The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION COOPERATION

VOLUME XXV — SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1932 — NUMBER 14

THE FEE IS ELIMINATED

Board of Directors of Kansas Farmers Union Takes Emergency Action, Following Action by State Convention, and Sweeps Away Bars to Membership

LAY PLANS FOR CAMPAIGN

Organization to be Effective Must Not be Handicapped by Neglect of Members Who Withhold Membership Until Later in the Year

The bars to progress in Kansas Farmers Union membership are down. Nothing stands in the way of a tremendously increased membership in the state. By action of the state convention and subsequent action of the state executive board, in session Thursday and Friday of last week in Salina, the initiation fees formerly required of new members have been eliminated. Now a member who is in arrears does not have to pay back dues, nor does he have to pay the initiation fee, to become a member in good standing again. He simply pays his local secretary the $2.75 yearly dues, of which the secretary remits $1.95 to the state secretary-treasurer, retaining the 80 cents for the local to use or dispose of as it sees fit.

Out of the $1.95 received in the state secretary's office, 20 cents is remitted to the county, in case there is a county organization. The state secretary remits another 25 cents to the treasurer of the National Farmers Union. That leaves $1.50 for the state organization. This division of dues payments, after they reach the office of the state secretary, is the same as has been in effect for some time.

It will be remembered that the annual convention in Clay Center adopted a resolution submitted by the constitution and by-laws committee, providing for the reduction of the initiation fee from $2 to 25 cents. Nothing however, was said about changing the provisions in the constitution which stipulate that one fourth of the initiation fee shall remain with the local, and that another one fourth be remitted by the state office to the county, with the remaining half going into the general fund of the state organization. Discussion by the board of directors revealed the fact that no such division could be made with a 25 cent fee as a basis. Therefore, it was pointed out that since such an impossibility existed, an emergency was created, which required emergency treatment by the board.

It was decided that to send out for a referendum vote would be an unnecessary expense; therefore the board decided that as an emergency measure the whole matter would be tabled until it can come up before the next annual convention for proper consideration and that in the meantime no initiation fee shall be charged.

As was explained by the committee on constitution and by-laws at the annual convention, and as understood by all the delegates, it was the desire of the committee—and of the delegates—to eliminate the fee entirely. The 25 cent fee was to have been provided simply to conform with a provision in the national constitution which indicates that an initiation fee shall be charged. Virtually all other state Farmers Union organizations have eliminated their initiation fees. Kansas membership is convinced that it should be eliminated here. Revenue from the fee is almost negligible, and there is no doubt but that it has been the thing which has kept thousands of members out of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Plans are being laid for a campaign to reach into every Farmers Union community, which will be designed to revive membership and make it effectively immediately. Dues for 1933 are acceptible and payable now. The amount is $2.75.

Now is the time for a member to pay his 1933 dues. The organization can be placed on a secure basis if a large number of dues come in within the next few weeks. Dues are supposed to be paid by January 1, although many members—good members, at that—have dropped into the habit of delaying payment until later in the year. Such members should be reminded that their action is a serious handicap to the organization. Being handicapped, it is not as effective for them as it would be if all paid promptly.

Now that all impediments have been swept away, this is a most opportune time for every member to resolve to do his part at once, and send in his 1933 dues.

The need for the organization is not questioned. The new state legislature will be in session before many weeks. The Farmers Union has a well defined program to follow, in order to secure the legislation needed by Kansas Farmers. If the organization represents a large membership, its leaders will be really effective. Large membership is more important than large amounts of money, and the money coming in from dues payments is essential, too.

The Farmers Union is working to retain the exemption from gasoline tax that gasoline used by farmers in operating their farms. It is working to secure the proper kind of laws with reference to spending the money which will come in from the income tax sources. It is working for an oleomargerine law which will protect Kansas farmers and encourage better prices for butter fat. In fact, there are a number of things which the Farmers Union is working for and which it cannot accomplish without the support of a large membership. Farmers will have to be loyal to their own organization if this beneficial legislation is brought about.

There is no better way to be loyal than to get that matter of payment of 1933 dues settled right away.

INCOME TAX LAW WAS ADOPTED BY KANSAS VOTERS

Graduated Income Tax Amendment Will Permit State to Levy Progressively on All Income From All Sources

OTHER TWO LOST

Kansas Farmers Union and Other Kansas Farm Organizations Were Instrumental in Securing the Amendment

The people of Kansas by their vote on November 8, approved the graduated income tax. The graduated Income Tax amendment was the only one of the three submitted which gained the approval of the Kansas voters. The vote showed the people of Kansas generally to be in accord with the Farmers Union stand on that question. The measure was sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union and by other farm organizations.

The sanction of the income tax amendment by the voters will now permit the state to levy graduated and progressive taxes on incomes from whatever source derived. Latest reports available as this report is being written show, with 1,166 precincts tabulated the following count: Yes, 164,390; No, 116,928.

The second proposition would have limited the amount of taxes that could be levied on city property to 2 per cent on rural property to 1 1-2 per cent. The count from 1,163 precincts was: Yes, 127,039; No 155,788.

Kansas sheriffs and county treasurers will continue to be restricted to two consecutive terms by the defeat of the third proposition. It would have removed from the constitution a sentence which says: "No person shall hold the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than two consecutive terms." The cost from 1,163 precincts was: Yes, 79,046; No, 221,555.

The Kansas Farmers Union, Kansas Farm Bureau, Kansas State Grange and other farm organizations were especialy vigorous in the campaign to secure the adoption of the graduated income tax amendment. The Income Tax Association was formed, with the backing of the farm organizations, for the purpose of educating the voters to the fact that such a law is necessary in order that part of the burden might be lifted from tangible property, and distributed to include the untaxed wealth of the state. Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, was chairman of the Association.

Now the farm organizations will be active in securing the proper laws, at the hands of the Kansas legislature, to provide for the proper administration of the tax, and to see that the proper laws are passed now that the way is open for the passage of such laws.

It is generally agreed that much credit for the success of the amendment is due John Frost, Farmers Union leader of Blue Rapids, Kansas, who wrote weekly articles for more than a year and which were published in the Kansas Union Farmer. This series of tax articles was widely read, and had a telling influence.

KANSANS TO NATIONAL FARMERS UNION MEET

Kansas Farmers Union officials, delegates and visitors to the National Farmers Union convention in Omaha this week include, president C. A. Ward; vice-president M. L. Beckman, Secretary Floyd H. Lynn; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Day of Allen; and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hammill of Clay Center. Mr. Day and Mr. Beckman are the delegates chosen at the recent convention of the Kansas Farmers Union. The national convention convened on Tuesday of this week.

UNION OIL CO. HAS PAID BACK BIG DIVIDENDS

A Hundred Men at Clay Center Convention Indicated They Had Received Enough to Pay Their Farmers Union Dues

SHOWING BIG INCREASE

Approximately a hundred hands went up when Howard Cowden asked those in the audience at the Clay Center Farmers Union convention recently how many present were members of some cooperative oil company. Mr. Cowden's second question asked how many had received cash dividends sufficient to pay Farmers Union dues. Fully 95 hands were raised. Further questions by Mr. Cowden brought out the fact that 60 per cent of the group had received as much as $10 refund. Thirty per cent had received $25 or more in refunds. Seven members had received as much as $50, and two had received considerably more than that amount. Homer Terpening of Wakeeney had received $180, and Wm. Pape had a check for $75.

Mr. Cowden, in pointing out the development of the cooperative oil program in Kansas, as sponsored by the Union Oil Co., Cooperative, of which he is president, showed that the different Farmers Union oil companies in the state of Kansas made a net

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FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSN. IS REAL POWER

It One of Substantial Farmers Union Activities in Kansas and is Instrumental in Advancement of Farmers Union Organizations

T. B. DUNN REPORT

Manager Points Out Value and Quality of Service Which Association is in Position to Render Members out in Country

The Farmers Union Auditing Association is one of the substantial Farmers Union activities, and one which means a great deal to the development of the state organization as a whole, as was brought out clearly to those delegates and convention visitors who were privileged to listen to the report of T. B. Dunn, secretary-manager of the Association at the Clay Center convention.

Mr. Dunn gave his report on Thursday, October 27. In the beginning he mentioned the fact that the convention afforded his second opportunity during the year to thank the members for the business which they had called on the Auditing Association to do, the previous opportunity having been given at the annual stockholders' meeting at Kansas City in February. He called on the visitors and delegates to carry the message of appreciation back home with them. Mr. Dunn's report, in part, was as follows:

We do not have 100 per cent support from the various organizations and if your Auditing Association depended on the Farmers Union activities for all its work, we would be out of the picture. We get 50 per cent of our business outside the Farmers Union. The outside public seems to have more confidence in the Auditing Association than you members have.

We have a reputation second to none and we try to keep that reputation. Like all other organizations, we are suffering from the depression. Our revenue has gone down from previous years. Sometimes the question is asked me, "Who audits your records?" I leave them to the auditors. They audit them annually and report annually. Here is the report from the auditor who makes his own criticisms.

When we send a man out to make an audit in the country, he audits those records in the interests of the stockholders and the stockholders can rely on the service we give them. We advise the managers along the lines of accounting and help where we can; but so far as managers having any influence over the auditors, that condition does not exist. We are there in the interests of the members.

Our income from auditing for the first nine months of this year is $16,591.00, from which the expenditures of $15,103.79 have to be deducted,



T. B. DUNN
Secretary-Manager Farmers Union Auditing Association

leaving a net profit of $1,487.21. The primary object of the auditing association is service more than profit, and the cost of auditing is cut down to the minimum, taking into consideration the competent auditors we have to engage to do the work. Our rates are lower than any other standard auditing association in the State although we have keen competition with individual auditors who have no overhead expense to maintain and therefore carry no responsibility. We might also mention that all our auditors are under bond, which makes our clients secure, and the head office guarantees satisfaction.

If we were in a position to keep the auditors employed 12 months of the year and the business could be spread over a longer period than at present is the case, a reduction in rates might reasonably be expected, but under present conditions this cannot be done without affecting the efficiency of the office.

The financial statement at the close of the nine months shows:

Current Assets	$ 3,045.43
Investments	6,866.54
Fixed Assets (furniture & fixtures)	713.78
	$10,625.69
Liabilities	
Surplus	$ 7,988.48
Annual dues 1931	1,150.00
Net Profit nine months	1,487.21
	$10,625.69

We have paid back the annual dues of $10.00 to the members for the past eight years and hope to be in a position to continue this rebate.

It has taken eight and one half years to build up the foregoing surplus, which consists of small amounts set aside each year until the accumulation represents the foregoing amount. From now on any profits which the auditing association makes will either be refunded to the members or given to the State Organization for their educational program, as the members may decide at their annual meeting in February.

We have built up a surplus which will take care of any lean year that might come along and it would be a good thing for every association in the country to take care of their surplus. The only associations which amount to anything are those which carried a shate of their profits to the surplus account, and they are now more able to tide over this depression which has arisen.

I again request you to convey to the organizations which you represent our appreciation for calling on our services; and to those who do not use the services of the auditing association I would ask you to report that we have a real live organization, functioning in the interests of the man back in the country. We look forward to the day when we will have 100 per cent cooperation from our local organizations.

Our bonding business has increased considerably and for the nine months this year income from that source was $928.70, representing commissions on bonding business written which includes fidelity bonds, workmen's compensation insurance, public liability insurance and other miscellaneous bonds. Our rates for handling bonds are cheaper than the regular rates, and if your manager is not bonded through the auditing association I would ask you to use your influence to put this business our way, at a decided saving to yourselves.

As there are many other reports to be given I will take up no more of your time but thank you for the attention given me.

REPORT OF JOBBING ASSOCIATION SHOWS PROGRESS IS MADE

Farmers Union Firm Has Rebated Much Wealth Back to Elevators and Members Which Otherwise Would Go to Private Firms

NEAR $6,000 TO ONE

Various Members of Board Spoke Briefly at Clay Center Following Report Given by Manager H. E. Witham

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association was represented on the Clay Center convention program by the manager, H. E. Witham, and four members of the board of directors, each of whom made a short address. The Jobbing Association's time on the program came on Thursday, October 27.

Mr. Witham, beginning his remarks, paid a tribute to the Union Oil Co., which had just reported the payment of extensive dividends, and said he wanted to show that the Jobbing Association, too, had paid back some dividends. He said: "There are two organizations that can say they received this year over five thousand dollars each in dividends from the Jobbing Association. I refer to Mitchell and Osborne county Farmers Union organizations. Many organizations received over three thousand dollars this year from the Jobbing Association. Hardly any of our shippers received less than $100. We can begin to see some real money going back to the shippers."

"I do not want to leave the impression that it was only through my efforts or ability that this was accomplished," continued Mr. Witham. "I have tried to take care of the business as it should be taken care of and have tried to keep an efficient organization at the terminal market. I want you to know that it is your support that has enabled us to make this showing."

The strong position of the Jobbing Association was better realized when Mr. Witham said, "The Association at this time has surplus and undivided profits of $112,000.00. Of that amount, $20,000 is in Liberty Bonds. The statement shows $19,000.00 in cash in the bank. Of this surplus, about $40,000.00 really in cash. We have $195,518.40 of stock and surplus and undivided profits. I think you will agree with

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Not "Sometime"— But Now!

The Farmers Union must be built up to maximum strength before the Kansas Legislature convenes.

A Full Strength Organization in July Will Do No Good in January

Every member in Kansas who sees the need of an effective Farmers Union to fight our battles for proper legislation must accept this challenge:

GET OUT OF THE RUT OF PROCRASTINATION AND BUILD MEMBERSHIP IN DECEMBER

Who's Going to Do This?

NOT THE STATE OFFICIALS—
NOT THE OTHER FELLOW—
NOT SOME MIRACLE MAN—
YOU MUST VOLUNTEER!

1000 MINUTE MEN ARE NEEDED to build Kansas Farmers Union membership up to—

10,000 Members in December

No membership fee is needed. That bar to membership is eliminated. The Farmers Union needs leaders in each community to go out on a well-planned drive during December for the purpose of getting every farmer possible to join and pay dues for 1933. Let this program be the main topic in your next local or county meeting. This 10,000 goal can be reached—if all cooperate. Write to the state secretary and tell us of your plans and your progress. Be the first to volunteer.

Betts Tells Creamery Program

The time allotted to the Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn. at the annual Farmers Union convention in Clay Center was occupied chiefly by P. L. Betts, general manager of the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, regional cooperative sales agency handling sales for the Kansas Farmers Union creamery set-up. Mr. Betts has had considerable interest in the Kansas creamery and produce program, since the two plants of the Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Association have been the principal customers of the regional. Late developments have placed Mr. Betts in close touch with the Kansas set-up. Mr. Betts spoke on Thursday, and due to necessary changes in the program, much of his time on the program held through into the noon hour. In spite of this fact, Mr. Betts had a large and attentive audience. He said in part:

Mr. Bett's Remarks

I am coming to Kansas with a real cooperative program to make the Creamery a success in Kansas. I am an employee through your Produce Department. I take second place to no man when it comes to being a believer in cooperative marketing by the farmers of this country. Certainly we must cooperate if we are going to have a new deal in the future and we are now down to a point where it seems we must start at the beginning again. It is my personal opinion we are where we are today because we persued a very mistaken policy. We have farmed too long and know we cannot put our investments all in at the production end of the business. We have had thousands of dollars invested out here in these farms, the live stock, in the equipment; they are our working tools. We have invested for the future in the marketing end of our business. That investment is dependable to you, whether it is profitable to you, whether you can back the production profitably. It has a right to the same attention we should give to our banks. In the past we have allowed other private individuals or corporations almost exclusive to own or control that machinery. We are coming to a time when we are going to own this machinery ourselves.

I am here in the interests of one of the greatest interests you have in Kansas today. It is true Kansas has been a greate state for wheat and we will continue to be for a good many years. Kansas farmers are going to be interested in the machinery to market your wheat. Kansas is a great live stock state. Kansas is beginning to be, also a great state when it comes to the production of dairy and poultry products. We are predicting it will be one of the chief factors out here in this country.

We are today confronted with a situation that needs our most earnest consideration. The cooperative institutions always have been fought by the old line business interests. Our cooperative marketing institutions operating on a competitive basis are being put up against the most unfair type of competition possible. I have evidence here that you go into a co-

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The November Crop Report

Husking returns reveal corn yields better than expected a month ago. The present estimate of 134,791,000 bushels higher than reported a month earlier, says the November crop report released by F. K. Reed, Agricultural Statistician of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and J. C. Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Weather during October and early November was ideal for harvesting the crop. Cribbing is more advanced than usual at this season of the year. The quality of the crop is above average in most counties of the eastern third of the state. The crop will average 18.5 bushels per acre which compares with a yield of 17.5 in 1931; 12.0 bushels in 1930 and 21.8 bushels the 1920-29, 10 year average. Production this year of 134,791,000 bushels compares with 113,838,000 bushels last year, 81,312,000 bushels in 1930 and 140,024,000 bushels the 1924-28, 5 year average.

Low prices being paid for cash corn and the larger number of grain consuming animals in the state compared with a year ago argue for a continuation of efforts to market more of the crop through the live stock route.

The farm carryover of old corn at 4,464,00 bushels is about average but slightly over twice the small carryover last November. Farm stocks this year are 4.5 per cent of the 1931 crop. The amount of old corn plus the new crop gives Kansas approximately 139,255,000 bushels at the beginning of this crop year compared with 115,890,000 bushels a year previous.

The estimate of grain sorghum production is unchanged from that of a month ago, being 17,992,000 bushels. Acre yields average 13.0 bushels against an average of 16.0 bushels last year for a production of 17,712,000 bushels. The crop was all shocked or otherwise harvested by the end of October. Yields were fair to good in eastern Kansas but poor in the western part of the state.

The season as a whole this year, was less favorable for seed production than those of two preceding years and yields are lower. Acre yields this year and last are as follows: Alfalfa 2.2 and 2.5 bushels; sweet clover 3.5 and 3.7 bushel; red clover 1.4 and 1.5 bushels.

Production of Sweet Potatoes is 720,000 bushels this year against 570,000 bushels last year. Broomcorn is a short crop of 2,700 tons which compares with 3.500 tons last year. The quality of the crop is better this year than last. Weather during harvest was favorable and little of the crop is stained or bleached. Production of soy Beans for grain is placed at 80,000 bushels which results from an average yield of 7.3 bushels on 11,000 acres. Production last year totaled 108,000 bushels from 12,000 acres. Sugar beet harvest is well along in Finney and other southwestern counties. The area for harvest is around 10,000 acres. The crop is yielding well.

Rainfall during October was less than half normal and marked the fourth consecutive month in which precipitation was below normal. The cumulative deficiency since July 1

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CREAMERY ON WIBW

The Farmers Union broadcast period on radio station WIBW, Topeka, will be occupied by the Farmers Union Creamery Association, according to present plans. The program will begin at 7:30 p. m., Thursday evening.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1872

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918

Floyd H. Lynn.....Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, Per Year.....$1.00

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

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1932

NOT "SOMETIME" BUT NOW

It is time to start.

Eelection is out of the way, and everything is settled—even the election bets. Now we can snap on our radios and expect to hear something besides partisan politics.

Some of our votes helped elect certain officers, and some of our votes went to losing candidates. Be that as it may, we have a good set of officers whom we can all get behind. The open conflict from now on will be between classes instead of between partisan political factions. This is as it has been for a long time.

The Farmers Union exists for the purpose of safeguarding our own class—that of Agriculture. Other classes are well fortified with organizations which bear the same relationship to them that the Farmers Union bears to Agriculture. There is no question but that a conflict does exist between Agriculture and other classes, and there is no question but that Agriculture must safeguard its interests with every honorable means available.

Every farmer wants Agriculture to fare well in the inter-class scramble. Every farmer knows his own welfare and the welfare of his family depends on Agriculture getting a square deal. Every farmer knows that without an efficient organization working for the interests of Agriculture, this square deal will not materialize. On the other hand, every farmer knows that with an efficient, live courageous organization working for Agriculture's betterment, that his class will benefit and that times and conditions will be better for himself and family.

With that thought in mind, every farmer will want to do his part toward getting his class organization—the Farmers Union—in tip-top shape and working efficiently. He will not only do his best to contribute to the efficiency of his class organization, but he will seek to get his neighbors to do the same. Everything any farmer does to strengthen his organization will be appreciated by his neighbors. All will work together on this thing, and that is what will bring results.

Easy to Become Member

It is now easier to get into the Farmers Union, or to retain your good standing, than ever before. The initiation fees of $2 have been eliminated. All that is necessary now is to pay dues for the current year, or $2.75. If you are in arrears, it not necessary to pay back dues unless your local setup requires it in order for you to receive dividends on a local Farmers Union enterprise.

This should make a greatly increased membership. Increased membership is what is needed in order for our program to be effective. Our membership, of course, cannot be effective with only a scattered membership. **Neither can it be effective with only promises of membership. Good intentions have no face value until translated into good deeds. The fact that you honestly intend to pay your dues "sometime later" does not add one whit to the effectiveness of the organization NOW; and now is when your organization needs to be effective.**

Must Get to Work Now

As referred to elsewhere in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, plans are being laid for a drive which will bring our Farmers Union membership up to its effective fighting strength by the first of the year. This is a violent departure from the old membership program. A violent change is absolutely needed. We can be proud of a virile fighting organization, and we can make it actually effective. We can have a machine doing actual work for Kansas farmers and getting tangible results which can actually be figured in dollars and cents. It will be a machine as necessary to profitable farming as is a mowing machine, wagon, corn planter, binder, combine, cultivator or any other article of farm machinery.

Definite Work to Do

All of us have said many times something like this: "Now if we had a good olemargerine law in Kansas, we would get more for our cream." Here are some other expressions we have heard: "We must not let them take away our gasoline tax exemption." "Income tax laws must be passed in the coming Legislative session which will guarantee that the money so collected will help to relieve the farms and farm property of excessive tax burdens." "We must have a reduction in the cost of auto licenses." "We must have the Legislature go into our telephone rates which are too high." "Strong legislation is needed to prevent discrimination against our cooperatives on the part of old line interests." Many other such expressions are heard, and they all hit right at the truth of the thing.

Therefore, since these wrongs still exist, there is a crying need for a way to correct them, and for an organization which will protect the rights of the Kansas farmers in these matters. The Kansas Farmers Union, with a strong paid-up membership, can take care of these matters. Your action NOW can make this organization effective NOW when it is needed.

Strength Needed Now

You want your organization to be ready in full strength when the Kansas legislature meets right after the first of the year. It is going to be right there where it is needed, when it is needed. It is going to be fighting for a good law relating to oleomargarine, for the retention of the gasoline tax exemption for farmers, for effective income tax laws, for reduced auto license fees and reduced telephone rates, for anti-discrimination laws, and for many other things Agriculture in Kansas needs.

It is up to the Kansas farmers to determine whether the Farmers Union will be fighting with its hands tied by lack of membership, or whether it will be able to pit a great number of organized farmers against the well organized interests who will fight measures beneficial to Agriculture.

If you are among that number who had intended to join with the Farmers Union "sometime" in its fight for the things we have to have as a class, then be reminded of the fact that it is just as easy to join now as to wait until later. Remember, theprincipal work of the Farmers Union program for 1933 will be done early in the year. Members coming in later will not contribute to the effectiveness of the orgainzation at the time when its strength must be at its peak. You don't buy a hoe after the weeds are all cut.

Keep this thought in mind and make it the dominating thought in your local and in your community; "Not sometime later—but NOW."

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD
President Kansas Farmers Union

OUR OPPORTUNITY TO HELP

My article last week was written the day before the election and I stated that whether it be Hoover or Roosevelt for President; Woodring, Landon or Brinkley for Governor, these high offices command our respect and support. The election is over and I still mean what I said.

Govenor Roosevelt was the people's choice by a tremendous majority. His election was not a surprise, even to hundreds of thousands of Republicans. Not that these Republicans had lost faith and confidence in President Hoover, but because of the demoralizing conditions which prevail every where. With 10 or 12 millions of people unemployed and walking the streets and highways and another 15 million of voters on our farms, with agriculture prostrate, it is easy to see that Governor Roosevelt would be the more popular.

Now that this matter is settled, we sincerely hope that everybody will demonsarate a greater degree of confidence in our Government and industrial and social life. The short session of Congress will convene in December, and President Hoover holds the reins until March fourth. Conditions are such a nature and the time has arrived, when, on the one hand, the Democrats should back the administration in completing that part of the President's program which is constructive and yet remains unfinished. On the other hand, the administration should look with favor on any legislative bills that President-elect Roosevelt may have in mind, which will stimulate and revive agriculture and business in general.

In other words, there should be no delay from a partisan political standpoint in passing any legislation which will bring about a cost of production price for farm commodities, and lower interest rates to save our farms.

ALF LANDON IS GOVERNOR

Alf M. Landon has won the governorship by a small margin of votes. Every state office, including the Lieutenant Governor, is to be filled by a Republican. The Republicans have a small majority in the House and a more substantial majority in the Senate. More farmers and Farmers Union men will be in the legislature this winter than formerly. The agricultural bloc, headed by the Committee of Farm Organizations, should be a dominant factor in this legislature. Because of the friendship covering a period of several years with your state officials, we believe that the Farmers Union occupies a most favorable position during Mr. Landon's administration.

As stated before in this paper, there are several legislative matters that we should and must have enacted into law. The adoption of the Graduated Income Tax Amendment affords the opportunity of enacting into law a tax program which should lessen the burden on farm and home owners, thereby materially lowering the taxes on the above referred to groups.

The Committee of Farm Organizations will soon have a meeting and through the columns of this paper you will learn of some of the major bills we hope to put through. We ask now that our membership study these measures and write their wishes to this office. We must not abuse our opportunity in asking for radical legislation which would be unfair to our entire state.

READY TO INCREASE OUR NUMBERS

In the columns of this paper you will observe that the Initiation fee and payment of back dues have been waived, so far as the state organization is concerned. This makes it easier to increase our membership. We all agree that numbers are what is needed. **Will we all go out to increase our membership? I am sure we will. How shall it be done?**

First, all our people know that because of hard times and our peculiar set-up, the state organization is low of funds. We cannot send paid organizers into the field to do this job.

Second, your state officials will endeavor to leave nothing undone to double or treble our membership.

Third, where local or county units can get a substantial group together, we will come into your communities, if proper arrangements can be made. Fourth, our main approach to the delinquent or new member must come through the efforts of our members out in the country.

LAYING PLANS FOR EFFECTIVE DRIVE

We are planning an intensive drive for the whole month of December to get our people to pay their dues for 1933. We need at least 1000 MINUTE MEN AND WOMEN to volunteer for this drive. We've made it just as easy as we can to get new members and we must have your help. Would you not appreciate it very much if it could be said by the time for our next convention that our membership had increased to at least 15,000? Would you not like to know that the Farmers Union is able, because of our numbers, to get the right type of state and national legislation, that will lessen our burdens out on the farm? Good people, this can be done if uou, out at the crossroads. will cooperate. If you do not, we will suffer accordingly.

We are asking now that every Local, County and Business Association write a letter to this office pledging to assist in this membership drive. Folks, we earnestly appeal to you to help us to get this job done in December. Several other states collect the most of their current dues by January first. With this new plan there is no reason why we can't get in thousands of paid up members for 1933 by January first.

We are going to write every local and business organization of the state to do this and if they fail, we want our members in the various communities to see that the job is done. We want you to call meetings all over the state during this month and arrange for the December drive. We will keep you informed through the columns of this paper just what is going on and what is being accomplished.

We have 40,000 or 50,000 farmers in the state who ought to be brought into the organization quite easily by this new plan. We are simply asking our farmers to come in in mass numbers without the payment of initiation fees or back dues. We want this office to be flooded with letters as to how you are planning to make these drives so we can inform our people through the columns of this paper just how you are doing it.

DRASTIC EXPENSE REDUCTION

Since the state convention we are receiving a lot of favorable reports as to the progress we expect to make through the next year. The state office and the state board have budgeted our program and we have reduced our budget in two years approximately fifty per cent. All of us are making sacrifices to put this over in a big way for 1933 and we are asking and expecting your help.

GET READY NOW FOR THE BIG DECEMBER DRIVE.

UNION OIL CO. HAS PAID BACK BIG DIVIDENDS

(continued from page 1)

made $1000.00 or more every month since they started. Clifford Miller at Brewster, had made $25,000, or about $2,000 a month since that business was in operation, "There ought to be a Farmers Union bulk plant in the reach of every member in the state of Kansas," said Mr. Cowden. He continued:

"We have developed until we ship into the state of Kansas more gasoline than any, except seven other companies. Seven companies ship more than we do at this time. We ship into seven other states: Missouri, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Oregon and two Dakotas.

"Last year we showed an increase of 66 per cent over the year before. We are running about 30 per cent ahead of last year. We have paid a refund since the first year. For more than three years we have been talking about a national cooperative petroleum organization to serve the whole United States. Most cooperative organizations are sectional. Cooperative marketing associations have developed and probably always will be sectional. Farmers throughout the United States are buying petroleum products. We have been talking that. Another thing, there are 14 or 15 cooperative Farmers Union Oil companies in the state of Kansas who are still dealing with an old line firm. If any of you happen to be members of those Farmers Union companies supporting the old line fellows, I want you to know there is going to be a considerable fight on. Begin buying of your own cooperative."

On the average 57 1-2 bushels of ear corn have as many heat units when burned as an average ton of good eastern soft coal.

The new type of cash farm lease, in which the rent varies with the prices of the principal Iowa farm products, has been adopted by a number of tenants and land owners in Iowa.

LAMBERTSON IN REVIEW OF WORK OF LAST SESSION

Kansas Congressman's Speech in Clay Center Consisted Largely of Discussion of Measures Adopted in Washington During Long Session

TO RENEW FIGHT

W. P. Lambertson, Kansas congressman from the first district and former vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, was one of the interesting speakers on the Clay Center program during the recent annual Farmers Union convention held there. His remarks are published here in part, as transcribed from a stenographer's notes:

Mr. Lambertson's Talk

I appreciate the fine opportunity you have given me to talk. I do not come to you really with any message, but I believe I will follow my custom of former years. I am here again to talk to you as a farmer, sympathizing with you and pointing out some of the things that have transpired, for your information, more than anything else. It has been my custom in these other conventions to sort of review what happened in the last session. I do not think I will depart from that today. I think I will do it briefly.

It was the longest session Congress has had since the War, and probably the hardest, not excepting War times. One thing was the foreign debts, and I find they are really dead. We will never get them. Because of our generosity to them, we gave them the idea we would not collect them. We appropriated 125 million dollars in order to allow us to have a little moratorium ourselves on some of the farmers' mortgages. If we had more money it would be fine. We need it more. We need cheaper interest. We did grant extention and it cost money. It was a fine thing but it had not been big enough and broad enough.

Then in January we got to the big thing. There was something tremendously important. For the first time we took money from the Treasury to loan in peace time. I talked a lot a year ago and two years ago about the Government hanging from the top. I went down there in the spring of 1929 to do something to bring together the wide gap that existed between industry and agriculture. In the years that followed the War industry had a continuous prosperity and agriculture was waiting until we could come out of the ditch. Industry was up on the top and agriculture down at the bottom.

We got a special session in the spring of 1929. I have said a lot about that, but this thing that came this session, the moratorium, was not particularly for us. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was not particularly for us. The question came up in my mind, here are two big things for the top promarily before we do what we went down there to do. I said, "Yes I would like to go with you and give to the banks and the railroads and the insurance companies and all of these people everything that will help, if it will help the country, but let's do this thing first and then let them come in." I did not want two more big propositions before we reached down and took hold of agriculture at the bottom. That influenced my NO vote more than anything else.

Then, I had my suspicions that it would not get down to us, either. I had my suspicioins of where it would all end. If we started in to help this particular group, where would it end, after all? This was the biggest step in national socialism when we passed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Bill that America had ever taken. The question is, do we dare extend it or are we going to stop it? Friends who voted for it raised that question themselves. It did some good, there is no question about it. The Banking interests of the country are much easier than they were. It cost a lot, though, to do it. Without any further comment I will leave that proposition.

Then the Glass-Stegall Bill gives more power and loosens up the Federal Reserve System so their credit could be extended further. We had now reached the first of March in this long session.

Just before the President and his Cabinet pleaded that the people cooperate in an anti-hoarding campaign. The President never had any cooperation to a comprehensive extent from the big banks of the country. He did not receive any cooperation on that program and yet these people received the most out of this session and were cooperating the least in this program which meant so much to all of us.

Up to March 15 I want to call your attention to a few side lights of this Congress. We had been a wonderful Congress up to then, a bi-partisan Cangress. Nobody criticized us. We marveled at the setting aside of the partisanship. Then came a change. We met the tax Bill. How to balance the Budget? We should have done that first, but we didn't. We should have taken it up in December, but it was pushed back for three months. Then we would have known how much money we would have to spend, but we spent our money first, and then started in balancing the budget.

Then came something that never had happened before. The majority and minority of the Ways and Means committee brought in their report for a sales tax. They were going to put on a Sales Tax. Twenty-four members of that committee voted for doing it that way. Every farm organization in the United States had objected to the Sales Tax. We stayed by the one man on that committee who brought in a minority report. We whipped the joint leadership of the House. From then on we became a rotten Congress, according to the Press of the country. All the ills of the country were laid to this last long Congress. It never started until we defeated the sales tax proposition **against the joint leadership of both** sides. That is not partisan, and it is the truth, too.

We had for consideration tnree currency bills. The Goldhborough Bill was one featuring the honest dollar, taking 700 commodities in the U. S.—the Bureau of Economics in the Department of Agriculture can tell you the value of them, taking them for 1926—and then making the American dollar sort of equal to the level of 1926. It proposed to allow the money to be issued to that point. It went through the House, but it was hung up in the Senate.

Then there was the Bonus Bill which passed the house. The majority of the Republicans and Democrats in the House felt it would put currency in circulation, but it was killed. The last days and last hours we were there we found Senator Bingham was putting a beer amendment on to everything. A substitute proposal was made knocking out the beer amendment, but it killed the Bill.

Then there was the Patman-Owen proposition but you all know what happened to that.

We hoped the Home Loan Banking Bill would do some good but it will never reach the farmers. It is intended for the Loan Associations in the cities. We will wait until this goes into operation to find out just how much good it will do.

Two or three million dollars are to be loaned to the Governors of the states to feed the hungry. I said something about the Dole, and you heard what that was and what an awful thing it was. We cannot let people starve so we took the money to feed the starving people. At this time we appropriated the money to be used to feed the hungry without any intimation of dole. That is a change in the National policy in two years.

We never got a chance to pass the Norbeck Bill. It was recalled before we had a chance to vote on it. There are a number of other things that happened but there have been three things that appealed to me to be outstanding, that the metropolitan press was against. Things used to be different. Then there was an outstanding editor here and an outstanding editor there, but today the metropolitan press is all alike. It seems one man owns or controls it all.

Some advocated the repeal of the 18th amendment to balance the budget with beer. Let the common man drink the beer and pay the expenses of the Government. That influence of relieving high taxes had more to do with the advocacy of repealing the 18th amendment than anything else.

Then, there was the Sales Tax. The press was for the Sales tax. When we meet in December with more deficit we are going to fight the matter over again.

Some say Congress should assume its duties on the money question. Henry Ford talked the other night. No press in this country had more than an inch of his speech in it. There are some who see our duty as Henry Ford suggested .We can come back with the Frazier Bill to hold us for a little while and then we should look to something like the Allotment Plan and we would have a voice to say something about prices for products consumed in America. We could fix the price of American products and make it reasonable for that part which we consume and raise here, then we would have a starting point. You men who go to the legislature can do much. They can save a lot at home.

BETTS TELLS OF PROGRAM

(continued from page 1)

operative community with a cooperative creamery or packing plant, there you will find prices out of line with what is being paid anywhere else. Take the cooperative institutions out and those prices will go down right now.

The directors of your Produce department in this state, fighting the battles with the most venomous in this country, are up against a fight that will break us down if we are not very careful. We cannot afford to longer handle these products on a competitive basis. We do not need to.

I represent a cooperative institution that never did meet competition yet. I have figures that will show you it has grown rapidly. It doesn't need to borrow money and has a $50,000 surplus of its own and $400,000 net worth. I was the first manager of that institution and it was not our own good judgment, but right from the scratch we found we had to go on a purely cooperative basis. Most of the creameries in Minnesota are on the purely cooperative basis. Their members rae loyal enough cooperators so they got together and raised a little money to build a plant and purchase equipment to bring the product in, and it is manufactured and it is sold to the best advantage on the market and the proceeds are brought back, operating expenses are paid. and then the money is returned back to the members. No would have stayed back of that kind of a proposition so long a time if it had not paid them to do it. We were up against some competition there in the beginning.

Your Board of Directors and Produce Department, in fighting this battle for you here in Kansas, have found their financial ability is too small to meet the great accumulation of capital that you have helped create for our competitors by the patronizing of their system of business. We have given them immense amounts of money by profits taken out of our business. If we continue to fight the battle with them in that way they will defeat us ithout any question of doubt. I fear nearly all types of cooperative marketing may be inveigled into the fight and destroyed.

This Produce Department is asking the membership in Kansas to back their program. They have been going along for the last two or three years conducting your business. For the first few years it did remarkably well but it was because the old line competitors at that time rather thought you were a joke. If our farmers will be true cooperators they cannot be defeated.

There is a way this can be handled and if we will do that way we cannot be defeated. We did, in the beginning meet competition. But, it is net results that count. I want to plead with this convention to stay with your produce department in the decision they have come to, that is necessary for the continued prosperity of that very valuable department in this state of Kansas.

FARMERS UNION MEMBERS WIN IN POLITICAL RACES

Several Will be in House and Several in Senate in Next Session of Kansas Legislature; Landon is Next Governor

DEMO LANDSLIDE

Kansas voters have elected Alf. M. Landon, Republican, to serve as governor. George McGill, Democrat, was reelected to the office of United States senator. Landon defeated Harry H. Woodring, present incumbent, and McGill defeated former governor, Ben S. Paulen. Landon's majority was slightly over 3,000, while McGill's plurality was around 30,000. Brinkley, independent candidate for governor, finished in third place.

All the minor state offices are to be filled during the coming term by Republicans. Charles W. Thompson, Republican, beat James B. Wood, Democrat, by a small majority for the office of lieutenant governor. Other state officers elected include Will French (R), auditor; Tom Boyd (R), treasurer; Roland Boynton (R), attorney-general; Frank J. Ryan (R), secretary of state; George A. Allen (R), superintendent public instruction; W. C. Austin (R), state printer; Charles F. Hobbs (R), insurance commissioner.

The state joined in the Democratic landslide for Roosevelt for President of the United States and Garner for Vice President, giving the National Democratic ticket a majority of more than 70,000.

The Democratic landslide swept three Democrats into office as Congressmen. Two of these three unseated Republicans. The list now stands; First district, W. P. Lambertson (R), reelected; Second district, U. S. Guyer (R), reelected; Third district Harold McGugin (R), reelected; Fourth district, Randolph Carpenter (D) defeated present incumbent, Homer Hoch; Fifth district, W. A. Ayers (D), reelected; Sixth district, Kathryn O'Loughlin (D), defeated present incumbent, Charles I. Sparks; Seventh district, Clifford Hope (R), reelected.

Several Farmers Union members



GOVERNOR-ELECT LANDON

were elected to the house and senate of the state legislature, among whom were John Frost, of Blue Rapids, senate; Clyde Coffman, Overbrook, senate; and the following in the house: Walter F. Hammel, Palmer; C. C. Gerstenberger, Eudora; Reuben Peterson, McPherson; M. Joy Hammett, Manhattan; A. Showalter, Colby. Many others were elected, but no report has reached this paper.

Note: Later reports indicate a possibility of Homer Hoch defeating Randolph Carpenter for congress in the Fourth district. Late reports showed Carpenter leading by a scant majority of 48 votes, with something like 500 absentee votes yet to be counted.

NOVEMBER CROP REPORT

(continued from page 1)

amounts to 2.17 inches for the state as a whole. This deficiency in the western third of the state is 3.38 inches, for the middle third .81 inch and for the eastern third 2.46 inches. There is little reserve moisture in the subsoil except in northcentral and northeastern and some central counties.

The crop in the United States is estimated at 2,920,689,000 bushels compared with 2,[illegible]71,000 last year. Farm reserves of old corn total 154,974,000 bushels on November 1 this year against 78,951,000 bushels on November 1 last year carried over from the 1930 crop.

Production of wheat in 35 Northern Hemisphere countries exclusive of Russia and China for the crop season 1932-1933 is 3,145,555,000 bushels compared with 3,103,809,000 bushels in the preceding season and 3,142,677,000 bushels two seasons preceding. The acreage of wheat in Argentina planted for harvest during the current season is estimated at 19,743,000 acres or 14 per cent larger than the 17,295,000 acres sown last year but 7 per cent below the acreage of two years ago. Recent reports state, however that threat of damage by locusts is extremely serious. A report from U. S. Agricultural Commissioner Paxton in Australia states that the acreage in that country totals 16,600,000 acres or one million acres larger than last year. Harvest in these two countries will be under way in December and January.



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

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

Logan, Kans., Nov. 1, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. I am 10 years old and in the 6th grade. My birthday is February 28. For pets we have 3 ducks and 2 rabbits, also a rat terrior puppy we call Pat.
I will try to get the lessons. I would like a blue book please.
Your nephew,
Jack Rundle, Jr.

—o—

Codell, Kans., Oct. 15, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine. My father belongs to the Farmers Union. I would like to have a blue book and a pin. I am seven years old. I am in the second grade. I live on the farm. I ride ponies and one cow. I have two cats and I sure like them. I have six sisters and one brother. I walk to school every morning. I have lots of fun.
I intend to send my lessons.
Love,
George Jones.

—o—

Codell, Kans., Oct. 15, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine. My father belongs to the Farmers Union. I would like to have a book and pin. I would like to have a brown book if you have one. If not I would like a blue book. I am eight years old. I am in the fourth grade. I live on the farm. I ride ponies and one cow. I walk to school every morning. I sure have lots of fun.
In intend to send my lessons.
Love,
Dorothy Jones.

—o—

Lenora, Kans., Oct. 19, 1932.
Gentlemen:
I like school fine. I have four in my class. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. There are fourteen in our school. My teacher's name is Fern Torell. I like her very much. I have a kitten named Tootsy and a brother George, one sister, Velda. I have two sisters married, Ethel and Hazel. I would appreciate it if you would send me a note book and pin. I want to join your club very much.
Yours truly,
Nyla Morgan.
Care of Ralph Morgan.

—o—

Studley, Ka[illegible], Oct. 19, 1932.
Gentlemen:
I like school fine. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. My teacher's name is Edith Gross. There are fifteen in our school and two in my class. I have four kittens, a dog named Olas. I ride my pony to school. I would like to join your club. I would like to have a note book and pin very much.
Verlan Huntington.
Care of Guy Huntington.

—o—

Brewster, Kans., Oct. 21, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I read the letters so I thought that I would write. I would like to have a pin and a red book. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I read all of the letters.
Yours truly,
Irene Hazen.

—o—

Antonio, Kans., Oct. 29, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
Please send me one of your books and pins. I am interested in them. The color of my hair is brown. Color of my eyes gray. I am 11 years old. My birthday is on August 26.
Yours truly,
Walter Keberlein.
In care of Joe H. Keberlein.

—o—

Penokee, Kans., Oct. 19, 1932
Gentlemen:
I like school fine. Junior, Clarence and I are in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Lena Ring. I like her fine. I have three brothers but no sisters. Their names are Dean, Junior and Billie Gene. There are sixteen in our school. I have two dogs named Backie and Rex. Rex is white with black spots. I would certainly like to join your club very much. I would like to have a red book and pin. I will appreciate it very much if you will.
Yours truly,
Mercedes Pruitt.
Care of Jim Pruitt.

—o—

Penokee, Kans., Oct. 19, 1932
Sir:
I like school good. My teacher's name is Lena Ring. There are two in my class. I have two dogs. I would like to have a book of green and pin please.
Yours sincerely,
Junior Pruitt.
Care of Jim Pruitt.

—o—

Penokee, Kans., Oct. 19, 1932.
Sir Gentlemen:
I like school and I have many pets. I am in the fourth grade. Mary Spiece is in my class. I would like to have a blue book and pin. I want to join your club.
Yours truly,
Dean Pruitt.
Care of Jim Pruitt.

—o—

Penokee, Kans., Oct. 18, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I hope fine. I am in the sixth grade. I learn 8 subjects. I am 11 years old. My birthday is September 28. I milk 2 or 3 cows each morning and evening and I separate the milk and feed the pigs. I feed the cows and the calves. Please send me a book and pin.
Your friend,
Alvin Schoenberger.

Penokee, Kans., Oct. 18, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am in the fourth grade and 9 years old. My birthday is July 13. I milk 2 or 3 cows. We milk 12 cows. Please send me a book and pin.
Yours truly,
Clarence Schoenberger.

—o—

Penokee, Kans., Oct. 18, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club.
I am 12 years old. My birthday is October 28. I am in the seventh grade. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. Please send me a book and pin.
Yours truly,
Mike Schoenberger.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Oct. 18, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
Having a few minutes time I thought I would drop you a few lines again since it is a long time since I wrote to you. I like to go to school. I am 9 years old. We are going to write our county examination next week. Our school started September 5th. Please send me a pin and book. I am going to try to answer your questions. My father is a member of your club.
From your dear friend,
Josephine Bollig.
Care of J. J. Bollig.
P. S. Please send it right away.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Oct. 18, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
Having a few seconds time I will ask you to please send me a free pin and book. I am 10 years old.
Your friend,
Clarence Bollig.
Care of J. J. Bollig.

—o—

Collyer, Kans., Oct 18, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
Having a few minutes time I thought I would write a short letter to you. I saw our neighbor's nice books and pin and like them very much. Please send me a pin and book.
Your friend,
Louise Bollig.
Care of J. J. Bollig.
P. S. Please send it right away.

—o—

Gove, Kans., Oct. 14, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. I am 12 years old. My birthday is June 29. Have I a twin? Please send me a red book and pin. My dad is a member of the Farmers Union. Catherine Malsom asked me to join. Will she get a star?
Your niece,
Rosemary Powers.

—o—

Morland, Kans., Oct. 17, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am in the fifth grade. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Sr. M. Christopher. I like her very much. In school I have eight subjects. Please send me your book and pin.
Your friend,
Odilla Dinkel.

—o—

Bison, Kans., Oct. 7, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. We are going to have reading. Please send me a book and pin. I am in the 4th grade and my birthday is March 2. I am 9 years old.
Your new member,
Wanda Shank.

—o—

Bison, Kans., Oct. 7, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. I am 6 years old. My birthday is Oct. 9. I am in the second grade.
P. S. Please send me a book and pin.
Your member,
Kenneth Shank.

—o—

Grainfield, Kans., Oct. 21, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I got my book and pin and think they are fine. I didn't get to take any vacation this year. I had to run the tractor for daddy. I didn't like it. It was so dirty and windy.
I haven't found my twin yet.
Dan Summers.

—o—

Grainfield, Kans., Oct. 21, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I received my book and pin and sure do like them and think they are nice. I have never found my twin. It has been pretty cold out here. When are we going to have a lesson?
Your friend,
Ida Summers.
Care of A. J. Summers.

—o—

Blue Mound, Kans., Oct. 7, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. I am in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Jaunita Adams. I am 7 years old. My birthday is September 30. Last year I went to school every day. For pets I have a little dog. His name is Tootsey. He is a rat terrior. I have a little kitten. Its name is Squabby. I go to Washington school. I would like a note book and pin. Well that is all. I will close.
Your niece,
Vera Thyer.

—o—

Morland, Kans., Oct. 7, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am twelve years of age. I am in the eighth grade and take eleven subjects. I like history and civics the best. My birthday is March 29th. Have I a twin? My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I like to join your club, so please send me your book and pin.
So I will close for this time.
Your friend,
Albino Dinkel.
Care of Anton Dinkel.

—o—

Morland, Kans., Oct. 7, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am in the sixth grade and I like it very much. I know my lessons and it is the second month I had school and six more months I will have school. I am living a half mile from school. I have to walk every morning and night. I am 11 years old. I guess I have to close now.
Yours truly,
Albert Dinkel.

—o—

Codell, Kans., Oct. 4, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine.
I thought I would join your club as my daddy belongs to the Farmers Union.
I would like to have a red book and pin if you have one.
I have asked my sister to join, too. Will I get a star?
My birthday is July 9th. I am eight years old. Who is my twin?
Lots of love,
Delwin Dougherty.
P. S. I will study my lessons and send them in each time.

—o—

Codell, Kan., Oct. 4, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine. I would like to join your club. I will send in each lesson. I am six years old and in the 2nd grade. My birthday is November 8th. Have I a twin? Please send my book and pin soon.
With love,
Eleanor LaVerla Dougherty.

—o—

Antonnio, Kans., Sept. 13, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you yet? I am O. K. It is so long since I wrote to you I nearly forgot to write to you. I thought of you today about writing again. We have lots of work to do all the time. We had lots of rain. The creek was overflooding in Hays. We went to see the flood. We seen lots of water. Did you have a rain too? And it hailed here too. Did it hail there? When are you going to put the lesson in the paper. What do we have to do, write a story or something? I sure would have liked to make my lesson in every month but I do not know how. I wish you would explain to us how to make our lessons. I wrote to one of our Juniors sometime ago, but I forgot what her first name is. Birdsell is her last name. They live in Jewell, Kansas. Maybe you know her name. My birthday is July 7. I am 15 years old. Well, I guess I will close for my letter is getting long. Goodbye.
Your niece,
Ida Urban.

—o—

Timken, Kans., Aug. 26, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sending in my June lesson and I am very sorry that I did not send it sooner. And I must also thank you for the book and pin for I think they are very pretty. Some time ago I asked my brother Richard to join and you said I would get a star but I did not receive it.
Your Junior,
Irene Sell.

—o—

Scott City, Kans., Aug. 27, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I can't seem to figure out why the July lesson hasn't been printed yet. I have been waiting for some time. However, you're likely very busy just like everybody else.
Well! I have not found my twin yet. There just must not be anybody else who is 12 years old with a birthday on Nov. 5. However, I think I found one whose birthday is Nov. 9, 12 years old, but I don't quite remember just when it was and I didn't take particular notice who it was because I wanted to find my exact twin.
Well, it will soon be time for school to start. I'm not so anxious for school to start this year because I'm vice president of the G. A. A. (Girls Athletic Association) and I'm going to have to work harder. We chose our officers at the end of last year, but they couldn't choose sixth grades for president or secretary so we had to take vice president and assistant secretary, etc.
I have decided to wait until school starts to send my composition because I am not sure of the time so I'm going to ask my music teacher to play it for me to see if the time is right.
Well I had better close for now as it is getting near dinner time.
Helen Hopper.
P. S. I just found out that I made a mistake in writing and sending my lesson and I don't have a copy of it either.

—o—

St. John, Kans., Sept. 12, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I like your club very much so I am joining it. Please send me a book and pin soon. I am ten years old. My birthday is January 8. I am in the seventh grade.
Your Junior,
Joyce Harter.

—o—

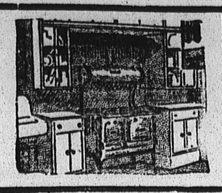
Leavenworth, Kans., Aug. 30, 1932
R. R. No. 2, Box 19
Dear Aunt Patience:
It has been a long time since I have written. I have been in Illinois for my vacation. I had a real nice time. I would like to hear about your vacation. Has there been any lessons in the paper since the June lesson? I think my school will start the 12th of September. I am anxious for it to start. I will quit as it is nearly time for dinner.
Your Junior,
Carol Anita Starnes.

—o—

Logan, Kans., Nov. 1, 1932.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club too.
Daddy is a Farmers Union member. I am 9 years old and in the 5th grade. My birthday is March 13. I have three brothers and one sister. Her name is Mary Ann. We have lots of fun playing with our pup, Pat. I would like to have a black book, please. I will try to get the lessons.
Your nephew,
Donald Rundle.



OF INTEREST TO WOMEN



SPECIAL CARE IN CLEANING FINE FABRICS

Special care is required for the cleaning of woolens, silks and rayons. These materials should not be subjected to the ordinary methods of washing and cleaning with caustic soaps or cleansers that are apt to destroy the delicate fibres of fine fabrics. Pure borax is a natural cleanser and safe to use. It will not damage fine materials or injure the hands. The use of borax softens water and aids soap to do a more efficient job for all laundry.

Woolens

To avoid shrinkage, all woolens should be washed in lukewarm water. Add two tablespoons of pure borax for each gallon of water; also enough mild soap to make a good suds. Dip the garments and gently squeeze the suds through the fabrics with a kneading motion. Particularly soiled pieces should be put through a second and even third suds. Rinse in a solution of two tablespoons of borax for each gallon of water. Rinse several times until the water looks clear. Squeeze the water from the fabric or if you use a wringer have it loosely set. Dry the articles in a moderately warm place, avoiding direct sunlight as it tends to yellow wool. Blankets may be lifted out of the rinse water without wringing and hung outdoors in the shade.

Rayons and Silks

Rayon is a fabric made from a compound of wood pulp with various other vegetable substances, and its fibres are sometimes weakened when wet and therefore deserve special handling. They regain their strength when dry. Some silks are also delicate. Hot water and strong soaps yellow white silk and rayons and fade colored ones.

Avoid hot water and uhe borax in a diluted solution of one level tablespoon to a gallon of water before adding soap solution. Wring with great care, especially the rayon, squeezing rather than twisting. Dry both silks and rayons only partially, roll in cloth and iron on wrong side while decidedly damp.

White and Colored Curtains

Shake to remove dust from white curtains and let soak from one to thre ehours in lukewarm water, adding two level teaspoons of pure borax to each gallon. Soaking will loosen the dirt so that it is easily removed by gently squeezing. Put curtains into hot suds with mild soap flakes, using two tablespoons flakes to two level tablespoons of borax to each gallon of water. Let stand to cool and wash by squeezing suds through the material. Rinse in several waters adding borax to each rinse.

Never soak colored fabrics. After shaking out dust from colored curtains, wash quickly in lukewarm suds made with mild soap flakes, adding borax as directed in washing white curtains. Rinse in three separate lukewarm waters, adding two tablespoons of borax to each gallon of water. Wring out carefully, shake out folds and dry in the shade.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD

The task of general housecleaning every Spring and Fall, is laborious at its best. However, new and improved mechanical devices of every description are constantly appearing on the market to lighten the burdens of the homemaker. In addition to these, there are many different abrasives, caustic cleansers, harsh soaps and liquids that serve their individual purposes. The average household does not require strong materials that not only clean but actually mar fine surfaces and injure the hands. Even the use of ordinary soap alone for everyday cleaning and dishwashing is apt to leave the hands in an unsightly condition. This is because so many soaps are impregnated with silica or caustic soda which are destructive to ifnished surfaces and irritate the skin. These harsh elements contained in ordinary soap are effectively neutralized by the addition of pure borax to the soap and water for all housecleaning.

Pure borax does not contain any caustic ingredients and will not injure the most delicate skin, in fact, it acts like a lotion on the hands. At the same time, borax makes the water velvetly soft and dissolves grease and dirt like magic, without damaging the fine finish of painted, enamelled and varnished surfaces.

Painted Walls, Woodwork, Etc.

When cleaning painted walls and woodwork, dissolve two tablespoons of pure borax in a little hot water and add two quarts of lukewarm water. A mild soap or soap flakes may also be added. Be sure to wash only a small space at a time, rubbing up and down in straight lines letting each stroke overlap the last, to avoid leaving streaks.

Enamelled Surfaces

For enamel paint use soapy water, adding pure borax in the same proportion as directed for washing ordinary painted surfaces and proceed in the same manner. When surfaces are clean and dry, rub with a very soft cloth to restore gloss.

Varnished Surfaces

Before washing varnished surfaces, dust thoroughly with a soft brush. Dissolve two tablespoons of pure borax in a cup of boiling water and add to three pints of cold water. Wash with the borax solution using a flannel cloth. Dry with chamois or a soft linen cloth. Then use a little linseed oil or furniture polish.

Closets, Shelving, Etc.

The painted, enamelled or varnished kitchen cabinets, closets, shelvings, etc., should be washed in the manner directed for the different type of surfaces. Finally sprinkle a little dry powdlered borax in the nooks and corners to discourage roaches, waterbugs, and other insect pests. Pure borax is non-poisonous and absolutely safe to use.

HOMEMAKERS' HELPFUL HINTS

Parsons, Kan.—Hide the unsightly and improve the beauty of the beautiful! That is the plan which is followed by Mrs. Elizabeth Willi, living near here. Her plan is to make her landscape about her home beautiful by setting out the proper screen plantings.

Here is how she has accomplished her present landscape design. Evergreen trees are planted at the west of the house to act as a screen for the woodpile and out buildings. Virginia creeper is growing along a wire fence to screen out the roadway. Trees and shrubs screen the lawn from the road.

In explaining the principles of the screen-planting as used by Mrs. Willi, Earl Litwiller, extension specialist in landscape gardening, Kansas State College, says—

"Screen plantings are used to block out a view that is either unsightly or that does not fit into the picture. The smaller buildings on the farmstead do not make a good background for the house. The effect is much more pleasing when the small buildings are hidden from view by heavy green foliage."

Here he mentions that tall plants are usually the best screen plantings plants because of their density throughout the year. Long-lived and hardy species are preferred. These may include spruces, pines, Junipers, American elm, hackberry, dogwood, sumac, redbud, elderberry, bush honey suckle, lilac, snowball, and flowering quince.

Vines, such as Virginia creeper, Hall's Japanese honey suckle, cyprus vine, moon flowers, and morning —either trees or tall shrubs. Small shrubs may be used at the base for a more pleasing effect. Evergreens are more effective than deciduous glory, may be used to cover old buildings.

The landscape program of work as supervised by Mr. Litwiller is carried into some 22 Farm Bureau counties of Kansas.

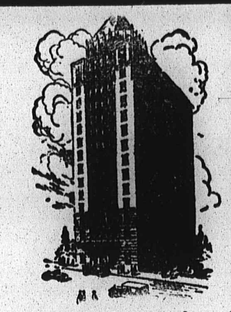
The Aladdin

O. R. (Pete) Osborne, Mgr.

300 Rooms—300 Baths—300 Radios

MY-HOME-IN KANSAS CITY

MEET-ME-THERE



Special Rates to Members of the Farmers' Union $2.00

QUALITY COUNTS

It takes GOOD BUTTER to bring GOOD PRICES.
And it takes GOOD CREAM to make GOOD BUTTER.
Help solve the QUALITY problem brought about by hot dry weather by using precaution in handling your cream
—Make deliveries regular and frequent.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas

IT'S YOUR OWN LIVE STOCK—

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

MARKET AT COST through YOUR OWN FIRM

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

MAKERS OF 35 SUCCESSFUL FEEDS



30 Dozen Reasons

EVERY egg laid is another reason for feeding NUTRENA. Every hen should be allowed to do her best to produce more eggs and do it with the most profit possible. That's why so many poultrymen depend on NUTRENA to produce more eggs for them and at the same time, cut down their egg cost. Your flocks will do better on NUTRENA. The extra eggs it will get will go a long way in producing extra money for the things you want.

The full line of NUTRENA FEEDS is carried by your local Farmers Union Store or Elevator. See them to solve your feeding problems and increase your profits.

Always Sacked in the Golden Bag



Nutrena EGG MASH EM-111

SOLD BY

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

1140 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo

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— Members of —

Kansas City Board of Trade—K. C. Hay Dealers Assn.—St. Joseph Board of Trade—Salina Board of Trade

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Better Breakfasts

A BETTER breakfast is one that will make you feel like beginning your work for the day with a burst of speed. This implies plenty of fruits, something substantial to supply you with plenty of fuel to burn up in said burst of speed, appetizing auxiliaries and the right kind of coffee.

A Good Start

A good way to start a better breakfast is with a Sunrise Cocktail which is made as follows:

Drain the syrup from an 8-ounce can of raspberries without crushing the berries, and combine this syrup with the contents of a No. 2 can of grapefruit juice. Chill thoroughly and serve.

Then go on from there by serving the berries with a ready-to-eat cereal and cream, grilled Canadian bacon, buttermilk biscuits and the coffee.

There are lots of good brands of coffee on the market, all of the best kinds have this in common—that they are vacuum packed. For when the green coffee bean is roasted it develops carbon dioxide gas. This is the same gas which develops in biscuit dough when you add the liquid to the dry ingredients containing baking powder, and makes the biscuits rise when they are baked. This gas exerts more than 50 pounds pressure per square inch inside the roasted coffee bean. And when the roasted bean is ground, the gas comes flying out with such force that 65% of it has disappeared in 24 hours, taking with it a great deal of the aromatic or volatile oil which contains the aroma or flavor of the coffee.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT



Franklin D. Roosevelt

LIST OF 100 PERCENT LOCALS

Following is the list of Farmers Union Locals which were paid up equal to or in excess of total 1931 membership, as shown on records of office of the state secretary on October 17:

Name	No.	County
Admire	1255	Lyon
Axtell	1792	Marshall
Agra	1294	Phillips
Arkansas Valley	2195	Sedgwick
Blue Valley	574	Washington
Brown	1372	Leavenworth
Bavaria	1978	Saline
Custer	366	Mitchell
Champion Hill	705	Norton
Chester	1125	Clay
Cottonwood	1604	Wabaunsee
Cummings	1837	Atchison
Dew Drop	454	Lincoln
Dumb Bell	581	Crawford
Dist. No. 3	777	Mitchell
Downy	1127	Nemaha
Elm Creek	432	Rooks
Enterprise	687	Republic
Excelsior	959	Washington
Excelsior	975	Ellsworth
Fairview	2035	Harvey
Guiding Star	1225	Washington
Greenwich	1875	Sedgwick
Goodrich	2090	Linn
Independence	773	Rush
Illinois	794	Rush
Ianthe	2140	Anderson
Kelly	1253	Nemaha
Liebenthal	648	Rush
Lone Star	917	Rush
Lone Cedar	1864	Wabaunsee
Lucky Bend	1954	Miami
Liberty	1988	Stafford
Morganville	1778	Clay
Mt. Thoes	1859	Wabaunsee
Melrose	2059	Cherokee
Mt. Zion	2072	Anderson
Neal	1313	Greenwood
Olive Hill	1120	Clay
Osage Valley	1683	Miami
Ogallah	2046	Trego
Prairie Dale	370	Russell
Pleasant Dale	435	Crawford
Plum Creek	460	Mitchell
Pleasant Hill	728	Russell
Prairie Knoll	729	Trego
Pleasant Hill	810	Rush
Park	909	Gove
Pleasant Hill	1175	Nemaha
Pleasant Hill	1202	Riley
Pleasant Valley	1526	Scott
Pence	1740	Scott
Pfeifer	1777	Ellis
Route One	568	Phillips
Ross	1124	Clay
Rock Island	1199	Riley
Redman	1624	Sumner
Silver Lake	679	Ellis
Smoky Valley	830	McPherson
Shamel	974	Ellsworth
Scruby	1021	Washington
Stock Range	1057	Ellis
Swanson	1191	Clay
Sunrise	1238	Marshall
Stamwood	1330	Leavenworth
South Diamond	1567	McPherson
Summerfield	1955	Johnson
Stony	2066	Cherokee
Summit	2111	Nemaha
Sunnydale	2131	Ellis
Sunnyside	2144	Coffey
Three Corners	769	Russell
Trivoli	1001	Ellsworth
Turkey Creek	1868	Wabaunsee
Vespertine	1817	Douglas
West Corning	438	Rooks
West Hyacinth	571	Ellis
Wiles	834	Ellis
Washington	1680	Miami
Island	2193	Republic
Myersdale	1164	Riley
Udall	2013	Cowley
Fact	566	Clay

-:- NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES -:-

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
McPherson County

Whereas, God in His wisdom has called from us the beloved Sister of our Sister, Annie Johnson.

We the members of Cottonwood local, No. 1985, wish to extend to the bereaved sister, our sincere sympathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the Kansas Farmers Union paper, a copy to Sister Annie Johnson, and a copy to be spread on the minutes of our local.

Committee
Maggie Johnson
Ada Colby.

IMPORTANT TREGO MEETING

The Trego County Farmers Union will meet at Wakeeney on Saturday, November 19. At this meeting the membership will hear the report of the delegate who attended the annual meeting in Clay Center. This was an important annual convention, and the report will be of special interest. It is hoped a large number will be out to hear it.

Other matters of considerable interest will be discussed at this county meeting. It is important that as many of the Trego county members be present as possible.

NOTICE OF MEETING

The Miami County Farmers Union will hold its next monthly meeting at Washington school house on Friday night, Nov. 18 at 8 o'clock. Bring a sack lunch. Washington will furnish the drinks, music and speaking, and a general good time. Open meeting, everybody invited.

W. J. PRESCOTT, Sec.
11-17

REPORT OF JOBBING ASSOCIATION SHOWS PROGRESS MADE

(continued from page 1)

me that that is a very healthy condition.

Following Mr. Witham, E. A. Crall, of Erie, president of the Jobbing Association board, spoke for a few minutes. Said Mr. Crall: "We are proud of the report our manager is able to make on the operations of the Jobbing Association. Our success has been brought about by your cooperation.

We have made some changes in our operations. After many months of careful deliberation, we voted that the Farmers National should handle our grain for us, we turning to them all grain coming to us. We believe it was the right thing to do and a good thing. We can only make it succeed with your cooperation and your help.

"We expect to go forward with our merchandising business and our twine business. We were able to sell all of the output of the prison twine, and in fact, they did not have enough for us. We had to go outside of what they could furnish us, to supply the twine. Three and one-half million pounds were sold by the Jobbing Association. That is a big volume of business. I do not know how many of you used that twine, but some of you have surely used it and it must have been successful or we would not have sold that much. We hope you will continue to support this organization.

"I am talking principally to you managers and customers of the cooperative organizations. I hope you will continue to support us in our merchandizing endeavors. We think we did the right thing when we entered into a contract with the National Grain Corporation because it puts all this business into one channel that can have something to say about what price we get for the grain we raise. We hope the time is going to come when the farmer can get somewhere near the price of cost of production for his products. If he doesn't, the Lord help us all."

Homer Terpening of Wakeeney, a member of the Jobbing Association board, was next to speak. He claimed the distinction of being the only actual "dirt farmer" on the board, the others having been farmers, of course, but at present serving as managers of Farmers Union business organizations. Mr. Terpening expressed the fact that many of the faces of those in the audience were familiar to him, since he has been appearing before state Farmers Union conventions for



H. E. WITHAM
Mgr. F. U. Jobbing Association

a great number of years. Mr. Terpening drew a vivid word picture of farming operations and farm prices, as they are contrasted with operations and prices of a few years ago.

C. E. Elder of Beloit, another board member, then spoke. He said, in part:

"I did not know when I came up here that Mr. Witham was going to bring our organization so much to the lime light. Out of the rebate the Jobbing Association paid baik the Mitchell county Farmers Union not only receiving $5,000.00, but we received almost $6,000.00 of it. I was sorry Mr. Gregory was not here to hold up his hand that they received about that amount. He is manager of Osborne county and he was the next largest benefactor of that rebate.

"It is only through the loyalty and support of those organizations that that was possible.

"Mr. Cowden also mentioned our oil business. It is a going business. It is only through the loyalty of our members back on the farm that we are able to do these things. We are trying to do our best. We are trying to lead the blaze the way so these things are possible. You cannot run two businesses successfully; one of them will suffer. If you are going to run a farm, you have to farm. If you are going to run a business association, you have to be on the job."

In introducing Clifford Miller of Brewster, the next board member speaker, Mr. Witham said:

"Mr. Clifford Miller represents the organization that received the third largest proration of dividends. Mr. Miller comes from Brewster and is manager out there of one of the most successful organizations in the state. They have a successful oil business out there too."

Part of Mr. Miller's talk follows:

"I am glad to be here this morning. Glad to be a part of the organization of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. My affiliations with the organization have been very satisfactory, and I have enjoyed it. I am not a farmer any more and I guess about the only distinction I have on that Board is I am the junior member.

"I hardly know what phase of cooperation to talk about this morning. I am usually inclined to talk about or get over the organization side of our program. I believe I will do that now. The theory and practice of cooperation is right. I know, after being in the work, we must have 100 per cent cooperation of the farm groups in this country to really succeed.

b- tainshrdl cmfwypetaoin tbtmahaha

"It is useless to stand up here and preach cooperation because the men who need it are not here. The men who should be interested in this movement are not here. It seems to me our entire problem all hinges around the question of a method to do this job. It has to be done and it has to be done in the very immediate future, in my estimation. We haven't another 20 years to put in at it or the farming class of people in this country will be bankrupt and then this land will be for homesteading again."

F. U. LIVESTOCK MARKETING NOTES

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a list of representative sales of live stock handled during the week of Nov. 7 to Nov. 11, by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City.

Russell Baker—Osage county, Kans.—27 Steers, 1069	7.25
Goernandt Brothers—Cloud county, Kans.—8 yearlings, 851	6.25
M. U. Dickenson—Carroll county, Mo.—11 Steers, 980	6.00
Charles F. Wamser—Lyon county, Kans.—61 Steers, 958	5.90
Wm. T. Engler—Shawnee county, Kans.—22 Steers, 1197	5.75
H. M. Schoepflin—Osage county, Kans.—50 Steers, 1189	5.75
N. C. West—Linn county, Kans.—8 Yearlings, 790	5.75
G. W. Price—Riley county, Kans.—13 Steers, 1098	5.65
Henry Urich—Osage county, Kans.—8 Steers, 513	5.00
O. P. Peterson—Ottawa county, Kans.—30 Heifers, 873	5.00
Henry Urich—Osage county, Kans.—10 Heifers, 477	4.25
F. J. Latham—Sierra county, New Mexico—23 Calves, 324	3.00
F. J. Latham—Sierra county, New Mexico—88 Calves, 323	4.00
Adolph Kroeger—Ellis county, Kans.—9 Steers, 548	3.40
Harold Mooney—Linn county, Kans.—10 Sheep, 82	5.60
Geo. McCain—Osage county, Kans.—39 Sheep, 79	5.60
W. D. Johnson—Jackson county, Kans.—14 Sheep, 88	5.35
A. F. Neis—Franklin county, Kans.—12 Sheep, 81	5.35
J. D. Kepner—Henry county, Mo.—9 Sheep, 106	4.35
Earl Reed—Neosho county, Kans.—24 Sheep, 61	4.00
C. E. Story—Franklin county, Kans.—29 Hogs, 192	3.90
S. E. Lyon—Osage county, Kans.—10 Hogs, 227	3.60
Harold Lyon—Osage county, Kans.—33 Hogs, 199	3.60
Bill Hubert—Chase county, Kans.—20 Hogs, 211	3.60
Dennis L. S. Ship. Assn.—Labette county, Kans.—12 Hogs, 200	3.60
Frank Minden—Miama county, Kans.—24 Hogs, 286	3.60
Sam Bowman—Gove county, Kans.—16 Hogs, 224	3.60
John Knehans—Lafayette county, Mo.—12 Hogs, 247	3.60
R. H. Gepford—Bates county, Mo.—9 Hogs, 195	3.60
Albert Tyree—Lafayette county, Mo.,—13 Hogs, 183	3.55
J. A. Vohs—Miami county, Kans.—14 Hogs, 222	3.50
A. G. Wheeler—Franklin county, Kans.—9 Hogs, 171	3.50
D. E. Johnson—Franklin county, Kans.—34 Hogs, 215	3.50
Geo. L. Chappell—Miami county, Kans.—15 Hogs 1,95	3.45
J. W. Suddarth—Miami county, Kans.—10 Hogs, 317	3.45
Climax Elevator Co.—Greenwood county, Kans.—89 Hogs, 209	3.40
L. Koenig—Barton Co., Mo.—23 Hogs, 209	3.35
F. E. Cadwell—Douglas county, Kans.—36 Hogs, 183	3.30
Otto Schowengerdt—Lafayette county, Mo.—12 Hogs, 250	3.30
Rim Keesecker—Washington county, Kans.—14 Hogs, 176	3.30
I. M. Fisher—Franklin county, Kans.—9 Hogs, 235	3.30
J. A. Rogers—Anderson county, Kans.—16 Hogs, 208	3.30
L. A. Zerbe—Franklin county, Kans.—11 Hogs, 208	3.30
R. M. Brown—Lafayette county, Mo.—31 Hogs, 196	3.30
C. F. Barkley—Douglas county, Kans.—15 Hogs, 225	3.30
Ellis Ship Assn.—Ellis county, Kans.—43 Hogs, 206	3.20
Chas. Chenoweth—Waubaunsee county, Kans.—9 Hogs, 138	3.20
Rim Keesecker—Washington county, Kans.—21 Hogs, 137	3.15
Ellis Ship. Assn.—Ellis county, Kans.—27 Hogs, 134	3.00
T. G. Province—Henry county, Mo.—15 Hogs, 84	

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

The butter market has held very steady during the current week and on most grades there was an advance of 1-2 cent. Extras opened at 19 3-4 cents, closing at 20 1-4 cents. Standards opened at 19 1-2 cests and closed at 19 3-4 cents. 89 point cars opened at 18 1-4 cents and closed at 18 3-4 cents, and 88 point cars opened at 17 1-2 closing at 18 cents.

The butter markets are again rounding into a little better position. We are now taking more butter from storage almost daily since the 1st of November than was the case last year, and the statistical position of the market is again beginning to show some improvement. Also fresh receipts are running lighter and it is now becoming quite evident that, although undoubtedly the Department of Agriculture was correct in their statement that there would be about 13 per cent more cows and heifers freshened for winter milking this year than last, there is not going to be a heavy production from these cows. This is apparently due to the fact that farmers are feeding only just such feeds as they have and that the production per cow is running considerably under the amount produced one year ago.

No matter what the cause, a reduction in receipts is healthy, and it will be only as the surpluses are removed from the picture that prices of any kind of farm commodities can advance in price. As long as producers show they will continue to produce in quantities larger than needed, regardless of prices received, just so long will prices remain at ruinously low levels. It is, therefore, pleasing to note that for any reason and in any way producers are responding and the reducing production. As a result there is a little better feeling on the market.

EGGS

Egg prices have continued to advanse .Fresh Extra Firsts opened at 25 3-4 cents and have advanced rapidly, closing at 29 cents, or 3 1-4 cents up for the week. Fresh Gathered Firsts made an advance of 3 cents from 25 cents and 28 cents. Current receipts did likewise, advancing from 24 cents to 27 cents. The undergrades have not responded in quite the same way, but have advanced. Dirties from 20 1-2 cents to 21 cents and Checks from 18 1-2 cents to 19 1-2 cents.

For some of the fancy white eggs, coming from our western members, we received 42 cents last week wholesale on the New York market.

It is pleasing indeed to note the success one of our member associations is having with a plan where they do not deal in their members' products, but market them on a purely cooperative basis. They are working on a monthly pool, advancing 75 per cent of market value day of delivery and a final settlement once each month.

The U. S. Government grades are used, and the final price each producer gets is based on the grade his eggs go into the price for such grade. In other words each producer gets all his eggs bring, less the cost of marketing; so that a high price received for top quality is reflected back to the producer. With this quality program a keen interest is being developed in quality production.

This 42 cent price is equal to the highest price received for the fancy California white eggs on the New York market. If some farmers in Missouri can produce that quality, others can and will do so.

If any member association is in doubt that it pays to go on to a 100 per cent cooperative basis in dealing in their members' products by marketing them for them and on a quality basis so that the high quality price received for any product is reflected directly back to the producer, thus encouraging all producers to take greater pains and use more effort and deliver their product in such shape that it will bring quality prices, we suggest that they investigate this plan. The beauty of such a plan is that working under it our cooperative organizations are safe. They cannot be put out of business by the unfair competitive tactics old line competitors use against us. The plan works. We most heartily recommend it to all cooperative organizations.

That a long price can be paid for any product of good quality for which there is demand, regardless of economic conditions, is now being proven on eggs. Eggs are bringing big prices simply because they are reasonably scarce and producers do not have to depend upon the unemployed buying them to find a market. The greatest lesson our producers need to learn is that overproduction brings its penalty. Many producers have labored under the idea that in order to meet their fixed charges, with lower prices they must double production. The trouble with that is, too many of the millions of farmers figure the same way and we increase production all out of line with consumtive demands. The result is that instead of getting more dollars, we find we actually get less. We are sure that farmers are getting more money for the smaller egg production than would have been the case if production had been twice as heavy.

Certainly there is a crying need for farmers to get together in a big federation of their many different farm organizations and work out some plan that will assure production more in line with the requirements. When we do that we can have a reasonable surplus and handle it without breaking down our markets completely. It can be done, but the question is, will we do it?—P. L. Betts.

FARM PRICE INDEX DECLINES

The index of farm priaes of 27 agricultural commodities stood at 56 per cent of pre-war average on October 15, or 3 points lower than on September 15 according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The index on October 15 was 4 points above the low touched in June of this year. Last year on October 15 the index stood at 68.

The decline since September resulted from reductions in prices paid to farmers for all groups of commodities except wool, eggs, and dairy products. Farm prices of grain and fruit and vegetables slipped to the lowest levels in the 22-year period covered by the price statistics; cotton and cottonseed lost about three-tenths of the gains they had made since June. These declines were partly offset by a seasonal advance in dairy products and in the price of eegs.

Farm prices of chickens and eggs were up 18 points in the index from September 15 to October 15; dairy products were up 1 point; grains were down 5 points; meat animals were down 7 points; cotton and cottonseed down 6 points; and fruits and vegetables down 9 points.

As compared with October 15, 1931, the index for cotton and cottonseed was up 9 points, the other groups were down as follows: Chickens and eggs, 8 points; and grains, 10 points; fruits and vegetables, 11 points; meat animals, 19 points; and dairy products 27 points.

The average farm price of hogs was $3.25 per hundred pounds on October 15, 14 per cent lower than on September 15, but still about 15 percent higher than in June when it was at the lowest point since 1910. Corn prices declined more than did hog prices, so that the hog-corn ratio rose from 13.5 on September 15 to 15.0 on October 15.

FARM REHABILITATION CHALLENGES ENGINEERS

Rehabilitation of the average and under-average farm is the problem facing agricultural engineers today, George R. Boyd, of the Bureau of Agricultural Eng., U. S. Department of Agriculture, told members of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at the meeting of its Northeastern Section at Albany, N. Y., recently.

"If we are to have a return to general prosperity for agriculture, engineers will have to meet the needs of the average and under-average farmer," he declared. "In many regions, broad generalities or general averages will not be sufficient to develop actual needs of the average farmer nor to show the services which engineering has to offer. It may be necessary or advisable to make individual case studies of a number of such farms before their needs and the remedies become apparent."

At present the bureau is doing research work in cooperation with other bureaus of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, State experiment stations and other agencies on 61 developments.

TEST RAMMED EARTH WALLS

Construction of a building with walls of rammed earth has just been completed by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering at the U. S. Department of Agriculture Experiment Farm in Arlington County, Virginia. In rammed earth construction it is not recessary to buy much material for the walls. The structure is a one-story addition to the fertilizer machinery building.

The walls of the building are of clay loam subsoil—from a nearby excavation—rammed between forms, and are built in sections 10, 12 and 16 inches thick to determine the most desirable thicknesses for walls. Concrete footings extend from below frost line to about 12 inches above ground level. The building is L-shaped, with one part 31x55 feet, the other 13x37. A flat roof of tar and gravel covers the larger part and a shed roof of prepared roofing covers the smaller portion.

The exterior wall surfaces are divided into more than 30 sections, finished and waterproofed in different ways including cement stucco and lime stucco appled in five different ways each, and more than 20 kinds and combnations of paints, washes and bituminous products.? Effects of weather should show which of these treatments is best adapted to this climate, accordinng to the bureau. Inside walls are whitewashed. Rammed earth is not a cheap form of construction if labor cost is considered, but a rammed earth wall well built compares favorably with brick or other masonry for farm uses.

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