudiated a promise to recognize the wishes of organized farmers, after the different farm organizations had agreed on the McNary-Haugen bill.

Mr. Townley, who was defeated last fall for the U. S. Senate on the Farmer-Labor ticket, pointed out the fact that the money of the United States has all flowed to Wall Street. "It used to be that after we had all lost our money, we could borrow it back again on security we had left, pay more interest to those fellows on 'Robbers' Boats,' and go ahead until the next panic. Now, they not only have our money, but also have the securities. We have nothing left on which to borrow more money," he shouted. "Work your way out," he shouted. "Hell that's the way you got in. You

worked too hard, the other fellow got your money and title to your land." He intimated that the farmers have good brains because they have never been used.

There is just as much money as ever, he declared, but the money is of no use. The money lenders have it, and can't loan it because of no security on the part of the would-be borrowers. "They have the money, and they have your mortgages, but you still have the land. You can eat but you can keep them from eating," he said.

"All food products were placed on the earth for use of mankind. A few robbers have made laws which seek to deprive us of the right to eat this food, even after we produce it," said the speaker. He went ahead to say that there is no law without the consent of the governed; and that the farmers, therefore, are really not violating the law when they refuse to allow mortgage companies to foreclose on farmers' property.

Townley urged the farmers to join the Holiday movement, not alone to prevent foreclosures, but to bring about a redistribution of wealth. The immediate objective, he declared, is to save our homes. Then the farmers should strike to get higher prices. "Things are bad, but they could get worse," he continued. The time may be coming, and soon, when not a dollar's worth of trade or food will come into Salina from the country round about. A farmers' strike might be a good lesson."

The speaker urged farmers to quit (continued on page 4)

SIMPSON SHOWS A PICTURE PAINTED BY BIG BANKERS

Calls His Radio Message the "Unveiling of a Canvas on the Wall" and Points out Ugliness of Handiwork of Big Bankers

SELFISHNESS, GREED

Speaks on New Deal which Must Materialize if New Representatives Keep their Word: Organization is Remedy

John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers Union, was in Washington trying his best to put into effect the Farmers Union program. Readers will be intensely interested in his address which he delivered over the nationwide hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company from Washington, D. C., on Saturday noon, February 25, 1933. Mr. Simpson called his address "Unveiling of a Canvas on the Wall." It follows:

I am happy indeed to have this opportunity again, of talking to thousands of my radio friends whom I feel sure are listening in at this moment. I want to express my deep appreciation to the National Broadcasting Company for giving this hour to the Farmers Union the fourth Saturday of each month.

I also want to thank those who responded so splendidly to the talk I gave the fourth Saturday in January. We now have more than 1500 who have volunteered to do organizing work in their own counties. There is scarcely a day that we do not receive results from these organizers. I take the position that any person who speaks to an audience, like the one I am addressing today, should give them bread instead of a stone; should give them milk instead of just foam. It is my purpose in each of my talks to give you information, to give you a picture of the situation, to give you ordinary sources of securing information. If I can do this, I am not wasting your time nor mine and we shall be drawn closer together as we meet each other, radio fashion, once each month. I am fully convinced we can not only become a nation, but also build up a friendship approaching that of personal contact. So I come to you today happy in the feeling that we are friends.

The Unveiling
The usual purpose of the unveiling of a great picture is to expose to view the work of some great artist. A work that he has done with paint and brush. The unveiling brings to the eyes of those present a thing of beauty. It brings to them the pleasure and delight of seeing a thing of beauty. The picture that I get from seeing beautiful things.

The picture that I shall unveil was not made with paint and brush. It was not intended by its authors to be exposed to public gaze. It was not constructed with the thought of making it a thing of beauty. I shall unveil an ugly, hideous, inhuman picture constructed by selfish, greedy, avaricious souls for the purpose of robbing their fellow men.

Tearing the curtain aside, we see the subject of the picture. "Money and Credit." So far as this particular picture is concerned the making of it began during the Civil war.

Painted by Bankers
Examining the thumb prints on this picture, I can see it is the work of the slimy hands of the big bankers of the Nation.

I see, as a part of the background of this picture, what Abraham Lincoln was up against in the trying days of his administration. Big bankers went to Congress in the early days of the war and put exception clauses into the currency Lincoln was compelled to issue. The exception clauses prevented this currency from being full legal tender for all debts public and private in the background of this picture, I see that this exception clause prevented the money Lincoln issued from passing at a hundred cents on the dollar. I see the soldiers of '61 accepting these bills at face value, but they and their families back home compelled to turn them in to the merchant and to those whom they owed at fifty cents on the dollar and even less in some instances.

I see the big bankers of the Nation accumulating hundreds of millions of dollars of this currency at this depreciated value. Then after the war I see, in this ugly picture, these same bankers going to Congress and having their fifty cent dollars funded into government bonds payable in gold dollars at one hundred cents on the dollar.

I see these bankers, during this war period and after the war period, secured the enactment of the National Bank Act. The National Bank Act provides that National Banks may loan the United States securing for such loan a government interest-bearing bond. The Government will then print for the National Bank an equal amount of blank National Bank Notes, the bank leaving the government bond as a guarantee that the bank shall stay open ready to redeem such currency.

The officers of such banks make money out of these blank National Bank Notes by simply signing each bill at the place indicated. Under this act, the National Bank after lending the government has just as its customers upon which it draws high rates of interest and at the same time the government sends them interest quarterly on a like amount of money.

To make this plain I give you my own experience. I was president of the First National Bank of Weather-

LIVE STOCK FIRM TO BROADCAST ON WIBW

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City will have charge of the Farmers Union radio broadcast period over radio station WIBW, Topeka, on Thursday evening of this week. Readers are urged to listen for this program each Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. An interesting message will be heard this week.

ENDORSED BY LEADERS

Ward, Snyder and Cogswell Issue Statement Saying the Bill is Not Wholly Satisfactory, but is Best Legislature Could Do

After weeks of committee hearings and after more than the usual amount of hard work, the joint committee of the Kansas legislature has at last drafted an income tax bill which meets with the approval of the Kansas farm organizations, and which apparently will not be fought too vigorously by other interests. This bill will be up for consideration on the floor of the lower house in Topeka on Wednesday, March 1, for first consideration.

Governor Landon has taken the position that the people of the state issued a mandate to the lawmakers, when the majority of those who voted said in no uncertain terms that they wanted the income tax amendment. The Governor made such a statement in a message to the legislature. Several bills have been introduced in the house and in the senate. Various provisions to be found in these several bills have been taken as the basis for the bill that the subcommittee has prepared and now has ready for consideration.

One of the strongest lobbies that ever camped in Topeka during a session of the legislature has been the one fighting the passage of an income tax bill. This lobby, of course, represents those interests which prefer for the bulk of the taxes to continue to be paid by the farmers and other tangible property owners. Results at the last election indicate that these interests must be working against what most of the voters wanted.

There is another lobby in Topeka, however, working for the interests of the people, and primarily interested in legislation which is favorable to agricultural interests. This lobby or group is the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, and while it is being maintained at a minimum expense, it is working at maximum efficiency. This committee has been able to work with the lawmakers in such a way that an income tax bill will be passed by the legislature. This is true in part, at least, because of the fact that the lawmakers know that this committee represents Kansas Agriculture, and that the committee has been insisting on the mandate of the people being carried out.

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, is the legislative representative of this farm organization committee. He has been on the job in Topeka since the opening of the legislature pressing the case of Kansas farmers in this and other matters. Constantly with him has been Ralph Snyder, president of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, and C. C. Cogswell, vice president. Mr. Snyder is the president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, and Mr. Cogswell is master of the Kansas State Grange.

These three Kansas farm leaders, on Monday night of this week, issued the following statement relative to the income tax bill:

"The income tax bill, although not meeting with the unqualified approval of all of us, we feel, the result of the best efforts of the joint committee of the Kansas legislature, and for that reason now has the whole-hearted endorsement of the Kansas farm organizations, the Kansas income tax association and other proponents of the graduated income tax as a means of relieving property of its tax burden.

"We have been considering discussion regarding exemptions. We feel that the exemptions are now sufficiently low to impose no unjust burden on anyone. The rates, likewise, are not high enough to be unfair. Since the revenue goes to the state general fund, we feel that it will be distributed as equitably as may be done under the present law.

"We commend the joint committee for making doubly sure that the income tax will replace property taxes by the clause which imposes on the tax commission the duty of deducting the estimated amount received from the income tax before making the property tax levy for the next year.

"We are confident that administration costs will be low, because the administration is in the hands of the tax commission, with its machinery already in operation, and because it is permitted to check with the federal income tax returns. Those engaged in hazardous business are well protected in this bill because of the provision that losses in excess of gains one year may be deducted from the net returns the following year.

"All in all it seems to us that the bill as finally drafted is an exceptionally well written measure, considering the many obstacles to overcome, and that the legislature is fully justified in enacting it into law."

The farm organization legislative committee insisted that an income tax law be enacted and warned against confusion by ill-advised amendments, after the subcommittee has worked long and hard trying to evolve the best measure possible, taking all elements into consideration.

INCOME TAX BILL UP FOR PASSAGE IN LEGISLATURE

Measure is Result of Weeks of Work and Close Study on Part of Lawmakers Who Have Had Advice of Kansas Farm Leaders Throughout

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May Avoid Deficiency Judgements if Courts Press Equity Powers

Recent Court Decisions in Wisconsin Pave Way for Courts to Refuse Granting Deficiency Judgments on Obviously Low Bids

Deficiency judgments which are possible, or at least which have been obtained repeatedly, under mortgage foreclosure provisions, form a rotten spot in the law, under present economic conditions, according to opinions held by thousands of Kansas citizens and citizens of other states.

These deficiency judgments can be avoided by the Kansas state and federal courts simply by the use of their equity powers. This is the belief of state and federal court judges and lawyers who have studied the recent decisions of the courts in Wisconsin. For many years the courts in bankruptcy and receivership proceedings have avoided deficiency judgments by fixing an "up-set" price at which the property is to be sold. It is a well known theory of the law and in general practice that when a railroad, gas plant, electric plant or any other public utility is ordered sold by the courts through a receivership, the order of the court directs that the master selling the property shall not consider any bids below a certain figure.

The lawyers explain that this is a proper rule because of the very limited market for the property and the courts of equity have the right to fix the minimum price as a protection to the stockholders, bondholders and others who may have liens against the property.

Under the present economic situation it is pointed out that there is a very limited market for farm property or any other real estate. The result is that when property is foreclosed there are no bidders except the holder of the mortgage who bids a low figure and then asks for a deficiency judgment.

Some of the Kansas courts have decided they would not order sales except at the face of the mortgage or such part of it as still was unpaid when the foreclosure proceedings began. Some of the judges were skeptical about their rights to do this, but now that the plan has been upheld by the Wisconsin courts it is certain to be precedent in Kansas.

Some district court judges have advised applicants for foreclosure who would not allow any deficiency judgments on the sales. The new court ruling obviates any statement of this kind. Where the mortgage is written in good faith and not for an excessive amount it is asserted by lawyers that the judges have ample authority now to fix the minimum price at which the property is to be sold.

JOBGING ASSOCIATION ADDS PRODUCT TO MERCHANDISE

Members Can Now Procure Cod Liver Oil for Feeding Purposes Through Jobbing Association

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has added Nopco Cod Liver Oil to its line of merchandise. A recent survey in the state of Kansas, made by County Agents, revealed the fact that many farmers are now mixing their own feeds. This is especially true as far as chicken feed is concerned. Cod liver oil is a very important item in the ration and should be used in egg mash and starting mash.

The State Agricultural Experiment Station tests of different mixtures to be used in mash, and highly recommends the use of cod liver oil. Information regarding the results of this research and proper portions to be used in mixtures may be obtained from the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. A supply of Nopco Cod Liver Oil is kept in Kansas City, and is stored at the Crooks Terminal Warehouse, 1104 Union Avenue, and can be obtained from local Farmers Union stores or elevators. This product is available in several different sizes, ranging from five gallon to fifty-four gallon drums.—The Co-Operator.

MAILING DIVIDEND CHECKS

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company will begin mailing dividend checks around March 1, 1933. The checks will be written in alphabetical order, beginning with the letter "A," and as no extra help has been added to the force it will take some little time to get through the whole list.—The Co-Operator.

FARMERS UNION LEADS ALL FIRMS DURING JANUARY

First in Truck Receipts and in Total Receipts on Kansas City Yards, with Both Kansas City and Wichita Showing Gains

ROOM FOR LOTS MORE

With Present Force and Facilities, Could Handle Much Greater Volume without Much Increase in Cost of Operation

Farmers and live stock men who ship to market by truck, as well as those who ship by rail, are realizing the advantage of selling through a cooperative agency. This condition accounts for the fact that in January, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company stood in first place on the Kansas City yards in the matter of volume of receipts by truck, as well as in volume of receipts of live stock arriving by truck and rail. The story of this accomplishment is told in the February 23 issue of The Co-Operator in this way:

"The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company led all commission firms on the Kansas City yards, in volume of receipts, during the month of January. A total of 447 cars was handled by the Farmers Union firm, 216 cars arrived by rail and 231 by truck. The number of cars arriving by truck placed the Farmers Union in first place in the history of the Kansas City office that it has held that position. The actual number of head arriving by the truck route is as follows: 2,977 cattle and calves, 8,394 hogs and 1,586 sheep.

An increase in net earnings was shown by both the Kansas City and Wichita offices. An actual increase of \$643.82 over 1932. The Kansas City report shows a decided decrease in gross income. This is due to the reduction in commission charges which were put into effect during 1932. However, operating expenses have been reduced and the Kansas City house will be able to show a saving in their operations, providing the volume handled holds up.

"An organization such as the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company must maintain a force capable of giving efficient and prompt service at all times. This fact is true regardless of the volume of cars handled, and the percentage of saving depends entirely on the volume. For instance, during last month, it would have been possible to handle 200 cars more at a very little added cost. It is to the advantage of stockholders to encourage co-operative marketing and induce others to patronize their firm on the Kansas City and Wichita Yards.

OVERBROOK CATTLE AT TOP

Russell Baker, Overbrook, Kansas, was on the market January 19th with a load of Hereford yearling steers. These cattle averaged 1,004 pounds and sold to an order buyer at \$6.60 per cwt. The sale put a new top on the market for the year, and to date has not been beaten. Mr. Baker is known on the Kansas City market, and bears the reputation of being a fine feeder. The cattle which he has fed always meet with a good demand.—The Co-Operator.

From National Secretary

President Simpson's January address has brought to date over 1500 requests for information on how to start a Farmers Union local. This makes with the over 2000 requests that came after the November and December talks, over 3000. This is exclusive of the several thousand requests for copies only. The number is impressive, but not half as impressive as the contents of the letters. A cry is going up from desperate people for help, for relief, for a ray of hope, for an organization and leadership that can be trusted. Institutions are crumbling all around them, their homes are being confiscated, a life-time of work is going up in thin air, hope almost lost and then—they heard the clamor call of the Farmers Union coming to them over the air. New hope springs up—perhaps all is not lost—and they write, each in his own way—"Please show us how we can help to save ourselves."—"Lead us."—"What must we do?"

I am appealing to all Farmers Union members, to all officers and directors to strain every effort to show these friends "The Farmers Union Way". In all states there are thousands of farmers who have never heard of the Union. Our correspondence shows that. All that is needed to make them want to become members is for someone to carry the "Facts" to them. Mr. Simpson in his wonderful radio addresses has proved this. If each Farmers Union member will spread his messages and reach every farm home in his community, the membership can be doubled and trebled in

no time. Think of the influence we can have after March 1st, if we can speak with authority for half a million members. And why not? It may be hard to pay dues, but it is mighty cheap insurance against the total destruction of our industry. Numbers count heavily. Our President through ability and personality may influence legislation single-handed but as the representative of the members he has the power to compel legislation.

The State of Ohio is in the lead this month in the number of new locals started in unorganized states. Michigan is second, Pennsylvania third. This is all the new territory and all were started by radio and correspondence.

National dues have been received from Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Washington and Oklahoma. Oklahoma has during the fiscal year paid for eleven thousand members.

ILLINOIS ITEM

In Illinois contracts made with the local oil stations are proving of great benefit. No capital investment and Farmers Union members get 2.5 cents off their gas in the Kankakee territory and discounts on oil and geases. They have also a clause which provides for a percentage on all sales for the State office. Negotiations are under way with home-owned grocery stores,

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

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

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FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 205, Farmers Union Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kans.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 208 Farmers Union Bldg.

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THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 215, Farmers Union Building, Salina, Kans. G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

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C. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1933

A NEW VOICE IS HEARD

Up from the cross roads of America a new voice is being heard. This voice is of such intensity that it is being heard in the state legislatures, in the marts of trade and industry, in Congress. Faint signs indicate that it has been heard in the White House. Indications are that after March 4, it will be heard and heeded in the White House.

This is the determined voice of American farmers. It is not a new thing for American farmers to cry out against unjust and unfair practices carried on by those who exploit them. However, such cries have received but scant attention heretofore. The cries of the millions of farmers were not in unison, but were scattered.

Now, however, farmers are getting their voices together in a common expression of complaint—complaint against unfair treatment. They are getting their voices together in farm organizations. They are making themselves heard. There is room for much improvement along this line.

It used to be that our lawmakers, and the powers that be in the national capital and in the banking capitals of the country, would discredit reports which came from American farms to the effect that things were not going just right. They might listen casually to certain champions of the farmers, but would immediately turn to the other interests, and immediately be assured that "everything is all right." Why should they pay attention to these farmers who seemed dissatisfied? Here were the bankers, the speculators, the politicians, and others, who said that the complaints of the farmers were of no foundation, and that the demands for beneficial farm legislation were attempts to extort undeserved help from the government.

Now, however, the bankers, lawyers, speculators, middlemen, merchants, manufacturers, transportation interests, shippers, politicians—in fact, the whole gang—have set up such a howl that it is surprising that the complaints of the farmers are being heard at all. Our lawmakers have heard the farmers say, "We need help," but evidently the request could not be understood. Now they understand what those words mean, for they have come to be common words, heard from every angle. The lawmakers, themselves, have lately been using those words. They have learned what they mean, and are no doubt saying among themselves, "Why, I'll bet that all the time, those farmers meant they were in need of assistance, in order that their industry might be on a parity with other industries."

Some of those interests now call-

ing for help are admitting, in their despair, that they cannot expect help except when help is given Agriculture—America's basic industry—first. Others stubbornly hold to the vicious theory that the farmers are to blame for the whole unsavory mess.

Since the whole country is engulfed in the depths of a great depression, different things are beginning to show up in their true forms. National poverty has stripped many minds of imaginary conditions, and has brought out vividly that some of the arguments formerly used—and still used—against granting agriculture its just parity with other industries, were merely camouflage.

That fact, together with the fact that farmers are seeing the necessity of getting together and making their demands in one mighty voice, accounts for the change in the attitude of many of our lawmakers.

President-elect Roosevelt—who will be President Roosevelt in a very short time—is a man who evidently has been able to discern the difference between facts and camouflage. He recognizes, we believe and hope, that what the farmers of America have been demanding for these years has been the thing that will have to come to pass in order to lead the entire nation out of this strangling depression. We believe that is why he said to our farm leaders, "You get together and agree on a program, and that shall be my program."

That statement puts the politicians "on the spot." They have said on various occasions, when they thought it was for their benefit: "Stand by the President." Now, let's see if they will take their own advice.

In effect, Mr. Roosevelt has said that the key to the situation, the key that will unlock the shackles from the nation's feet, is in the hands of the farmer. This is not surprising, for it ever has been apparent to thinking, honest men that the producer of wealth and of food should have something to say about the distribution of this wealth and the distribution and marketing of this food. Public sentiment, sore and bruised from its attempt to follow the teachings and leadership of those who exploit the producer, is turning away from false promises and untrue statements, and is beginning to trail along with America's basic industry, and with the stewards of this industry—the farmers.

Public sentiment is paying heed to this new voice—coming up from the cross roads—which really is not a new voice, but which seems to be new because it is a blending together of millions of farm voices. The public is catching the new idea. Eyes which formerly threw scornful glances at the "hicks" from the country are now

seeing Agriculture in a new light. They are turned to the farmers, with expressions of pleading and hope.

With this condition comes our opportunity as members of a great class of people. Now is the time for us to assert ourselves. We can do this only through organization. The more complete our organization, the more good we can do. Those in places of power look not only at our leaders, but they look further than that and see how many farmers those leaders really represent, or how many farmers really support the organizations involved.

Farmers are reminded that we now have an excellent opportunity to better our condition. If a farmer is satisfied with the way things have been going, then he should remain out of the Farmers Union. But if he really wants to do his part, then, by all means, he should join the Farmers Union—even though it might involve some sacrifice.

With that idea in mind, let us appeal to every farmer in Kansas to lay down and prejudices he may have, to forget the fact that there are some people in the Farmers Union whom he may dislike personally, and to determine that it is worth a sacrifice now of a very small amount of money in order to be assured of class equality for Agriculture with other industries in the future.

There is a new voice being raised. It not only demands a square deal on the part of other classes, but it demands cooperation and effective support on the part of the members of the class which is raising the new voice.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD
President Kansas Farmers Union

WORK THROUGH EXISTING FARM ORGANIZATIONS

(Editor's Note: The President's Column this week is devoted to the following speech, delivered by Cal Ward Thursday evening, February 23, over WIBW, Capper Publication radio station in Topeka.)

With only three weeks of this session of the Kansas legislature remaining, many measures of vital importance to the farmer and to the state remain to be pushed through. Tonight, two of these measures will be considered in committee, and the Kansas farm organizations will be represented in those committees to see that the farmer's interests are protected.

The graduated income tax, for which we have worked for the past ten years, will be discussed for the last time tonight. As drafted, it is a good bill. Provisions have been written in that will insure that it will not be just another tax, but that it will reduce the property tax burden and relieve the farm and home owners of this state.

The gasoline tax bill also will be considered tonight. Through our efforts during the six weeks of this session, we have secured to the farmer the right to receive his gas tax exemption at the time of purchase. Interests in this state were working for either the elimination of the exemption provision or for the farmer to receive his exemption in the form of a refund as he did several years ago. The refund was most unsatisfactory. Now we are sure that the farmer will receive his exemption immediately provided he has a permit and fills out proper forms. While certain rough spots in the gas tax bill remain to be worked out, it is now almost in its final form. Certainly the farmer should not object to the requirements imposed on him by the proposed law. They are made necessary to wipe out the gas tax evader and bootlegger who have done so much to damage the farmer's right to an exemption for agricultural gas.

Among other important measures is the truck bill. We are working with the committee in order that the farmer may haul his own products and those of his neighbor to market within reasonable limits without paying an additional tax. Certainly in this day when so many of our farmers use a truck to transport the products of their toil, this is an important measure to our people.

The oleo bill taxing at 10 cents a pound all butter substitutes made from foreign oils has been passed by both branches of the legislature. This will go a long way toward protecting the Kansas dairy interests from the inroads made in its market by the cheap, competitive oleomargarines.

Need Better Prices. Having been a farmer all my life, until I was called to leadership of the Farmers' Union and now being called upon to travel about continuously over the state, mingling with farmers and various other groups, I feel that I can understand your problems. I have the profoundest sympathy for the one hundred and sixty thousand Kansas Farmers. A large majority of our people are unable to

pay the necessary operating expenses of their farms including provisions for their families from the returns of the sales of the commodities that they grow on their farms. We will never, in my judgment, be able to pull out or dig out of this situation until we can get higher prices for what we produce. There are entirely too many fixed charges which we cannot evade.

This is an entirely different proposition from the one our country experienced back in the early 90's when we were going through a depression. In those days, it is true that real money was scarcer than now, but it did not take such a volume of money to do our business. Land values at that time were low and there was materially less mortgage indebtedness. Today in Kansas we have a total mortgage indebtedness of something like four hundred million dollars. Also our taxes today on farm lands are probably three times as high as they were in the early nineties. Our transportation charges are something like double what they were at that time. In many instances today live stock and other commodities bring scarcely more at the terminal markets than the cost of transportation. Our farm commodity price level is lower at this time than at any time in the history of the country.

What Is Being Done

Now, the question is, what can be done to relieve the present distressed situation? I would like to say to my hearers at this time that every one from one end of the country to the other is attempting to do something. The fact that thousands of so-called cure-alls are constantly being presented has caused a lot of confusion and perhaps has retarded progress. All our economic laws have been so disturbed and confused that the law of supply and demand is not functioning properly. In groping about looking for a way out, our best thinkers and leaders feel that certain types of state and national legislation would materially benefit. This naturally brings us to our State and Federal Government.

In Washington Congress is in session at this time. Apparent confusion runs rampant. The present Republican administration will soon give way to the incoming Democratic administration. In the eyes of the general public the present Congress is playing purely partisan politics, rather than passing sound economic laws.

The adoption of the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution provides that hereafter the President will take his oath of office in January which will do away with the "lame duck" session of the Legislature. This will be favorably accepted by the masses of our people.

The crisis at this time has become so appalling that our best thinkers fully realize that we must have emergency legislation. It is to be hoped that the incoming administration, with President-elect Roosevelt at its head, will demand of Congress some emergency legislation which will save our American people from utter ruin and destruction. I say tonight, we cannot go forward and make progress as a nation under the present existing conditions. The purchasing power of more than half our people is practically gone. Seven and a half million farmers representing thirty million people are unable to pay their debts and feed and clothe their families. Twelve or fourteen million people are unemployed, with their purchasing power gone. Large surpluses, not only of farm commodities, but of manufactured goods, have accrued, with nobody to buy. Money is hoarded and credit is not available because everybody apparently has lost faith in about every thing but the government itself.

Begin With the Soil

In my judgment, the time has come when we must recognize basic fundamental principals and adopt sound policies. The first step, looking toward recovery, must start with Mother Earth. Farmers must be compensated for the efforts put forth and the work they do. Buying power restored to American agriculture will start us off again. Without it conditions will still become worse and economic revolution will be apparent. A continuous cutting and slashing of wages as it effects millions of our people, my friends, is not the answer to this national problem.

This depression, I say tonight, is man made. It is not the fault of God Almighty. Our fields are still here and the soil still produces. The right type of State and National emergency legislation is needed and will be helpful. Today the American people look with hope upon the new National administration. The new president and congress should have our help in the difficult task of meeting this emergency. Every red blooded American at this time should lend his moral support to the powers that be, in this regard.

Work Through Organization

To the farmers and everyone else in Kansas, I say tonight that we should crystallize our support and go to Washington with a united front and demand action. Kansas forges ahead best when we work together. I now plead with Kansas Farmers to work through their own organizations. It is no time to try experiments. Our farm organizations in Kansas have gone through years of experience and now command the respect and support of the best people of our state; not only farmers, but business and professional men and all other groups. In this state, we are learning to work together and because of this fact, today Kansas and her people are receiving benefits that some other states are not enjoying.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

W. P. Lamberton
February 25, 1933

If the final choice must be between maintaining the gold standard and the flag, give me the flag.

The recent testimony before the Senate Finance Committee discloses to the casual observer the lack of scientific knowledge of the laws of money by our big bankers.

My most serious disappointment in the Cabinet selections is the Treasury, because the country trusted that it wouldn't be another multi-millionaire. While the new President possibly cannot advocate the honest dollar, maybe he'll not veto it. That is our hope.

The lash of the Democratic caucus in the threat of the loss of patronage accounted for many votes on repeal. The hope of taxing beer, by big business, helped too.

The House and Roosevelt have been playing partners this winter against the Senate and Hoover. The result has been a draw. Partisanship has vied with patriotism; results of which I refrain from repeating.

Many said that the Bratton Amendment must be defeated for the sake of the Navy, for all our ships are needed, yet a few years ago you remember, we sank some perfectly good ships, while Great Britain sank only blue prints.

A group from Minnesota this week are urging Congress to pay farmers four dollars per acre rental for marginal land to be seeded down. They stress both the surplus problem and the need for ready money.

It is seriously proposed to mix commercial alcohol with gasoline, claiming this would dispose of the agricultural surplus and that the oil men would accept it because the farmers' purchasing power would be restored, hence more cars and more gasoline.

COOPERATION INSTEAD OF INSURRECTION

(From Oklahoma Cotton Grower)

Plan cooperation instead of insurrection. This is our advice to those restless and impatient farmers who are thinking in terms of revolution to better their condition.

After the revolution, then what? We would be in a much worse condition when we started, for after all what does a revolution settle? It may be well for farmers some times to take the law into their own hands and in an orderly manner protect their neighbor's and their homes.

We do not mean that any citizen should violate the law, but a stay of execution on a farm mortgage which a court cannot grant without violating the strict letter of the law, will save the farmer's home and at the same time not work a hardship on the mortgagee.

Wouldn't it be far better if farmers would congregate into groups of thousands to plan same, workable farm programs instead of waiting until they feel forced to assemble to protect some unfortunate neighbor about to lose a home?

Any sort of a delay of farm indebtedness without an improvement in farm commodity prices will just be a postponement of agony. We are in favor of quick and strong remedial legislation for farmers, but we are more in favor of well-organized, well-supported and well-managed farmers co-operatives.

If our farmers were sufficiently organized there would be little need for forced moratorium.

LESS EXPORT WHEAT

Surpluses of wheat available for export or carry-over in the four principal exporting countries on February 1 were slightly less than those of a year ago, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in a report on world wheat prospects.

European stocks of wheat from the large 1932 harvests have been reduced materially, and shipments from the four principal exporting countries may be as large in the next few months as they were in the corresponding period of 1932, says the bureau, adding that "in such an event," the July 1 accounted-for carry-over may be smaller than it was in 1932.

Wheat markets of the world showed very little price changes during the past month until this week when prices at Liverpool declined sharply. There was a sharp rise in prices in the United States early in January, and a smaller rise in some of the important foreign markets, but a recession followed, and by mid-January prices in the United States had lost about half of their rise, and prices at Liverpool had lost all the gain registered in early January.

A LITTLE CHEAPER

Hay charges on the Kansas City yards were reduced February 1st. Prairie hay was reduced to \$1.00 per cwt. and alfalfa hay to \$1.25.—The Co-Operator.

+ NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES +

HAD "HARD TIME" PARTY

Center Local No. 2132 near Minneapolis, Kans., met Friday evening, Feb. 24 with a hard-time party. There were a great many appropriate and original costumes on display and from the point of entertainment the meeting was a real success.

The following program was given: Comedians—Rastus and Sambo in Song and Dance.

Accordian music—Lem Johnson Dialogue—The Committee Meeting Song—Will You Love Me When My Chevy is a Wreck?...Athel Miller Song—When the Bloom is on the Sage—by the Cowboy singers: Junior Nelson, Bob Nelson, Richard Rupert and Herbie Pogue.

Topics of the Day—Ezra and Wilbur Song—I Won't Marry You....Sally and Ruben (Richard Rupert and Merrill Pogue) Reading—The Champion Snorer....Merrill Pogue Latest Song—Rastus and Sambo

The committee in charge were Jim Pogue, Floyd Zuker and Ralph King. Lunch of pie and coffee was served at the close of the program to the members and visitors which numbered about 85.

Mrs. Hazel King, Sec.-Treas.

WARD IN BLUE RAPIDS FOR MARCH 7 MEETING

The first quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held at Blue Rapids Tuesday, March 7 commencing at 11 o'clock. We will have our usual basket dinner at noon to which everyone is invited. Our state president, C. A. Ward, expects to be with us in the afternoon. This will be an interesting meeting and we expect to have a full attendance.

O. W. Dam, Secy.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Clay County)

Resolved that we, the members of Hays Local 1130, do extend our heartfelt sympathy to Wm. Lou and Kate Pratt in the sad loss of their brother John and sister Dora. And be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Wm. Lou and Kate Pratt and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy be spread on the minutes of this Local.

Everett Alquist
Wm. Goehler
Luther Beckman,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

In memory of the wife of Geo. Lawhead, who died February 17, 1933.

Death has again entered our Union, and called to the Eternal Home a dearly beloved sister, who has completed her faithful labor here, and as a recompense has received the plaudits, "Well done," from the Great Master.

And whereas, the loving Father has called our beloved and respected sister home, and she having been a true and faithful member of our Union, therefore be it,

Resolved, that New Home Farmers Union Local No. 1840 of LaCygne, Linn Co., Kans., in testimony of its loss, drape its charter in mourning for thirty days and that we tender to the family our sincere condolence in their deep affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, to the Farmers Union paper, the LaCygne Journal, and spread upon the minutes of our local.

Mrs. Monroe Martin,
Mrs. A. W. Wilson,
Mrs. Harold Mooney.

NEOSHO COUNTY MEETING.

The Neosho County Farmers Union will hold its first quarterly meeting on Wednesday, March 8, 1933 at the court house in Erie, Kansas. The meeting will begin at 1:30 p. m.

J. J. Heaton
F. J. Gouvan

MEETING AND BASKET DINNER

The first quarterly meeting of the Greenwood County Farmers Union will be held on Thursday, March 9 at the Lena Valley M. E. church, with an all-day meeting and with a basket dinner at noon. All locals please come and enjoy the day.

Chas. A. Roberts, Sec.-Treas.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Ottawa County)

Since God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from this life our brother, Walter Rotrock, Be it therefore resolved that Spring Hill Local 1570 do extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family. Be it further resolved that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, also one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and one spread on the minutes of our Local.

Committee:
Rosa Larson
Minnie Hake
Ann Woodruff.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Gove County)

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother member, E. S. Russell of Grainfield Local No. 919, we, the members of Grainfield Local No. 919 wish to express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family. Furthermore we resolve that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. E. S. Russell and family, Hoxie, Kansas.

Wm. Kottler, Sec.
C. W. Cooper, Pres.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Riley County)

Whereas, Almighty God has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother member, Harry Olson of Arbor Local No. 1196, We, the members of Arbor Local No. 1196, Leonardville, Kans., wish to express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family. Furthermore we resolve that a copy be placed in the minutes of the local and a copy be sent to each member of the family, and published in the local paper and in the Kansas Union Farmer.

John Bletscher, Pres.
Wm. J. Bohnenbust, Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Belleville, Kans., Feb. 21, 1933

Dear Cooperators:

The lame ducks will soon be home and if we ever have another session of money spending without results, I am in favor of an open season.

The best ballots to use are the noses ballots which tear large holes in the votes of the none-too-good public servant. Much maneuvering is done for personal gain, but the public being left out of the picture.

Mr. Farmer can do much to correct his ills by practicing diligently the idea of cooperative marketing. Since last Saturday we have had a war in cream prices. Butter at 18c per pound. However the instigator says, "O. K. In Belleville I have seen" (continued on page 4)

SHIPPS FAVORS OPEN SEASON

Belleville, Kans., Feb. 21, 1933

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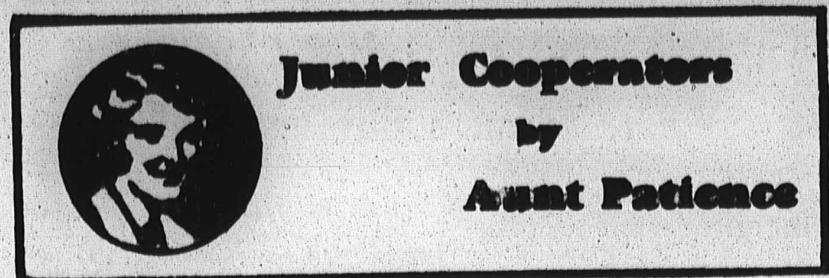
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100 Per Cent Locals

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

| Local | County |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Swanson—1191 | Clay county |
| Lone Willow—1083 | Thomas county |
| Cottonwood—317 | Cloud county |
| Champion Hill—705 | Phillips county |
| Dist. No. 28—753 | Trego county |
| Lincolnville—404 | Marion county |
| So. Verdigris—1498 | Greenwood county |
| Lena Valley—1538 | Wabunsee county |
| Cottonwood Grove—1604 | Wabunsee county |
| Lone Cedar—1864 | Marshall county |
| Axtell—1782 | Washington county |
| Scrubby—1021 | Sedgewick county |
| Ark. Valley—2195 | Nemaha county |
| Obendorf—1275 | Thomas county |
| Sunflower—1181 | Riley county |
| Crooked Creek—1205 | Stafford county |
| Liberty—1988 | Rush county |
| Sand Creek—804 | Cowley county |
| Bethel—1969 | Clay county |
| Ross—1124 | Wabunsee county |
| Sunny Slope—1861 | Marshall county |
| Richland—968 | Wyandotte county |
| Heart of America—2164 | Lyon county |
| Admire—1255 | Russell county |
| Three Corners—769 | Marshall county |
| Fairmont—967 | Marshall county |
| Barrett—1071 | Nemaha county |
| Pleasant Hill—1175 | Washington county |
| Pleasant View—833 | Marshall county |
| Antioch—1121 | Ellsworth county |
| Little Wolf—1376 | Stafford county |
| Livingston—1984 | Thomas county |
| Fairdale—927 (195 paid up members) | Allen county |
| Fairview—2154 | Nemaha county |
| Sunny Knoll—1377 | Sumner county |
| Redman—1624 | Marshall county |
| Sunrise—1238 | Nemaha county |
| Kelly—1263 | McPherson county |
| Johnston—719 | Russell county |
| Prairie Dale—370 | Allen county |
| Allen Center—2155 | Allen county |
| Fairlaw—2658 | Allen county |
| Silver Leaf—2156 | Marshall county |
| Hopewell—809 | Riley county |
| Pleasant Hill—1202 | Miami county |
| Osage Valley—1683 | Atchison county |
| Cummings—1837 | Lincoln county |
| Dew Drop—454 | Saline county |
| Rural Rest—2133 | Gove county |
| Hustler—941 | Trego county |
| Collier—691 | Cloud county |
| St. Joe—2182 | Hickman county |
| Spring Valley—1725 | Miami 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: Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas

Dear Junior Cooperators:

I'm going to be forced to remind you again—that Aunt Patience likes to get letters—just as each one of you does. And I know that you all like to get them—it isn't always as much fun to answer them. And as I sit and write this, I can name over, in my mind, at least fifty or sixty Juniors who used to write me and whose letters I used to enjoy getting, so much—and who haven't written to me now for months and months.

Now that February is over—did you ever stop to think that although it is the shortest month in the year, it has more distinguished birthdays than any other month of the calendar? Two famous presidents, two famous poets, a great inventor and a great woman leader have their birthdays celebrated this month. They are Washington and Lincoln, James Russell Lowell and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Thomas A. Edison and Susan B. Anthony. And, of course, during this month, we celebrate St. Valentine's Day.

And now in order to again remind ourselves that we are really a most important part of the Farmers Union program, I am going to copy for you a poem which appeared in the Union Junior of North Dakota. It was written by G. R. Ingram, and I want each one of you to read it, and think carefully about what it means:

The Union Junior
G. R. Ingram

Here's to the Union Junior! The Pride of our Union Band,
Who are plugging the holes and gaps in the ranks, as they valiantly take their stand.
Besides their Fathers and Mothers in this economic strife,
Our reserves in the conflict before us—our hope in the struggle of life.

I take off my hat to the Boys and Girls who are steadfastly backing the fight.
They are the ones in the future who will battle for freedom and right.
When their grey haired Dad and Mother have come to the end of the road,
They are the ones who will step in their places—the ones who will shoulder the load.

The most precious heritage we can attain, the best we can leave behind
To the Union cause are the boys and girls who labor with heart and mind.

Our hopes and dreams of the future, our struggle for homes and lands,
We know will rest, secure and safe, in the strength of the Junior's hands.

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 24, 1932

Dear Aunt Patience:
I sure would like to have a book like my friend in school. I am in the 5th grade and am 10 years old. My birthday is in August—the 10th. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. Please send me a book and pin.

Your friend
William Wendler.

Care Pete M. Knoll.
Dear William:
Your pin and book were sent to you some time ago, as you have not received them, evidently, I will try to trace them for you. Your name was added to the Membership Roll at the time, too. I'm glad you wrote again—Aunt Patience.



7784. Girls' Dress
Designed in Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yards of 36 inch material, and 1/4 yard for facing with skirt and trimming, and 1/4 yard for the waist. Price 15c.

7382. Junior's Dress
Designed in Sizes: 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Size 13 requires 8 1/2 yards of 36 inch material, and 1/4 yard for facing with contrasting material if made with long sleeves. Without the revers collar and with short sleeves 8 1/4 yards. Price 15c.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS FOR THE FALL OF 1932
Order patterns from Aunt Patience, Box 46, Salina, Kansas.

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 23, 1933.

Dear Aunt Patience:
Dear friend, I saw so many letters in the paper so I thought I would write to you. So many say that they don't find the questions, so I will ask you right away and I will send my lessons right away.

I am 13 years old and in the sixth grade. Please send me a book and pin.

Yours truly
Alfred Wendler.

Dear Alfred:

Your pin will be sent very soon and we are glad that you are joining the Club. I am sure you understand why we cannot send your book just now. The lessons and questions are printed in the paper, on the Junior page. Our Junior Instructor has promised us one soon now—Aunt Patience.

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 23, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
I am in the second grade. We have fixed up our room on Washington's birthday. I told riddles on Washington's birthday.

Please send me a book and pin.

Yours truly,
Albert Wendler.

P. S. My birthday is on April the fifth. I am seven years old.

Dear Albert:

We are glad that you are going to join the Club—and I'll send your pin right away. You must have had fun on Washington's birthday—why don't you write some of the riddles, so the Juniors can try to guess them?—Aunt Patience.

Collyer, Kans., Feb. 23, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
I am your kind friend. I hope I will belong to the Farmers Union too and see you wonderful friends someday. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. My sister is 10 years old and in the 4th grade. She would like to have a book and pin. I cannot find the lessons anywhere in the paper. My name is George and I am in the sixth grade. I was waiting to send my lesson first, so I waited so long I can't find them now. I am sorry I didn't send them. It makes two books for my sister and me. My step brothers are writing too. Please send me and my sister books and pins. I was sick a little while. I like to go to school. My birthday is May 23. I will be 14 years old then.

Your friend,
George Knoll.

Care Pete M. Knoll.
Dear George:
I am glad that you are becoming a member of the Junior Cooperators but your sister must write me her own letter. The lessons aren't in the paper each week, but they are printed on the Junior page when we have them. I'm sorry that I can't send the books now, but your pin will reach you very soon. Tell your sister to write.

Levant, Kans., Feb. 10, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine. I have not had the flu yet. My birthday is September the 6th and I am 8 years old. I am getting along fine in school. We had examinations and I got pretty good grades. In arithmetic I got 100 per cent.

Your nephew,
Harold Baird.

P. S. Please put your picture in the paper.
Dear Harold:
I enjoyed your letter and was glad to know that you're doing well in school. That was certainly a splendid grade in arithmetic—keep it up. Have you found your twin?—Aunt Patience.

Levant, Kansas, Feb. 10, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
I guess I gave my birthday the other time I wrote. Our last lesson I did not understand, so I did not write it out. So the next time, will you please explain the lesson? Daddy and I just got over the flu. Are feeling better. My brother, Harold and I missed the whole week of school. The other night when we were over to my uncle's, I lost my pin, but I hope I will find it. Last Sunday night my league teacher had a little program. My league and I were the only ones that put it on. There were nine of us. I got to stay over to my friend's Saturday and Sunday while we practiced. So I was gone all that week, because I went over there Friday night, and went to school the rest of the week, so you can see I was busy. My letter is getting rather long.

Your friend,
Margie Baird.

P. S.—Will you please put your picture in the paper.

Dear Margie:
I'm so sorry that you were unable to understand the last lesson—I can not see just why, though for I thought it was very clear. I'm glad you've recovered from the flu and I do hope that you find your pin. About the picture—I'm going to, some day—Honest Injun!—Aunt Patience.

Waterville, Kans. Feb. 27, 1933.

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you. I am fine, and I hope you are the same. I read the letters in the Farmers Union paper. I found that one Junior has the same birthday as mine. So I am sending him a card. Will you send me a pin. My birthday is March 12.

Your little friend,
Imogene Tompner.

Rich Red Soups



IN weather like this you want nourishing soups that look hot as well as taste hot. To accomplish this there is nothing like tomatoes which impart their cheery tinge of warm red. So we're going to tell you about two new tomato soups. The first is rich and spicy indeed—

Tomato Broth with Asparagus Tips: Simmer gently for fifteen minutes the contents of a No. 3 can of tomatoes, one slice onion, one-fourth teaspoon pepper corn, one-fourth teaspoon salt and one-fourth teaspoon sugar, then press through a sieve. Add two and one-half cups chicken stock, or two and one-half cups water with one chicken bouillon cube, the

liquor from a No. 1 can of asparagus tips, and the tips themselves, cut in pieces. Heat to boiling and serve. Serves eight.

A Quick Soup

If you're in a hurry, here's a way to have a warm red soup that's made much quicker. **Quick Vegetable Soup:** Simmer one slice onion with the contents of a No. 1 can of tomatoes for five minutes; then press through a sieve. Add one can of bouillon, or an equivalent amount of water containing one bouillon cube, the contents of an 8-ounce can of vegetables for salad, and one cup water. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and boil several minutes. Serves six.



GOOD FOOD SELECTION IMPORTANT TO HEALTH

The foods prepared play a large part in the well being of any family. Housewives everywhere are searching for methods of feeding their families food which is low in cost and yet which will supply proper nutrition.

The following guide in accomplishing this aim is suggested by Mary A. Dolve, extension nutritionist at State college.

Milk—For children—One quart of whole milk, daily if possible. At least a pint three or four times a day.

For grown-ups—One pint whole milk, daily if possible. At least a cup and a half.

Bread and Cereals—For the whole family—Generous amounts of bread, breakfast foods, and other cereal preparations made from whole grains. Bread at every meal. Breakfast food every morning.

Tomatoes and Fruit—For children.—Tomatoes, canned or fresh or an orange every day.

For grown ups—Tomatoes or an orange three or four times a week, and some other fruit, preferably a fresh one, on other days.

Eggs—For children.—An egg daily when they are cheap. At least three or four a week.

Vegetables—For the whole family.—Potatoes once or twice a day. One other vegetable every day and two if you can afford it. A raw vegetable such as cabbage, carrots, or lettuce, at least three or four times a week.

Eggs—For children.—An egg daily when they are cheap. At least three or four a week.

For the whole family—A second fruit, fresh or dried, daily if one can afford it.

Vegetables—For the whole family.—Potatoes once or twice a day. One other vegetable every day and two if you can afford it. A raw vegetable such as cabbage, carrots, or lettuce, at least three or four times a week.

Eggs—For children.—An egg daily when they are cheap. At least three or four a week.

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FOOD CAN BE SAFELY LEFT IN TIN CANS AFTER OPENING

Is it safe to leave canned foods standing in the can after it has been opened. Many people have an idea that there is some mysterious and dangerous change that takes place when the contents of the can are exposed to the air, although they do not worry about the food so long as the can stands unopened on the pantry shelf. In answer to the may inquiries on this point the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture has said repeatedly:

"Food is perfectly safe if left standing in a can under proper conditions of storage after the can is opened. In fact, the can is often the most convenient container in which to keep the food. Food spoils no faster and no slower in the open can than in any other container. You can leave food in the can just as safely as you can leave it in a dish. But of course you have to use the same care to keep it cool and covered."

The bureau explains that some acid foods like fruit and tomatoes, when stored in an open can, do tend to dis-solve the metallic taste that is not harmful. If the label on the can advises removing the contents as soon as the can is opened, it is because the canners think that an open can, partly filled with food is not attractive in appearance.

Another wrong notion about canned foods is the idea that the liquid in a can of vegetables, like peas or beans should be drained off and not used. Formerly this liquor was sometimes too salty, but not at present. That juice contains valuable nutrients, and discarding it is a distinct waste.

HOT WATER PIE CRUST MAY BE KEPT FOR WEEK

Hot water pie crusts may be kept for a week in a refrigerator, says Miss Susan Z. Wilder, extension nutritionist at State college. A recipe for this pie crust which has proved popular with many housewives is as follows:

- 1-2 c. flour.
- 1-3 t. baking powder.
- 4 t. boiling water.
- 4-2 t. fat.
- 3-4 t. salt.

Pour boiling water over the fat and beat with a fork until it becomes a smooth liquid. Sift the dry ingredients into this mixture. Stir them together, chill and roll.

A recipe for a "never fail" pie crust is as follows:

- 1 c. fat.
- 1-2 c. boiling water.
- 1 t. salt.
- 3 c. flour.

Add the hot water to the fat. Stir in the flour and salt. Chill and roll.

LIVER AND BACON

1 pound liver, sliced thin
4 tablespoons flour
4 slices bacon
1-4 teaspoon pepper

Cover liver with cold water, let stand three minutes. Drain well, sprinkle with flour. Heat bacon in slow oven, when crisp, toss to one side of the pan and add liver. Brown well on all sides. Place bacon strips on top of liver, cover with lid, cook slowly twenty minutes. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Turn liver several times during cooking, but always replace the bacon strips on top of the liver.

If fried onions are desired, add 1 cup of sliced onions after the liver has been cooking five minutes. Stir onions to allow even cooking.

PORK TENDERLOIN

2 pounds pork tenderloins
1-3 cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1-2 cup water

6 peeled sweet potatoes
Have tenderloins cut into 2-inch pieces and each piece flattened. Sprinkle flour, part of salt and paprika on tenderloins. Fit into baking pan. Add one-half the water and lid. Bake fifteen minutes in moderate oven. Add potatoes, sprinkle with remaining salt and paprika, bake thirty minutes. Add rest of water, bake twenty-five minutes or until the tenderloins and potatoes are tender when tested with a fork. Turn potatoes several times during the baking to allow even browning.

FLUFFY OMELET

Two tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca.
One-half teaspoon salt
One-eighth teaspoon pepper
Three-fourths cup milk, scalded
One tablespoon butter.

Four eggs, beaten until thick and lemon-colored.
Four egg whites, stiffly beaten.

Two tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca.
One-half teaspoon salt
One-eighth teaspoon pepper
Three-fourths cup milk, scalded
One tablespoon butter.

Four eggs, beaten until thick and lemon-colored.
Four egg whites, stiffly beaten.

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One tablespoon butter.

Four eggs, beaten until thick and lemon-colored.
Four egg whites, stiffly beaten.

Two tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca.
One-half teaspoon salt
One-eighth teaspoon pepper
Three-fourths cup milk, scalded
One tablespoon butter.

Four eggs, beaten until thick and lemon-colored.
Four egg whites, stiffly beaten.

Add tapioca, salt and pepper to milk, and cook in double boiler ten minutes, stirring frequently. Add butter. Combine with egg yolks, stirring constantly. Fold in egg whites. Pour into hot, buttered fryingpan. Cook over low flame seventeen minutes. Dry top of omelet in slow oven five minutes. Cut across at right angles to handle of pan, being careful not to cut all the way through. Fold carefully from handle to opposite side. Serves six, rather than four, as usual.

BREAD GRIDDLE CAKES

One and one-half cups fine dry breadcrumbs.
One and one-half cups scalded milk
One egg, well beaten

4 tablespoons shortening
One half cup flour
Three-fourths teaspoon salt.
Four teaspoons baking powder.
Add milk and butter to crumbs and soak until crumbs are soft; all eggs, then flour, salt and baking powder, mixed and sifted. Bake on both sides on hot griddle.

6 6 6

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

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