



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

VOLUME XXV

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1932

NUMBER 19

SPRIT OF UNION IS ABROAD IN KANSAS

Only One Month Remains for Counties to Win One of Prizes Offered by State Farmers Union for Membership Work in Contest

ASKING FOR NEW CHARTERS

Elimination of Initiation Fee and Back Dues Responsible for Formation of New Locals; Now is Time and Opportunity to Organize

Only a month remains before the two cash prizes are to be awarded to the counties winning them. On January 31, or as soon thereafter as possible, some Kansas county will be given \$50 because it has a larger percentage of its farmers on the membership rolls of the Farmers Union than any other county. On the same date, some Kansas county will be awarded a prize of \$30 because it will have a larger percentage increase of Farmers Union membership than any other county. Awards will be based on the records in the office of the state Farmers Union secretary on the date mentioned. Of course, the prizes cannot be mailed out on that day, since it may take a little time to check up. However, they will be sent as soon thereafter as possible.

In the meantime, many county organizations of the Farmers Union, and the Farmers Union locals and members in counties not now having county units, are busy putting on a campaign for new members and to get old members back into the Farmers Union. The fact is realized that even though a county may fail to win one of the prizes of \$50 or \$30, its farmers will be immeasurably benefited by the drive for membership, simply because they will be better organized than before. That is undoubtedly the greatest benefit that will come to any group of farmers.

Kansas Farmers Union headquarters office is in receipt of some requests for charters for the formation of new locals. This is the result, according to reports, of the membership drive, and of the elimination of the initiation fees, as well as of the elimination of the necessity of payment of back dues. Farmers are urged to bear in mind the fact that all that is necessary now is the payment of 1933 dues, or \$2.75. They are also urged to remember that this investment of \$2.75 is the best investment they can make. It will bring a larger return, in the form of an improved condition of Agriculture, than could any other investment.

At a recent meeting of the Zephyr Local, near Conway Springs, Kansas, thirty-three members applied for membership and were accepted. Many other locals are having similar experiences. The spirit of the Farmers Union is alive, and is being manifested in increased activity all over the state. Farmers are joining because of their opportunity to improve their own marketing system, and because of the fact that they know that now is the time for them to get together and demand in an effective manner the type of legislation which will be good for them.

It is evident that some important changes are to be made in our government setup. One of the things the Farmers Union has sought to do since its inception has been to discourage the mortgage system, whereby farmers are forced to pay tribute to the money lords, transferring real wealth which comes from the soil, for artificial wealth which is doled out grudgingly by those interests which control

the monetary system. The national preamble of the Farmers Union says one of the purposes of the organization is "To discourage the credit and mortgage system."

Farmers in Kansas are realizing that, now, as never before, we as a class organization have the opportunity to do something effective along that line, through our state and national law making bodies, if we are able to present an organization of sufficient strength. That is one reason why membership right at this time is of supreme importance. The benefits that can come from this one feature alone will make the necessary \$2.75 obligation fade into insignificance.

Since the initiation fee has been eliminated, a local can be established without cost. Formerly, the initiation fees of \$2 each were collected from the first fifteen members and the amount of \$30 sent in to the state secretary, to become a part of the general fund of the state Farmers Union. Now, as stated before, no initiation fee is required at all, so that the amount of \$30, is not required by the state office. This should be a great incentive for new locals to start, and for old locals to be revived.

The winter membership drive is virtually half over. The results are gratifying, but the battle is not won. There is much to be done for Agriculture which absolutely cannot be done without organization. The Farmers Union needs its membership now in order to be of full benefit to its own class. No other class is going to help us, if we fail to help ourselves. That is why the spirit of the Farmers Union is alive and active in Kansas. During the month which remains before the close of the drive and contest, it is necessary for those who are imbued with the Farmers Union spirit to work hard and effectively.

FAT CATTLE SITUATION

While the fat steer receipts have been very moderate at this market the last two weeks, due to a liberal supply at the northern markets, particularly in Chicago, we have had a continual decline in fat steer prices. This week's market hitting the lowest level of the year, with the practical top being 6 cents.

The supply of weighty beefs is in excess of the demand and the good to choice cattle, weighing 1150 and up, selling fully \$1.00 a hundred lower in the last few days. While the prices have declined considerably on the fed yearlings and light weight steers, due, however, to a continued good demand for stockers and fleshy feeders, the lighter and handy weight kinds are showing less decline than the heavies and at the close about 50 cents lower for the week.

While few loads of choice quality, long fed cattle are selling from \$5.50 to \$6.00, the bulk of the good to choice cattle are selling in a range of from \$4.50 to \$5, with the plain, common and dogie kinds from \$3 to \$4.

Cheap pork and prevailing business conditions do not favor higher fat cattle prices.—The Co-Operator.

Low Prices and High Taxes

"Farmers are finding it extremely difficult, and many find it impossible, to pay their taxes and other fixed charges," says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in its December report on the farm situation. It is stated that there is "universal complaint that fixed charges now swallow income."

Reviewing the drop in farm income, the bureau points out that, "in the last three years the producers of grains, of cotton, of meat animals, and of dairy products have seen their income shrink roundly a billion dollars in each of those lines; and these industries are not the only large losers."

The bureau places responsibility for the long deflation in farm products prices in "causes largely outside agriculture." Net production of farm products, it is stated, has been comparatively stable for ten years while all sorts of farm shifts and readjustments have been resorted to, and production is less this year than in 1929. Nevertheless, the gross farm income is only 44 per cent of that for 1929.

Recent improvement is reported in some lines, as in the November but-

ter and egg markets, and the recent stepping up of the movement of the leading fruits and vegetables to about 2,500 cars a day or nearly the same volume as that of a year ago, but considering the year 1932 as a whole, the bureau says, "the situation has once more been dominated by those forces which have swept prices and income down to new low levels."

"To convey the picture in very simple figures," the bureau concludes, "prices of farm products stand this fall at an index of 56 (pre-war average being considered at 100), prices paid by farmers for commodities bought 107 farm taxes about 250 farm wages 84. The general wholesale price level of all commodities stands at 94. Industrial wage rates are around 175." It will be noted that farm taxes have increased two and one half times.

Farmers are reported to be carrying over about twice as much old corn this fall as they carried over a year ago. The bureau says that milk production per cow in November was running about 6 per cent less than it was a year ago; and that exports of wheat and pork continue very small; that cotton and tobacco are moving abroad in fair volume.

STOCKHOLDERS OF CREAMERY TO HOLD DISTRICT MEETINGS

Annual Stockholders' Meeting in Kansas City on February 1 will Follow District Meetings of Seven Kansas Districts

DISCUSS NEW PLAN

Half Page Advertisement in This Issue Tells of Purely Cooperative Plan of Marketing and Processing of Dairy Products

Plans have been made for the holding of the annual district stockholders' meetings of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association during January, preceding the annual stockholders' meeting which will be held in Kansas City on February 1, 1933. At a meeting held in Salina on Tuesday, December 20, attended by all the members of the Creamery executive board, it was voted to leave the districting of the state unchanged.

At the district meetings in January, each district will nominate its representatives for the executive board, as well as its delegates to the Kansas City meeting. The annual meeting in Kansas City on February 1 will confirm the nominations, and thus the personnel for the board during 1933 will be named.

The present board members and districts are as follows: district No. 1, H. B. Whitaker, Colony; district No. 2, E. F. Schiefelbusch, Osawatomie; district No. 3, P. P. Peterson, Alta Vista; district No. 4, J. A. Engert, Clay Center; district No. 5, T. R. Wells, Elmdale; district No. 6, Albert Seward, Ogallah; district No. 7, O. L. Organ, Grainfield. These members were all present at the Salina meeting. Also in attendance were O. W. Schell, secretary of the association and manager of the Colony plant, and T. M. Thurman, manager of the Wakeeney plant.

According to the plans made at the Salina meeting, the district meetings will be held at the following places on the dates named: first, Colony, January 16; second, Ottawa, January 17; third, Topeka, January 18; fourth, Clay Center, January 19; fifth, Madison, January 20; sixth, Wakeeney, January 21. It will be noted that the fifth district has its meeting first.

The members of the executive board and the managers discussed the progress of the new purely cooperative plan on which the plants are working, at the Salina meeting. This plan has been discussed in the columns of the Kansas Union Farmer, and a half-page advertisement in this issue further explains how the plan operates. Those who have tried the new plan, the producer's point of view, in Kansas, are enthusiastic

SECRETARIES PLEASE REMIT PROMPTLY

The cooperation of all county and local officers is respectfully asked by the state Farmers Union officials in the matter of sending in all collected dues. When membership reports arrive promptly, the membership cards can go out without delay, and new names can be added at once to the mailing list of the Kansas Union Farmer. Prompt reports from local secretaries eliminate the possibility of a name being taken from the mailing list, or not put on the list, because of the fact that the state office has no record of his good standing as a member.

It is much better for all concerned for reports and dues to come on to the state office without delay.

about it. The common report is to the effect that butterfat marketed through the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association is bringing substantially larger returns than that which has been handled the old way. A careful reading of the advertisement referred to will be well worth while. The plan is effective and productive of good results. It will be more effective and will mean still more to the producers in proportion to the support it receives from the co-operating producers.

CREAMERY BROADCAST

The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association is scheduled to broadcast during the Farmers Union period Thursday evening over WIBW, Capper Publications radio station in Topeka, this week. The program will begin at 7:30 o'clock. The program and message will be interesting. Get it on your radio.

The gross income from farm production in the United States for 1932 is tentatively estimated at \$5,240,000,000 by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The gross income in 1932 was \$9,403,000,000 and in 1929 it was \$11,950,000,000.

Many of the "poor years" that come to every good milk cow can be traced to lack of fitting in the dry period. This is about the only chance the dairyman has of putting a little extra flesh on the backs of his good producers.

BUSINESS MANAGERS MAY COOPERATE IN MATTER OF ORDERS

Jobbing Association Points Out Value of Properly Signed Orders to Be Given to Truck Drivers Who Carry Merchandise

PLACE COAL ORDERS

Prior to Cold Weather, Coal Orders Could Be Filled Promptly, But Delivery May Not Be So Prompt; Stores Should Order Binder Twine Early

A couple of hints to managers of Farmers Union stores and elevators are carried in the current issue of The Co-Operator, published in Kansas City, relative to written and signed orders to be furnished truck drivers who haul merchandise back from Kansas City, and relative to placing orders for coal. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association, through its merchandise department, is rendering a great service for Kansas farmers, and it is well worth while for the business associations to cooperate to the fullest extent.

Many managers of Farmers Union stores and dealers using those products merchandised by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, says The Co-Operator, are trucking such supplies as commercial mixed feeds, tankage and meat scraps, and mill feeds. This method of transportation is proving of value to many dealers and is being used extensively. This is entirely satisfactory to the Jobbing Association. However, they wish to advise their dealers and managers to give their truckers written orders properly signed designating the merchandise they are to pick up. They desire to have this done so that the warehouses and manufacturers can supply the desired articles without delay. This may seem like a lot of bother, but it is requested in order to protect the dealers and authorized users of products merchandised by the Jobbing Association. Your cooperation in this matter will be appreciated.

Coal and Twine

Relative to coal and twine, The Co-Operator says:

Prior to the present spell of cold weather, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has been able to make immediate delivery on coal orders. However, at the present time delivery isn't so prompt. To those dealers who handle coal the advice to place their orders as early as possible is given. The trade on this commodity has been very good this year, and the brands of coal merchandised by the Jobbing Association are giving satisfaction.

The Jobbing Association will renew

its contract with the State Penitentiary this year and handle its entire output of twine. Those of you who used this twine last year will remember its good quality and fair price, and will be anxious to use it again in the coming season. Book your orders early and be assured of receiving your supply.

WHEAT POOL IN MERGER WITH FARMERS NATIONAL

According to Announcement, All State-Wide Grain Cooperatives in Kansas Now are Part of Large Setup

According to an announcement given to the press recently, the Southwest Cooperative Wheat Growers Association, sales agency of the Kansas Wheat Pool, has merged with, or is in the process of merging with, the Farmers National Grain Corporation. John Vesecky is president of the Kansas agency.

All other state-wide grain cooperatives in Kansas had already merged with the large cooperative. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association affected a merger several months ago. The Wheat Growers Journal, organ of the Southwest Cooperative Wheat Growers Association, in its issue dated December 21, had the following to say relative to the merger:

"If unity among members of a co-operative means greater strength, and it does, then, by the same token, unity among the cooperatives means greater bargaining power in the market places and a tremendously increased effectiveness all along the line.

"When the cooperatives in the Kansas City territory joined with similar groups in other grain-producing sections to set up Farmers National Grain Corporation, they performed the greatest single service that has been done for farmers in this century. Cooperatives had worked together for years in theory, but not in fact. With the creation of Farmers National they began to work together in fact. For ten years grain farmers had been questioning the need for three or four cooperatives in a single state, each with a sales agency on the terminal market. They questioned the soundness of resulting competition in the sale of grain, in the inevitable duplication of service, with each and all were striving toward the same end."

57 1/4 BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL TON SOFT COAL

On the average it takes 57 1/4 bushels of ear corn to have as much heat units as one ton of soft coal. This information anyone can figure whether it is profitable to burn corn instead of coal. For instance, if \$9 is the selling price of the average eastern corn, corn would be worth 16 cents a bushel just as it comes from the field. This does not include the expense of hauling the corn to market nor does it include the cost of hauling the coal back to the farm.

Corn as it comes from the field will give off 6,367 B.T.U.'s per bushel. A B.T.U. (British Thermal Unit) is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit.

Average eastern soft coal of good quality has 12,767 B.T.U.'s per bushel. Lignite coal has an average of 6,731 B.T.U.'s per bushel.

Cottonwood has an average of 5,435 B.T.U.'s per bushel.

All of the above heat values were figured on the basis of the fuel having an average moisture content. For corn this moisture was figured at 20 per cent, for eastern soft coal at 4.35 per cent, for lignite coal, 33 per cent and for cottonwood 25 per cent.

If ear corn is worth 10 cents per bushel or \$2.86 a ton it will give 4,462,600 B.T.U.'s for each dollar of cost.

If eastern soft coal is worth \$9.00 a ton it will give 2,837,170 B.T.U.'s per dollar. If lignite coal costs \$6.00 per ton it will yield 2,224,400 B.T.U.'s per dollar.

Cottonwood at \$6.00 per ton will give 1,844,800 B.T.U.'s per dollar of cost.

(continued on page 4)

ORGANIZATION IS ONLY WAY TO GET CLASS BETTERMENT

President John A. Simpson of National Farmers Union Presents Array of Truths to Farmers of America on Radio

DISCUSSES CONGRESS

National Lawmaking Body Busy at Unimportant Things while Conditions of Country Go from Bad to Worse; Need Monetary Change

John A. Simpson, national president of the Farmers Union, spoke last Saturday, December 24, on the regular hour period of broadcast allotted to the National Farmers Union on the fourth Saturday of each month, on the National Broadcasting Co. chain. The first half of the address appears here this week, and the last half will follow next week.

Mr. Simpson began his address with the statement that he came with his message with a heavy heart, made heavy because of the "discouraging report I am compelled to make on what Congress is doing." He continued:

Organization

However, before I go to that, let me tell you about the results of my appeal for membership over N. B. C.'s net-work four weeks ago today. In that appeal, I asked for those who would like to see Farmers Union in their communities to volunteer in organizing work. Our National headquarters at Kankakee, Illinois, received offers from over hundred and ninety-two persons coming from thirty-eight states. These volunteers are being instructed and no doubt many of them will be successful in their efforts in getting members for the Farmers Union. Let me urge those who have responded to continue their efforts in establishing organization of farmers in their communities. Let me also urge those listening in today who were not listening last month to join these volunteers and help us to establish organization, especially, in those places where farmers have no organization.

Protection and betterment of any group or class of people always comes about through organized efforts of that group or class.

I have just recently been reading the life of Abraham Lincoln. The author in describing labor conditions of 1832 says, "Farmers' daughters filled the cotton mills in Lowell, Massachusetts; they started to work at five o'clock in the morning and worked till seven o'clock in the evening, with a half-hour off for breakfast, and forty-five minutes off at noon for dinner; they spent fourteen hours a day at the factory and had ten hours a day left in which to sleep and to refresh themselves and to improve their minds and bodies."

So far as the employers of these farmers' daughters were concerned they considered fourteen hours a day an ideal condition. Such a condition would never have changed except as labor organized, made demands and fought for the concessions they demanded.

I also read from this same book where laborers were often arrested and found guilty on the charge "of conspiring to raise wages." For such offense they were fined and sometimes imprisoned.

You farmers, out there on your farms, handling your own wheat, your corn, your soybeans, your cotton, your hogs, your sheep, your chickens, your butter, your eggs, your fruit, your vegetables, your products, you know that the big interests of the country consider that an ideal condition. I want you to know that if such condition is to be bettered, if you are ever to get prices that will mean a decent standard of living for you and your families, it will be when you cost.

(continued on page 4)

Results of Direct Marketing

Hogs continue to sell around and under the three dollar mark on the Kansas City market. What is the reason? The large central markets are not receiving an over-supply. Receipts at these points are not above the average; in fact, they have been running under the average, so that is not the answer. But receipts at the central markets do not reflect the actual supply, for a large percentage of the hogs never see these large markets until they are finally shipped to the packing houses operating at these points.

In former years, before so many hogs were supplied to the packers through direct channels, light receipts on the large markets always had a favorable effect on prices. The market, regardless of the time of year, would advance and continue to do so as long as the supply was limited. Considering this, the market at this time should be much higher. However, as we mentioned before, the supply is not as light as market receipts indicate, and packers, both large and small, are receiving great numbers of hogs direct. Consequently, it makes very little difference to them if receipts are light on the large markets, because they have an adequate supply on hand and can keep their buyers out of the competitive markets so that these markets which establish prices for their county buy will not work too high.

In addition, during the past year or two, many small markets, auction rings and concentration points have come into existence. Their only patrons are small local packers who come, handle the entire supply, and order buyers who ship to larger buyers. The prices at these points are based on those established at the terminal markets. Recently we were told of one point at which the buyer is paying within fifty cents of Kansas City prices, and our informant told us that he could not ship hogs at that rate. This is all very true; but what would that same buyer pay if there was not the threat and possibility of hogs in that territory moving to the terminal markets? He would pay a lower price. These concentration points, small markets, etc., are scattering receipts. Competition isn't centralized but is spread over a vast territory, and making it possible for producers to buy their produce without competition and at lower prices.

The argument used by direct shippers is that they can save a little in marketing expenses. At the same time this argument bears considerable weight and is finding many followers. However, we are certain that the practice of direct selling is affecting the market price of hogs to such an extent that the difference saved in marketing cost is insignificant.—The Co-Operator

The New Year Is Beginning

Another year means another opportunity. What we as a class of people—as Agriculture—will do with this opportunity is entirely up to us.

During 1933 we may go forward with a strong organization, or we may slip backward with a weak organization. If we band together in a strong organization, present a united front, and get our Farmers Union in Kansas built up to full strength early in the year, our farmers—Agriculture—will be able to obtain the legislation needed.

If we drag into the new year with many of our farmers hanging back, refusing or neglecting to join and strengthen their own organization, we certainly shall not have the strength and influence we need when we need strength and influence. We will surely lose a wonderful opportunity which could so easily be ours. Each of us will have to make our own choice—no one will make it for us. We will have to fight for our own rights—our own legislation—no one will do our fighting for us.

A Month More to Go

On January 31, 1933, we will determine what counties in Kansas are to receive the two cash prizes of \$50 and \$30 each. Announcement of the awards will be made as soon after the contest closes as possible.

REMEMBER—The county which on January 31 shows the largest percentage of its farmers to be paid up for 1933 in the Farmers Union gets a prize of

\$50.00

The county which shows the greatest percentage increase in its Farmers Union membership, comparing its 1933 membership on January 31 with total 1932 membership, provided it has 25 1932 members, is to get a prize of

\$30.00

REMEMBER, too, that a full strength membership at the first of the year is just what Kansas farmers need in order to be assured of the recognition and legislation which we must have. If we get our membership built up AFTER the legislature meets and AFTER Congress adjourns, our organization will not be as effective as it should be.

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, 1879.

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.

NATIONAL OFFICERS
John Simpson, President, Oklahoma City, Okla.
E. G. Kenney, Vice President, Omaha, Nebr.
E. E. Kennedy, Secretary, Kankakee, Ill.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
W. P. Lamberton, Fairview, Kansas
Joe Plummer, Akron, Colorado
E. H. Everson, Yankton, South Dakota
C. M. Rogers, Indianola, Iowa
C. H. Schultheiss, Prairie Farm, Wisconsin

KANSAS OFFICIALS
C. A. Ward, President, Salina, Kans.
M. L. Beckman, Vice President, Clay Center, Kansas
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Salina, Kans.
John Frost, Conductor, Blue Rapids, Kans.
John Scheel, Doorkeeper, Emporia, Kansas

DIRECTORS
B. E. Winchester, Stafford, Kans.
Henry Jamison, Quinter, Kansas
Ross Palenske, Alma, Kans.
John Fengel, Lincolnville, Kans.
F. C. Gerstenberger, Blue Mound, Kans.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—1140 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kans.; 1004 Corby Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.; H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony and Wakeeney, Kansas.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kans.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kans.; W. J. Spencer, President-Manager.

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

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

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kans.

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERS ASSOCIATION—President C. B. Thowe, Secretary T. C. Beiden.

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1932

WHAT ABOUT 1933?

There is something about the advent of a new year which always sets us to wondering what the next twelve months have in store for us. At any time during any year, we might wonder what the next twelve months hold for us. In fact, we always are speculative as to the future. This feeling, however, seems to be more concentrated when we start taking the old calendars down and putting up new ones.

Perhaps it is well that we have this feeling intensified once each twelve months. Perhaps it is a good thing for us to stop and reflect seriously at least once a year on how to make the next year a better year than the past year has been. A good resolution made on the first of the new year, and faithfully kept throughout the year, is no better than a good resolution made at any other time of year, if faithfully kept. But the fact remains that we do take time out at the beginning of a calendar year, and make our resolutions.

Now we are just ready to step into 1933—or ready to be forced into 1933, if you want to take that point of view. Of course we are wondering what we can accomplish during that year, and we are wondering what will happen to us before the twelve months have expired. What will happen to us will depend largely on what we can accomplish; and what we can accomplish as a class of people—Agriculture—will depend on what we have in the way of equipment with which to accomplish the things we want to do.

The principal item of equipment which we must have in order to get anything worthwhile done during 1933 is farmer organization. If agriculture is to emerge from 1933 with its position improved any over what it has been, it will have to become better organized than it has been. If it does not improve in the matter of organization—if the farmers—you and your neighbor—fail through negligence or other means to join the Farmers Union, then agriculture will drift along in the same old rut; and 1934 will find us no better fixed than we are now. The facts are that every day we remain in our present position of not being sufficiently organized, we are slipping down and down. This is because those who hold the unchallenged whip hand—

the money barons, who are organized—are strengthening their relative position.

You have to fight fire with fire. You have to fight organization with organization. Members of the agricultural class outnumber those of the enemy class, but as long as we are unorganized, we will have to remain subservient to them. Those who do not toil but who live off the products of the soil because they can manipulate the market—thereof and can manipulate the medium of exchange which forms the basis of our trade, are thoroughly organized. They realize that their strength and power lies in the fact that they are organized, and that farmers are not organized. They are going to exploit Agriculture just as long as Agriculture allows itself to be exploited. These enemies to the agricultural masses know that as soon as farmers do organize, then Agriculture will come into a great strength which it has not faintly realized it could possess. They know their days would be numbered. They know that if such a thing happens, Agriculture could obtain the passage of just laws which would take from the enemies their present power to manipulate the country's wealth in such a way that the farmer is the last man to benefit from his own toil. These enemies of the producer class know that if farmers ever find out that by organizing thoroughly, the farmer class can take care of its own marketing machinery and operations, they will leave the "spongers" no alternative but to get into honest lines of work.

Perhaps the reader will say that the farmer already has found out that through organization he can control his own markets. That is true; but what many have not found out, apparently, is that a lot of the farmer cannot remain outside their organization, and the organization continue to function for the good of the farmer class. As long as any number of farmers say to themselves: "Oh, well, as long as you or your neighbor take this attitude, organization will not be thorough enough to be effective."

Getting back to our original thought, then, we find that what we are to accomplish during 1933, as a class organization, depends on our equipment. The Farmers Union is our equipment

with which to obtain the results and the legislation we need. If our equipment is to be in good working condition, we must all do our part to make it so. There is only one way to do this, and that way is for each of us to join for 1933, and to influence as many of our neighbors to join as possible.

Again, we call your attention to the fact that now no initiation fees are required. No back dues have to be paid up. Now is the time when your membership is needed. Get into the harness and help your brothers put the job over during 1933.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD
President Kansas Farmers Union

NOT MUCH FROM LAME DUCKS

All eyes have been turned toward Washington in the hopes that something really worth while would be done at the present lame duck session to relieve the present distressed condition of the country and of our people in general. I say now, let us not build high hopes.

The spot light is quite evenly divided as between Washington and Albany. A defeated administration has little to do but to attempt to complete its own program. It is only a couple of months until the President-elect will be holding the reins of our Government. Quite naturally the politicians who are not already at peace, will seek peace with the incoming executive, and the policies and program of the new administration will gradually take form.

The appropriation bills of our Government consumes most of the time of the short session. The Lame Duck Constitutional Amendment which is expected to be ratified this winter, if ratified, will straighten out this situation hereafter. The new President will assume his duties soon after election and the short session of Congress will be abolished. The second session of Congress, which has been the short session, will convene January 3rd instead of the following December as is the case now.

Agriculture is tremendously more interested in real helpful farm legislation than it is in a dilly-dallying program which simply marks time. The great masses of our people are more interested in bread and butter, bacon and beans, than they are in 4 per cent beer legislation. Apparently a lot of our higher politicians have either lost sight of real fundamentals, or else they lack the courage to fight for them persistently. Do they not know and realize that millions of our people are clamoring for help and existence? Have they not yet learned that because of the distressed condition of the country, none of us are any too secure?

Farm Organization Program

The farm organizations and agriculture in general have presented their problems in a crystallized form. Organized agriculture today, as never before, is speaking through its leaders at Washington. We know what we want and seek vigorously to obtain it. We have gone before the various committees at Washington presenting our problems. Attempts have been made to embarrass our leaders, claiming they did not represent any considerable group of people. Instead of any Congressman demanding an investigation to see how many farmers our farm leaders represent, he should turn his attention and his efforts in pleading for the unorganized farmer to become a member of a farm organization.

We have repeatedly advocated a three-point program which we feel will go a long way in solving our problems. This three-point program is as follows: cost of production for farm commodities, mortgage indebtedness relief with cheaper interest, and a cheaper dollar.

President-elect Roosevelt and his advisors evidently considered these three major issues seriously when his Topeka speech was formed. In the Topeka address Governor Roosevelt said, "I seek to give that portion of the crop consumed in the United States the benefit equivalent to a tariff sufficient to give our farmers adequate price." The Domestic Allotment fits very nicely into this declaration. The farm organizations of our country have agreed on

the plan, and the machinery is all set up for making a determined fight.

A large part of the opposition to this plan comes from those who have entirely selfish interests or those who do not understand what it is all about. The ink had scarcely dried on the bill which had been prepared, until the packers circulated the country with literature and protested in every conceivable way, declaring that the passage of the bill would lower the price of hogs \$2.00 to the producer. The farmers of our country will not swallow this propaganda without protest. When the shoe pinches people always complain. Then there is a large group of our citizens and leaders who don't understand the Bill to any appreciable degree.

I have observed that when once you explain the fundamentals of the plan that most of our leaders will agree that it has merit and probably will work.

About Farm Mortgages

Governor Roosevelt also said in his Topeka speech, "There is the necessity of the refinancing of farm mortgages in order to relieve the burden of excessive interest charges and the grim threat of foreclosure." Farmers Union has been for the Frazier Bill which we believe would assist in correcting this problem. In this connection, we are also making a vigorous fight in Washington. There are some nine or ten billions of dollars worth of farm mortgages. Our farmers just aren't going to sit idly by with folded hands and be driven off their farms when it is no fault of their own that they are in the position they are in. The east is gradually awakening to this fact. And they probably will accept some plan which our farm leaders will offer which anticipates laying down a frame work mortgage plan to relieve our people.

The Farmers Union has advocated that these farm mortgages should be taken over by the Government and refinanced at a cheap rate of interest with a long time to pay the principal. This interest should go into our Federal Treasury rather than into the coffers of the International Bankers. The plan now is that these mortgages be absorbed into the farm loan system but only after the face value of the mortgages have been cut down, thus relieving the farmer to that extent. More and more it is being quite generally agreed that creditors of one type or another had just as well take a loss now with a chance of continuing on rather than to run the chance of our whole economic and financial structure crumbling and falling.

I doubt very much if we will get these measures enacted into law at the present session of Congress. But there are great hopes that the incoming administration will keep its party pledge in accordance with the Topeka speech and call Congress into session and whip into law these measures. This is the responsibility of the Democratic party.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

By W. P. Lamberton
December 24, 1932

Leo Kociolowski will represent the Eighth Illinois (Chicago) District after March 4th. Do you suppose he is for beer?

In the next House there will be only twenty-three Republicans west of the Mississippi river, twenty-four between the Mississippi and the Alleghenies and sixty-nine east of Pittsburgh and north-northwest of Baltimore. Of the executive group of fifteen, chosen from the Republican congressional committee whose duty it is to see that Republicans are elected, ten themselves failed of reelection.

Roaming boys, looking for work, is one of the new problems before the country. More than one thousand, under nineteen, were cared for last month by one Washington welfare board.

Congress lags behind the people in expressing the country's need. I am ashamed that we are so slow getting anything done. Extension of credit to save farms and homes is uppermost in your minds, yet appropriation bills have the right-of-way here although the next fiscal year does not begin for six months.

The farm-minded members of the House have organized an open forum. They have committees ready to report January 1 on farm emergency measures. This will help early consideration on the floor.

Simpson, Taber and O'Neal, presidents of the three large farm organizations, gave a luncheon Thursday to fourteen senators, all good friends of agriculture, in order to arouse united activity in the senate. Chester Gray, Fred Brenckman and myself were privileged to sit with our chiefs in this important conference.

Fifteen years ago was a gloomy yule-tide in America. The Russian and Italian fronts had folded up, our boys were in the trenches in France. The

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



"He seeks no office and he asks no praise
For all the patient labor of his days.
He is the one supporting the huge weight;
He is the one guarding the country's gate.
He bears the burdens on these earthly ways;
We pile the debts, he is the one who pays.
Behold him as he silently goes by,
For it is at his word that nation's die."
—Edward Markham, to the "Forgotten Man."

We can hardly expect much worth while legislation from this short session of Congress. There are so many defeated members. Control of Senate doubtful. President Hoover probably re-elected by either house. It doesn't augur well for effective legislation.

The principal national farm organizations have held their conventions, although differing in details are in substantial agreement. All three ask for increased currency and credit and means to make tariff protection effective for farm products as means of raising prices.

We are pleased that they stress increased prices rather than cutting down. That they are constructive. Positive, not negative. The big interests are openly striving for a lower price level all around, but forget that our debts and fixed charges don't come down. Our debts would just be that much harder to pay.

One has to read closely to see that no sooner was election over, than the big money interests started a nationwide campaign through the big dailies and magazines to have the foreign debts cancelled, and against inflation of money. One editorial writer for New York daily whose daily articles are syndicated and widely published in Middle West went so far as to threaten that if dollars were cheapened the big bankers would retaliate by calling loans and deflating currency, thereby producing if anything a worse panic than we now suffer from.

So it will be seen that the real battle is on, between the fixed income money lending class, and the producers of real wealth. By a cheaper dollar we do not mean a depreciated dollar as compared with gold (because we have abundance of gold to back a billion dollars more money) we mean a greater volume of money in circulation, so that it doesn't take so much of our products to buy a dollar.

Some such measure is bound to be introduced in Congress to increase currency and get it out into circulation through this farming country. We will see all the power of organized money brought to bear on Congress to prevent its passage with organized agriculture for it. It will be interesting to keep tab on how our Congressmen and Senators vote and see if the big rich can scare them into voting against the best interests of their constituency.

Bear in mind that the organized money power is in control at Washington as far as financial legislation is concerned. They are very powerful and will stop at nothing to accomplish their purpose. They will throw out all kind of scare headlines and intimidation. Will shout the evils of inflation, unsound money, depreciation, repudiation, etc. They will stop at nothing to scare and befuddle the

future looked dark. There is sadness today of a different kind but even more wide-spread. May He "who guides the water-fowl in his certain flight," lead us out into the sunlight in '34.

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 Dec. 19 to Dec. 23 by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City.

Russell Baker, Osage Co., Kans., 22 steers	1089	\$6.50
N. F. Thome, Douglas Co., Kans., 19 steers	888	5.85
Jake Biding, Douglas Co., Kans., 23 steers	916	5.75
N. F. Thome, Douglas Co., Kans., 8 steers	878	5.80
A. W. Nelson, Morris Co., Kans., 26 steers	1017	5.35
S. E. Hudson, Crawford Co., Kans., 10 yearlings	636	5.00
W. H. Medley, Marion Co., Kans., 16 yearlings	741	5.00
J. W. Falk, Wabunsee Co., Kans., 53 steers	802	5.00
P. M. Young, Osage Co., Kans., 8 heifers	668	5.00
T. R. Evans & Son, Coffey Co., Kans., 21 steers	1075	4.90
W. A. Greshing, Wabunsee Co., Kans., 47 steers	955	4.90
S. I. McWilliams, Gove Co., Kans., 11 yearlings	1094	4.75
T. R. Evans & Son, Coffey Co., Kans., 25 steers	1209	4.75
Pete Bocuquin, Lyon Co., Kans., 23 steers	1191	4.65
Robert Forbes, Osage Co., Kans., 23 steers	1299	4.60
Robert Forbes, Osage Co., Kans., 20 steers	802	4.50
W. A. Greshing, Wabunsee Co., Kans., 20 steers	452	4.75
H. H. Parry, Coffey Co., Kans., 24 steers	1013	4.35
Sander Brothers, Rooks Co., Kans., 22 steers	755	4.10
J. B. George, Woodson Co., Kans., 10 yearlings	502	4.00
S. I. McWilliams, Gove Co., Kans., 32 steers	996	4.00
Lewis Benson, McPherson Co., Kans., 32 steers	670	4.00
Taber M. Edmonds, Jefferson Co., Kans., 9 yearlings	857	3.75
Stafford Ship. Assn., Stafford Co., Kans., 9 steers	1340	3.75
F. I. Jacks, Osage Co., Kans., 23 steers	1292	3.65
E. E. Perkins, Elk Co., Kans., 19 steers	958	3.60
Lewis Benson, McPherson Co., Kans., 44 steers	693	3.50
Noble Nease, Stafford Co., Kans., 10 steers	438	2.95
H. D. Leach, Terry Co., Texas, 10 calves	565	2.00
H. D. Leach, Terry Co., Texas, 16 steers		

Carl T. Greer, Bates Co., Mo., 11 sheep	109	\$5.50
W. T. Mann, Gove Co., Kans., 23 sheep	76	5.50
Guy Burnell, Davies Co., Mo., 11 sheep	86	5.50
John R. Clark, Wabunsee Co., Kans., 93 sheep	93	5.50
F. C. Atwood, Linn Co., Kans., 9 sheep	71	5.50
Geo. McCain, Osage Co., Kans., 51 sheep	101	5.35
Lorin Ring, Johnson Co., Kans., 8 sheep	80	5.25
H. L. Trollope, Cherokee Co., Kans., 11 sheep	54	3.00
Hall Brothers, Grundy Co., Mo., 26 sheep	68	5.00
H. L. Trollope, Cherokee Co., Kans., 37 sheep	77	5.00
E. E. Siegrist, Johnson Co., Kans., 58 sheep	58	4.00
A. L. Comeau, Sheridan Co., Kans., 18 sheep	65	3.00
H. L. Comeau, Sheridan Co., Kans., 10 sheep	46	3.00
H. L. Trollope, Cherokee Co., Kans., 16 sheep	152	1.50

C. F. Hay, Linn Co., Kans., 22 hogs	199	\$3.00
Chas. A. Fritz & Son, Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 63 hogs	227	3.00
Arthur Harris, Miami Co., Kans., 10 hogs	175	2.85
Dick Lemkuhl, Miami Co., Kans., 14 hogs	180	2.85
Walter Staley, Henry Co., Mo., 10 hogs	185	2.85
E. G. Sliffe, Cass Co., Mo., 38 hogs	214	2.95
W. C. Glenn, Coffey Co., Kans., 11 hogs	162	2.90
B. J. Taylor, Dickinson Co., Kans., 10 hogs	275	2.90
G. E. Barrow, Alfalfa Co., Kans., 18 hogs	223	2.90
Frankfort Farmers U. S. Assn., Marshall Co., Kans., 22 hogs	260	2.90
E. G. Sliffe, Cass Co., Mo., 40 hogs	280	2.90
L. S. Everhart, Miami Co., Kans., 16 hogs	260	2.90
Natoma L. S. Ship. Assn., Osborne Co., Kans., 24 hogs	221	2.85
F. E. Pierce, Ottawa Co., Kans., 16 hogs	226	2.85
Roy Seifert, Leavenworth Co., Kans., 16 hogs	217	2.85
Vitus Hadl, Douglas Co., Kans., 50 hogs	225	2.85
Chas. Hess, Franklin Co., Kans., 15 hogs	211	2.85
Earl Merritt, Morris Co., Kans., 13 hogs	244	2.85
Henry Jeanerette, Greenwood Co., Kans., 28 hogs	235	2.85
Farmers U. Coop. Assn., Furnas Co., Neb., 68 hogs	170	2.85
Schmidt Brothers, Dickinson Co., Kans., 13 hogs	233	2.80
Wm. J. Walker, Lafayette Co., Mo., 20 hogs	233	2.80
A. M. Rundle, Osage Co., Kans., 28 hogs	223	2.80
W. T. McCoy, Lafayette Co., Mo., 16 hogs	244	2.80
Fred Allnut, Grundy Co., Mo., 11 hogs	246	2.80
Frank Pain, Coffey Co., Kans., 9 hogs	226	2.80
Sam Simpson, Grundy Co., Mo., 9 hogs	206	2.80
S. H. Rhoads, Coffey Co., Kans., 11 hogs	190	2.80
Anton Baurele, Lafayette Co., Mo., 31 hogs	160	2.80
W. A. Rentfrow, Grundy Co., Mo., 12 hogs	208	2.80
C. C. Barnett, Grundy Co., Mo., 19 hogs	135	2.80
Ennis Kuhlman, Lafayette Co., Mo., 22 hogs	293	2.80
Otto Schwenegardt, Lafayette Co., Mo., 12 hogs	291	2.70
C. W. Martz, Bates Co., Kans., 16 hogs	452	2.15
John Dunn, Washington Co., Kans., 10 hogs	542	2.00
Frankfort Farmers Union, Marshall Co., Kans., 10 hogs		

public mind on this much misunderstood money problem.

It seems now as if Congress would pass this so-called allotment plan to add the amount of the tariff to the selling price of certain agricultural products of which there is an export surplus. I rather fear farmers are about to be bamboozled again. The present tariff rates, if added to domestic prices, are not nearly high enough to put agriculture on a profitable debt-paying basis. Unless there is domestic buying and consuming power behind the tariff wall, protective tariffs are but a "pious gesture."

Let our farm leaders have a care. We have been fooled a number of times the last twelve years. And though politicians recount to us how many good (?) farm laws have been passed, our conditions have grown steadily worse. Our farms are being confiscated all over the country.

Our position is an impossible one. Thirty-cent wheat, ten to fifteen-cent corn, 2 1/2 cent hogs, 6 cent cotton, other things in proportion make it out of the question to pay taxes and interest and have any kind of a living. It just can't be done, and it isn't being done. This panic has gone so far that only Government action is big

enough to break this financial business deadlock. But the trouble is we're not running the Government. But better watch our smoke. We're going to make a lot of noise. Through farm leadership we have just begun to fight in real, deep earnest.

DEEP-BIN THERMOMETER

CHECK ON STORED GRAIN

A deep-bin thermometer recently developed by marketing specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture tells grain elevator superintendents and inspectors when the temperature of grain in the lower levels of bins as deep as 40 feet reaches the danger zone. With this warning operators can lower the temperature by turning the contents of the bin in and from insect activity. The new device consists of a Fahrenheit thermometer, a metal tube, and ordinary water pipe. The thermometer is placed in the tube, which has a long, narrow opening just over the face of the thermometer scale. The top of the tube is threaded so that the water pipe may be screwed on firmly to a point, is filled with mercury, in which the mercury bulb of the thermometer is immersed. The temperature of the grain, carried through the mercury in the tube, registers on the protected instrument.

ANNUAL INSURANCE MEETING

The annual meeting of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas, and the Farmers Union Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Kansas, will be held in the office of the Companies at Salina, Kansas, Friday, January 20th, 1933, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of transacting all business that should come before this meeting.

W. J. Spencer, President.
C. C. Cole, Secretary.

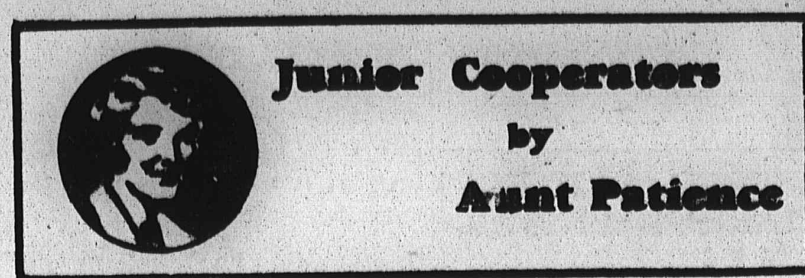
PROXY

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I hold policy No. _____ in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas, and I hereby appoint _____

_____ as my representative and authorize him to vote for me in the annual meeting of the policy holders of the above named insurance company at Salina, Kansas, January 20th, 1933.

Signed: _____

NOTE: Article 4, Section 5, By-Laws: All proxies must be signed and in the office of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company by Friday, January 13th, 1933.



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

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

Dear Juniors:
Christmas is over—and in a few days we'll have another new year. This is a gift which comes to us all alike—to the statesman, the beggar, the rich man and the pauper. Let's all resolve to do the very best we can with it.

I know you'll all be glad to see our lesson this week—its appearance will make it possible for you all to start your New Year by resolving to do all of the Club work given you throughout the year—and by studying and sending in this lesson now. For our part—we, the Junior Instructor and I—are going to do our very best to have the lessons for you regularly. So let's all have as our goal this year, to learn as much about the Farmers' Union and its activities, about cooperation and its principles, about our Club and its obligations—as we possibly can. We can't, any of us, do this all alone—we must help each other.

I hope you'll all have a happy, happy New Year—and that I'll hear from each one of you, when you send your lesson.—Aunt Patience.

JUNIOR CHRISTMAS LESSON HOLIDAY GREETINGS TO THE JUNIOR COOPERATORS

Dear Juniors:
I am so happy this evening as I sit and write to you, that I have a roof over my head and enough to eat, and as I think the many who do not have just these necessary things this season of the year, when all should be so glad and joyful, it makes me feel a little sad, even in the midst of festivities.

Sometimes I wonder if it is not necessary to bring us low, at times, to make us realize in part the very humble part we play in God's great universe.

When we realize that there was no place for the Holy Child to be born but in a manger, and as we come to know more fully that the embodiment of Christ was love in its purest sense, we know that human nature has not changed so very much in the past two thousand years and that selfishness then as now held a very important place in the human heart. Juniors, let us at this Yule Tide season resolve in our hearts to think more of the desires of others than our own little petty wants. Do something for others in a mighty good slogan. Christmas time should be especially a glad time for children, and if you are fortunate in having many gifts, share with some child who does not have the same advantages that you have.

Cooperation is just another word for sharing with our neighbor; what is good for one is good for all. Let us hope that this old world through the vicissitudes that we are now encountering, will catch the spirit of the man of sorrows, who was also called the Prince of Peace, and out of it all will be born a greater civilization, one in which each shall share in the joys, the sorrows, the material and the spiritual needs, so necessary for the well-being of mankind.

We are having a short Christmas lesson, Juniors. If you do not have the note books, just send the lesson on any kind of paper. Write your name, age, grade and address to Aunt Patience, care of the Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas, and we will send you a letter at the same time, and in that way you can save postage. I think we are going to have some interesting contests, next month, so get your lesson in that you may be ready for the new year.

We will have some prizes for the lessons soon.

Again we wish you a very Merry Christmas, and aside from all the cares and worries of the day, let us rise above our environment at this time and catch the real spirit of Peace on Earth, Good Will to Man.

May the New Year open a new book, and a new page in which we will record fewer mistakes, fewer failures, and whatever our task may be at any particular time, do that task as though it were the one you liked best to do; in this way, it will be well done, and should opportunity knock at your door, and the thing you want to do most be presented to you, then you will be ready by trial and experience to succeed, where otherwise you might fail. On the other hand if it seems to you that you will never reach your goal, never give up. I would rather die trying than to say I was whipped. No one is ever counted out until he fails to rise. Right here on this Junior page is a mighty good place for us to start saying we will make it go of it; we have a good beginning, let's make real cooperators of the Juniors. Then make the Juniors are no longer Juniors, they will be so well qualified and grounded in organization work that the farm problem will not be a problem any more. And now we are going to wish you a happy, happy New Year, for when you read this Christmas will have been added to the ones that have gone before.—Sincerely, Junior Instructor.

BETHLEHEM

In Bethlehem's inn that night there was no space
When Christ, Our Lord, came down on earth to save
His erring brothers of the human race,
So God, Almighty, came forth in a cave.
"There is no room," too oft we hear it said,
In human hearts for Him who made

us all,
For Him who died, and rose up from the dead
And saved us from the blight of Adam's fall.
The world is full of misery and woe,
Men's hearts are thrilled with quest for gold and might.
For luxury and pleasure; could they know
Who He is that was born on Christmas night.
They would make room so all mankind could see
The glory of that Christmas infancy.
Mark O. Shriver in Columbia.

ORIGIN OF THE CHRISTMAS TREE

By Florence Stonebaker

The origin of the Christmas tree is much disputed and there are many popular legends concerning it. One popular tale pictures Martin Luther as attempting to describe the beauty of the snow-covered forest under the starry sky. Suddenly the idea suggested itself. He hurried to the garden, cut a little fir tree, dragged it into the nursery, put some candles on its branches and lighted them. This was supposed to have happened on Christmas eve, and the tale seeks to explain the origin of both tree and candles. One of the most popular German engravings represents Luther and his family grouped about the tree.

Another older German legend says that Winifred is the originator of the idea. One day while surrounded by crowds of converts, the Saint was having a giant oak sawed down for use in Druidic worship. Suddenly a great wind rushed past the tree and sent it crashing backward where it destroyed everything in the path except a small fir tree. Because of the seeming miracle, St. Winifred decreed the fir tree be known as the Holy Tree, the tree of the Christ Child.

Still another authority declares the tree comes from the ancient Egyptian custom of decking houses at the time of the winter solstice with the branches of the date palm—the symbol of life triumphant over death and the same time the Egyptians were decking houses with date palm branches, the Jews were celebrating the Feast of Chanukkah, in which lighted candles were a feature. A great festival at about this time is called "The Feast of Lights" and the Chinese Festival of a corresponding period is called "The Feast of Lanterns." During the old Roman festival, pine trees were decorated with images of Bacchus, and the Christmas tree is believed by some to be a relic of this old custom.

The French have an interesting legend. In the Thirteenth century a huge tree was found, the branches were covered with candles, some of which stood erect and some upside down. On the top appeared a vision of a child with a halo around his head. When asked to explain this extraordinary tree, the pope exclaimed: "The tree represents mankind, the child is Christ and the candles are meant to indicate the good and bad human beings." Thereafter, according to this myth the Christmas tree was used at Christmas time to bring happiness and good cheer.

Now with all these vague traditions blended together we have as a final result the permanent establishment of the Christmas tree. Germany first decorated the tree with gifts. Not until the time of the marriage of Queen Victoria did the tree become a regular English institution. When the Germans emigrated to America, they brought the Christmas tree with them and we Americans borrowed it along with many other Christmas customs.—Indiana Farmer's Guide.

Helping Each Other
In mountain climbing, the members of the party are fastened together with a long rope, with the guide at the head. If one slips, the others brace themselves and save him from a fall which might mean death. It is like that when I write to a twin, they either do not answer my letter or they write me a while and then quit. I wrote to Lucille Muck. She lives in Downs, Kansas. She is my correct twin. When I wrote to her she did not answer my letter, so I got tired spending time and ink and quit writing altogether. Well I will write some time else.

Your twin,
—Marcus B. Pfeifer.
P. S.—My birthday is May 6th. I am 14 years of age. I hope Lucille sees this letter and writes to me.
Dear Marcus: Yes, I'm well now—although I had "flu" several weeks ago. No, I don't keep her book—I think we will extend the age limit very soon. I'm sorry she has lost her pin—I can send her another one if she will send me twenty-five cents to cover the cost of packing and

mailing. I am sorry to hear about your experience with your correspondents and I do hope Lucille will see this and write to you. Perhaps she didn't get your letter. I'll expect to hear from you soon, for I always answer your letters, don't I?—Aunt Patience.

the farmers from falling, if each would hang onto the rope, when necessary, and pull when necessary? What do you think about it Juniors?

MORE PRIZE WINNING ESSAYS

Here are the two essays which won third prize in the two classes:

The Father of the United States
Washington, George (1732-1799)
The fame of George Washington is not accounted for merely by the record of his achievements. Like Lincoln, the man was infinitely greater than anything he did.

An able commander wrested liberty from tyranny. A statesman, he helped evolve a stable government from political chaos. A patriot, he cheerfully laid down power when he might have won a crown. Wisdom, patience, tolerance, courage, consecration to the righteous cause, animated his every act. Ingratitude, injustice and treachery never embittered him, but served to strengthen his character. He grew in dignity and in capacity to the need of his growing responsibility and power, but he never became arrogant. Ambition and opportunity never tempted him from the narrow path of honor.

Much that has been written about the ancestry and youth of George Washington, including the "cherry tree" story, is myth or conjecture. His great grandfather, John Washington, came over from England in 1658 and established a tobacco plantation on Bridges Creek, Westmoreland county, in Virginia. The grandson of this immigrant, Augustine Washington, was twice married, Mary Ball, his second wife, being the mother of six children, of whom the eldest was the future president.

George Washington was born at Bridges Creek, the ancestral home, on February 11, old style, or Feb. 22, new style, 1732. His father died when George was but quite 11 years old, and his half-brother, Lawrence, who was 14 years his senior, acted as guardian and loving counselor. As head of the family Lawrence had been educated in England and had inherited the lion's share of the family property. This included a plantation on the Potomac which he christened Mount Vernon, in honor of Admiral Vernon, under whom he had served for a time in the British navy. Here his brother George spent some of the happiest years of his youth, and a few years after Lawrence's death, which occurred in 1752, this rich estate passed by inheritance into his permanent possession.

The boyhood and education of young George Washington was little different from that of other Virginia lads of good family, but limited means. He learned to read, write and "cipher" in a school kept by the sexton of the parish church. But plantation affairs, hunting, fishing and a little reading chiefly filled his days. It was to the mother, a woman of strong and devoted character, that he owed his moral and religious training. Even when her son had risen to the height of human greatness, he would only say that "George had been a good boy and she was sure he would do his duty."

Velma Walker, (age 12)
Courtland, Kansas.

George Washington
George Washington was born February 22, 1732, at Mount Vernon. His mother's name was Mary Ball Washington. His father died when he was eleven years old.

George was a leader and lover of all out sports and games. He was a very studious boy and while still at school he surveyed the school grounds, and later when about sixteen Lord Fairfax had him survey and plot his large estates and also public surveyor for Virginia and was a prominent part in the settlement of Virginia and to the development of new territories and opening new roads.

Washington was one of the richest men in the colonies and he loved his farm life, experimenting with crops, stock and most everything. When his brother, Lawrence died, he became heir to Mount Vernon.

He married Martha Curtis, a beautiful young widow.

Because of his wonderful leadership he entered politics and was elected a member of the House of Burgess, and later stood up for the right of the colonies. He called the soda addoloid colonies. He is called the Father of Our Country. He was our first president and served two terms.

He died in December, 1799 after many years of faithful work for his beloved country.

Warren Reed,
Montrose, Kansas.

Hays, Kans., Nov. 21, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience—Our school has started just about three months and we wrote exams. already. I am in the eighth grade. There are ten in our school. Well that is about all I know about school, so I'll have to change my subject.

It is getting colder here all the time.

My sister, Ida, is sixteen years old. Is she still a member or not? Must she send back her book or may she keep it.

I have still got my book and pin and I am wearing my pin, but Ida has lost her's.

I like the Farmers Union pretty well, but the only thing I do not like is that when I write to a twin, they either do not answer my letter or they write me a while and then quit. I wrote to Lucille Muck. She lives in Downs, Kansas. She is my correct twin. When I wrote to her she did not answer my letter, so I got tired spending time and ink and quit writing altogether. Well I will write some time else.

Your twin,
—Marcus B. Pfeifer.
P. S.—My birthday is May 6th. I am 14 years of age. I hope Lucille sees this letter and writes to me.

Dear Marcus: Yes, I'm well now—although I had "flu" several weeks ago. No, I don't keep her book—I think we will extend the age limit very soon. I'm sorry she has lost her pin—I can send her another one if she will send me twenty-five cents to cover the cost of packing and



OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

LINOLEUMS MAY BE REDECORATED

Dreary lineoleums from which the print and design have been almost completely obliterated may be attractively redecorated and refinished with the aid of the high grade paints, enamels and lacquers now on the market.

A base of flat paint to fill all the pores and cracks, followed by a good floor enamel forms the ideal and most durable covering for the lineoleum. If desired it may be finished with lacquer.

The lineoleum should be prepared for the painting by washing it thoroughly to remove all dirt and grease. It should then be allowed to dry completely. After selecting your base color, apply the flat paint in long even strokes, brushing well. Allow the paint to dry thoroughly before applying the decorative touches.

The decorative scheme is usually carried out either by stippling or by stenciling. Stippling is done by crushing a piece of paper, dipping it in the colored enamel and gently touching the lineoleum. A stencil may be purchased or cut from stencil paper and used for the border and other designs. Spotted effects may be secured by using thinned enamel and a piece of screen.

A little originality shown in the selection of harmonizing colors and attractive designs in refinishing the lineoleum will serve to create a pleasing and charming effect as well as prolong the life of the floor covering indefinitely.

WHY WE LEAD THE WORLD

Within a week of the close of an exciting National election the two fine Americans who led the great contest arranged to meet at the White House to discuss European war debt problems.

In some parts of lower America the contenders for leadership do it differently. They put their rivals in jail, or kill them. These Latin countries learned their tricks from the same tricky Europeans who have been double-crossing the United States ever since we won the World War for them.

Hoover and Roosevelt are able to place the affairs of the Nation ahead of the cavilling differences of the Republican and Democratic parties. In doing so they furnish this great Republic an exhibit of American common-sense.

That's the way to push forward on the march of progress.

No wonder the United States is the leading Nation of the World.

—Nat'l Industries News Service.

STANDARD CAKE RECIPE GIVEN BY SPECIALIST

A standard recipe for a plain cake which may be used as a basis for making spice cake, nut cake, and current, raisin or date cake is given by Susan Z. Wilder, extension nutritionist at State college. The recipe for the standard cake is as follows:

1/2 c. butter
2 eggs
1 1/3 c. flour
2 t. baking powder.
1 t. vanilla.

Cream the butter, add the sugar gradually while creaming. Add the egg yolk. Sift the dry ingredients together. Add them alternately with the sugar, liquid. Stir, beat, egg white. Add flavoring. Bake in greased pan.

In modifying the standard recipe add the spice, nuts, chocolate or fruit before stirring in the egg white. Spice is stirred into the flour, nuts and fruit are mixed with the flour, melted chocolate is added to the butter and sugar mixture.

Spice Cake
Add one teaspoon of spice (2-3 t. cinnamon; 1-3 t. cloves) to standard cake.

Nut Cake
Add one-half cup fine ground peanuts or chopped walnuts. The walnuts must be coarse or the cake will be too rich.

Current, Raisin or Date Cake
Use one-half cup of chopped currants, raisins or dates to the standard recipe.

Ribbon Cake
Double the standard recipe and bake 2-3 as plain layers. To the remaining 1-3 add one tablespoon molasses, one teaspoon spice and 2-3 cup raisins.

VEGETABLE CHOWDER

1-4 pound salt pork,
1 onion,
10 small potatoes,
3 cups milk,
1-2 cup cracked wheat if you desire,
5 carrots.

Cut the salt pork in small pieces so that the chowder can be cooked in it. Remove the meat and fry the chopped onion. Add the vegetables, cut in 1-2 inch cubes, and enough boiling water to cook them. When vegetables are tender add milk. If cracked wheat is used add it with water to the onion and fat and cook until it begins to soften, then add vegetables and milk.

For the generous person, who gives the gift of food at the holiday season this list may be helpful guide in providing a healthful assortment of foods.

mailing. I am sorry to hear about your experience with your correspondents and I do hope Lucille will see this and write to you. Perhaps she didn't get your letter. I'll expect to hear from you soon, for I always answer your letters, don't I?—Aunt Patience.

fore use (the equivalent of 10 minutes' boiling) cannot be too strongly emphasized, say home economics specialists of State college.

Canned vegetables to be used in salads should be cooked upon removal from the can, then cooled and used immediately.

Homemakers are doing a wonderful service for their families by providing plentiful supplies of canned fruits, vegetables and meats. These foods are essential to health and are economical. Homemakers can rest assured that they are not endangering their families, if proper precaution in canning and cooking after removal from the can are always taken.

COOKING CANNED FOODS

Canning by means of a pressure cooker is the only method recommended by specialists at the college. But even when this method is used, foods should be cooked again before being eaten. For many years judges of canned foods at large fairs and exhibitions have insisted that the canned foods be removed and cooked before they will taste the products.

Indications of spoilage which should never be ignored are frequently indicated by the exterior of a can or jar. In tin cans both ends should be flat or curved slightly inward. Neither end should bulge or snap back when pressed. All seams should be tight and clean with no trace of leaks. In glass jars the cover, if of metal without porcelain lining, should be firm and flat or curved slightly inward. There should be no sign of leakage around the rubber ring or elsewhere. The contents should appear sound, and the liquid should be no more cloudy than when the material was first canned. When the can is opened there should be no outburst of air or spurting of liquid. Smell the contents at once. Any "off" odor probably indicates spoilage.

HOME CANNED GOODS SAFE IF COOKED WELL BEFORE EATING
Even though canned vegetables or meat may have no objectionable odor or appearance, it is still a wise precaution to cook food vigorously for 10 to 20 minutes before it is eaten. The cooking destroys the poisonous properties of the botulinus organism which is so fatal. Of course, it goes without saying that canned goods showing any signs of spoilage should never be used as food.

Botulism apparently occurs only in meats and non-acid vegetables such as corn, peas, beans, and asparagus. Tomatoes, for example, are of the acid type and do not harbor the botulinus infection. Fruits are also safe years of his danger. All meats are subject to botulinus poisoning and the importance of thorough cooking before use.

WE OFFER

1. Policies for all ages, 1 day to 65 years.

2. Child's policies with Waiver of Premium. Benefit and Optional Settlements at Maturity.

3. Ten Year Term to protect the mortgaged home.

4. Ordinary Life, 20 Payment Life, Farmers Special, Endowment age 65, 10 and 20 Year Endowments.

5. Single Premium Policy and the One Year Endowment investment policy.

6. Premiums payable Quarterly, Semi-Annually or Annually.

7. Cash, Loan, Paid-up and Extended values at end of second year.

For information on any policy write, Rex Lear, Salina, Kans.

Farmers Union Mutual

Life Insurance Co.

Des Moines, Iowa

Legal Reserve Life Insurance

Safest Investment Known

7680. Smart Ensemble

Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Size 38 will require 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material and 1/2 yard of 39 inch material for vestee and scarf in contrast. If made entirely of one material, it will require 3 1/2 yards of 39 inch material for the dress and 1 1/2 yard for the bolero. To line the bolero will require 1 1/2 yard 35 inches wide. Price 15c.

6675. Girls' Coat

Designed in Sizes: 2, 4, and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 54 inch material. To line coat will require 2 yards of 32 inch material for a 4 year size. To interline collar, facing and cuffs will require 1/2 yard of canvas or coarse linen, 32 inches wide cut crosswise. Price 15c.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS FOR THE FALL OF 1932

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

WE MANUFACTURE—Farmers Union Standardized Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery, Office Equipment

Printing

Consolidated

PRINTING & REPRODUCING CO.

Salina, Kansas

Season's Greetings

TO OUR MEMBERS AND PATRONS

Let one of your New Year's Resolutions be:

BOOST YOUR OWN ORGANIZATION

by shipping your products to one of your own plants.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas

Season's Greetings

We wish to express to our friends and customers

A WHOLESOME HOLIDAY SEASON

and joy and happiness throughout

THE NEW YEAR

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

Your

Farmers Union Store

and Elevator

Join Us in Wishing

You

HEALTH

HAPPINESS

AND

PROSPERITY

FOR

1933

The Farmers Union

Jobbing Association

1140 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

Phone L. D. 83

Members of—

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

Board of Trade—Salina Board of Trade

Branch Offices—Salina, Kan., and St. Joseph, Mo.

PAGE FOUR

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

LARGE NUMBERS OF NEW MEMBERS AT CONWAY SPRINGS

Conway Springs, Kans., Dec. 20, 1932
Mr. Floyd H. Lynn, Sec.,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Bro. Lynn:
In last week's paper you wrote of Zephyr Local of Conway Springs as preparing for a big meeting to end the year of 1932.

I want to let some of the members know what a real success that meeting was and what they missed by not being present. Any meeting at any time on any place could not help being a success with President Cal Ward and Sec. Floyd H. Lynn on the job, and I want to say right now that any farmer that could listen to these men for five minutes and not become a real cooperator, just uses his head for something to hang his hat on.

L. J. Alkire, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Com. Co., and Bill Risley of that firm, and three members from Cicero, were with us and made splendid talks.

The second thing in putting this meeting over, and one that we are justly proud of, was the initiation of fifteen new members and the application of eighteen more. We are not the largest local in the State at present, but that is the goal we are striving for, so, on your toes, locals, of Kansas.

After the initiatory ceremony was concluded the full ring of officers were installed for the year of 1933. Pres. B. F. Rice, Vice President Geo. Pillsbury, Secretary-Treasurer A. A. Reeside, Conductor H. L. Turner, Trustee Gene Dudley, Executive Committee J. W. Burnett, J. A. Harsha and Gene Dudley. We were then served with a lunch by the entertainment committee which was greatly enjoyed.

We are looking forward to a series of good meetings for the next year and hope to have the honor and pleasure of the presence of our president and yourself.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year, I remain, yours,
A. A. Reeside,
Sec. Zephyr Local 1622.

WATCH PARTY AT CICERO

Members of Redman Local No. 1624, Cicero, Kansas, are looking for a good year in 1933, and just to see that the new year comes in as they want it to, they are going to have a meeting of the local in session to welcome it. The meeting has been called for Saturday night, December 31, 1932, and the members will remain until 1933 has officially stepped into the picture.

C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will be on hand to deliver the address of the evening. Joe Ervin, president of the local, and other officers and members, are expecting a large crowd at the meeting.

WOODSON COUNTY MEETING

Woodson County Farmers Union will have an all day meeting, with basket dinner, on Thursday, December 29 at the C. S. I. C. Hall in Piqua, Kansas. Mr. H. B. Whitaker, member of the Farmers Union Creamery Board, will be present and will deliver the principal address.

—W. L. Habiger, Sec.

ORGANIZATION IS ONLY WAY TO GET CLASS BETTERMENT

(continued from page 1)

show the good sense of getting with your neighbors and organizing in a class conscious union of your own. You can produce corn for twelve cents a bushel until the day of your death so far as those who make money out of processing and handling your products are concerned. Every day I hear those in high authority say that the farmers of this nation are evidently satisfied with conditions. They come to this conclusion for the reason that you do not even ask to have the thing made better. Seventy-five per cent of the farmers of this nation, by their unorganized silence, consent and approve of five cent cotton and twenty-five cent wheat.

Some of you who belong to your organization complain that your public officials take no interest in farmers. Why should they take interest in farmers? Farmers take no interest in themselves. A public official is not going further than those he represents desire him to go. Most Congressmen and Senators are experts in understanding the public sentiment of their districts. These public officials will be for whatever you want when you let them know what you want.

There are about thirty million people on the farms of this nation who will never know what they want, except, just to the extent that they organize. Some of you say that organization is too slow; that reform will come through revolution. No unorganized group can ever carry on a successful revolution.

You farmers are the greatest wealth producers of any group in this nation. Never in the history of the nation were you permitted to retain the same proportion of the wealth you produce that the other producing groups retain. If you like to think of your children and grandchildren going on for the next fifty years toiling in the heat of summer and the snows of winter to make a few billionaires in this country, then refuse to heed this appeal to organize. If you would like to do your part to change conditions, to change the laws of our nation in such a way that the laborer on the farm, in the shop, in the factory and everywhere shall retain to himself and his family the fruits of his toil, then do your part to see that your community is one hundred per cent in the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

One month ago I begged you to self-organize. I begged you to write to E. E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Illinois for instructions on how you and your neighbors could form locals of the Farmers' Union, Kankakee, Illinois, is the National headquarters and Mr. Kennedy is our National Secretary.

I appeal to you to get this job of organizing done in the next sixty days. Let us be ready to do our part in bringing about the new deal that has been promised after the fourth of March.

I feel that when you and your neighbors become acquainted with the program of the National Farmers Union you will accept it one hundred per cent.

Congressional Activities

All governmental effort in the last year has been a dismal failure. Two things are conclusive proof of this statement. First, when Congress convened a year ago the army of unemployed numbered about six million. When they convened this month the army of unemployed numbered about twelve million. Second, when Congress convened a year ago the index price of farm products was seventy-one per cent of pre-war. Today it is fifty-four per cent of pre-war. These are figures put out by the Department of Agriculture.

A year ago Congress up-held the President in his debt moratorium to the countries of Europe. The moratorium of a year ago was instigated by the International Bankers of New York City, who were afraid they would not be able to collect what European nations owed them if Uncle Sam insisted on collecting his. Every one knows how the moratorium was a great mistake. Everyone knows that the moratorium was intended, by the big bankers, to be the first step towards cancelling European debts due this government.

In the last session of Congress every effort to better conditions was based on the theory that to lend millions and billions to the big bankers, the railroads and the insurance companies would cure the terrible depression. Children should have known better. The President and Congress in their efforts along this line appropriated nearly five billion dollars to help big institutions—some of it gifts and some of it loans.

Folks of the radio audience, this is one hour each month when you get some truth. The money-controlled big daily papers of this nation will not give it to you. There is not a big newspaper that dares give its readers the truth about what is going on here in Washington. They do not dare tell you or publish the list of big steamship companies that in the last few years have borrowed money from the Government of the United States on twenty years time and much of it at less than one per cent interest. About one hundred and fifty million dollars has been lent by this government to individual steamship companies on the basis I named. The big daily papers of the country lead their readers to believe that the last session of Congress only appropriated four billion dollars when in fact it appropriated nine billion dollars.

The efforts of our National government not only failed to solve the unemployment problem or the problem of unheard of low prices for farm products, but they also failed in their efforts to save big business. Lending to banks—yet there were over thirteen hundred that closed their doors in the year 1932. Lending to railroads that are more nearly bankrupt today than they were when the government lent them.

The secretary of the Treasury testified in December, last year, what would be required in taxes in order to balance the budget. He came back in March and admitted that his estimate were wrong and asked for a half billion more. The new fiscal year commenced July 1. In a little less than six months the deficit, in spite of the Secretary of the Treasury's figures, is more than one billion dollars. He is still Secretary of the Treasury. It looks like he would resign.

The present session of Congress has just finished its third week. The House has spent that three weeks in discussing the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and modification of the Volstead Act in the form of a new beer bill. Apparently that is the most important question. Five cent cotton, two cent hogs and twenty-five cent wheat get no attention. Thirty million men, women and children, hungry and cold without the means of earning a living, receive scant notice. The main subject is beer and booze. Why any one should worry about beer and booze in Washington is a mystery to me. Anybody can get all they want of it.

In the Senate the subjects considered so far have been the Hawes-Cutting Bill, providing for Philippine independence and another bill providing for the merger of two street railway companies here in Washington.

The general picture gets darker. Times are harder, more children without food or shelter, thousands of farms being foreclosed every week, yet the United States Senate quarrels and fusses over whether or not they shall pass a bill merging two little street railway companies here in Washington.

Washington Happenings

Everybody is here—the beer crowd; the prohibition crowd, male and female; the millers, the spinners, the meat packers; the money merchants; the beggars, most of them in silk hats; beggars here asking also for their institutions like railroads when the beggar himself is drawing more than one hundred thousand dollars per year salary. This is true of the insurance companies' beggars, too, and the big bankers' beggars. Also the farmers are here. The hunger marchers came. A small army of ex-service boys have been here.

Of the farmer group, about two hundred and fifty unorganized farmers held a mass meeting in Washington for four days. They came from twenty-six states. They asked the privilege of addressing the House and Senate. Of course, it was denied them. However, their resolutions were read

into the record of both bodies of Congress. There was just one good thing out of these two hundred and fifty farmers coming to Washington. It was one more proof of the unrest and dissatisfaction of those who live on the farm. I am sure they were real farmers, but the poor fellows do not know that such moves as theirs do not even get consideration here in Washington. Of the five hundred and thirty-one members of the House and Senate there are not ten who could tell you one thing these two hundred and fifty unorganized farmers asked for in their petition. I am glad they came. I wish a million unorganized farmers would come to Washington. However, I would much rather a million would join the Farmers Union.

The organized farmers are here; the Grange, The Farm Bureau, the Farmers Union and a dozen commodity marketing organizations. We can, at least, get a little recognition. We held a four days conference, agreed on a program and for ten days the Committee on Agriculture of the House has been holding hearings on our proposed marketing bill. It must be we have a bill of some value because the millers, the spinners and the meat packers are here in swarms testifying against what we proposed. After the holidays we will be having hearings before other committees on monetary reform and on refinancing of farm mortgages. We have already taken an active part in the bill for Philippine independence and to a considerable degree have whipped the big sugar interests because the bill they wanted to pass we have been able to get amendments that are of great value to the farmers of this country.

We are here on the job. We will be here every day of this session of Congress. We will be here when the next session convenes. You unorganized farmers listening in, why do you stay out of your organization that furnishes you the only means to protect your group and better your condition?

The election, the continued depression and contact with the folks back home have changed the attitude of many members of the House and Senate towards the farm organizations. There are a greater number of Congressmen and Senators who are thinking along the lines of the farmers' program, who a year ago were not even friendly. We are, at least, making progress. I want you to know that I have no hopes for any remedial legislation in this session of Congress.

If we are able to pass any of our proposed farm measures the President has already announced he would veto them. I do believe, that after the fourth of March, a special session will be called in which we shall get some real relief. That is the reason I am so concerned about farmers organizing during the next sixty days. It is up to you farmers to place yourselves in position where there will be no question about what the farmers of the United States want. As long as seventy-five per cent of you stay out of your own class organization your enemies can always raise the point

that the seventy-five per cent do not want what the twenty-five per cent are asking for.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

To use an expressive slang phrase very frequently heard about the market the past two or three days, butter literally "fell out of bed" during the current week, in spite of an advance to 24c for Extras on the 17th and holding that on the 19th, then on the 20th the Extras market had a perpendicular drop of 1½c to 22½c and a further drop on the closing day to 22½c. Standards opened at 23c, advanced to 23½c on the 16th, held that on the 17th, dropped back ½c on the 19th, a full 1c on the 20th to 22c, and another ½c on the closing day to 21½c. 89 score butter reached a high of 22½c and lost 1½c of it, closing at 21c. 88 score butter was quoted at 22½c at the top and closed the week at 20½c.

The sudden drop in the butter market came very much as a surprise to most operators in the trade. It is the opinion of this writer that the drop in the butter market was very largely sympathetic. We have had a new period of depression as a result of the war debt situation which has effected the stock and bond markets to some extent, finally being reflected back into the commodity markets.

Another factor which was sympathetic in its origin was the continuation of the very drastic decline in the egg market, mentioned in our letter of the previous week. Eggs had reached a price entirely out of line with other products simply because they were scarce. Our professional speculators took advantage of this, of course, and pushed eggs to a price where they had no business going as compared to the value of other meat products. A professional speculator always acts in that way. He is an overdoer. It is due to him that we have the very low valleys of depression, as well as the mountain peaks of uncalculated heights in prices. Either one does damage to the actual producer.

Naturally when eggs got so out of line with other products the consumer turned away from them almost completely and the drastic and sudden slump was the only solution to the matter and it occurred with vengeance and probably is not done with yet.

It is this big decline in the egg markets that was one of the main factors in destroying our butter market which so far as supply and demand were concerned was in a fairly healthy condition and could have been held easily around the levels that had been reached barring this everlasting speculative element that has become

CLASSIFIED

TOBACCO—Postpaid. Aged in bulk. Good, sweet chewing, 10 pounds, \$1.50; smoking \$1.10.—MARVIN STOKER, Dresden, Tenn.—p-1c

LEGHORN CHICKS—prices cut 6c if ordered now for spring shipment. Guaranteed to outlay others. Records to 336 eggs. Bargain prices on pullets, hens. Catalog free. George B. Ferris, 926 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich. 1-2p

WANTED: MANAGER AND BOOK-KEEPER for Alta Vista Cooperative Association. Applications received until Dec. 27, 1932.—Frank Friend, Sec. Alta Vista, Kans. p-12-19

WANTED: JOB MANAGING Farmers Elevator or Union store. Have had experience. Also good bookkeeper. Address letters to "Manager", care of Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas p-1c

such a factor in all our markets.

Turkeys
The turkey market, while from some standpoints could be described as fairly steady, gradually declined throughout the week to lower levels especially on the Chicago market. New York and eastern markets held their position much better than Chicago. Chicago, of course, being the nearest point to the heavy producing sections was expected to receive a flood of turkeys at the close after it would become too late to ship to the more distant markets, and the fear of this thing, which prevailed at the close of the Thanksgiving season, was too much for the buyers in this market and they would not take hold except at ever declining prices.

Some of the Chicago dailies played up in scarehead articles the fact that there were millions of turkeys in the country, that farmers outdid themselves in production and there was no reason why the housewife should expect to pay 16c to 20c for her Christmas turkey.

The farm population of the United States has no more consistent enemy in the whole nation than certain Chicago dailies, which paper seems to take a special delight in doing any thing and everything possible that will damage the cause of agriculture.

It is true, of course, that the turkey production had increased to greater proportions than ever before known, but the continued playing up of this fact did not do the markets any good; all of which shows that under our present marketing conditions our farmers simply do not dare to create a surplus, for if they do they can expect to reap the penalty that surpluses bring upon them.

P. L. Betts.

Chickens originated in the tropics; therefore, the use of light for encouraging hen laying will do no harm if the lights are not used exclusively in fall and winter. The short days of winter are unnatural, poultry specialists point out.



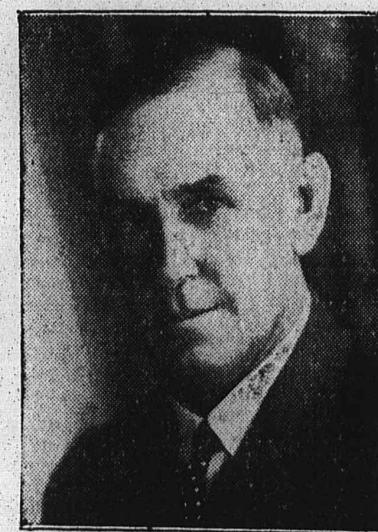
CREAMERY, CONONY, KANSAS

STOCKHOLDERS AND PATRONS—

The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association announces the adoption of a 100 per cent cooperative marketing program. It is discontinuing the procurement of butterfat on a competitive basis as it has done in the past, but will conduct a manufacturing and marketing agency for the benefit of its members and patrons who wish to avail themselves of its operating facilities. In other words the Association is reverting back to the original methods used so successfully in the beginning of cooperative marketing of Dairy products in the Northern States, and on which large producer Associations have been built.

PLAN SIMPLE IN OPERATION

Cream will be received by the Association at either its Plant at Colony, Kansas, or Wakeeney, Kansas. No stated price will be given for it. The Association is merely acting as a processing agency in the marketing of this cream by converting it into butter and taking it onto the market for the producer. The Association then brings back to the producer the returns of these sales less the cost of manufacture and selling.



E. F. SCHIEFELBUSCH
President
Oswatimie, Kansas

SALES TO BE HANDLED BY DAIRY AND POULTRY COOPERATIVES, INC.

All butter sales will be handled through the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Incorporated, with sales offices in Chicago and New York. This is a cooperative marketing association of which this association is a member. Accounting of these sales will be made to this Association which in turn will make an accounting to its patrons.

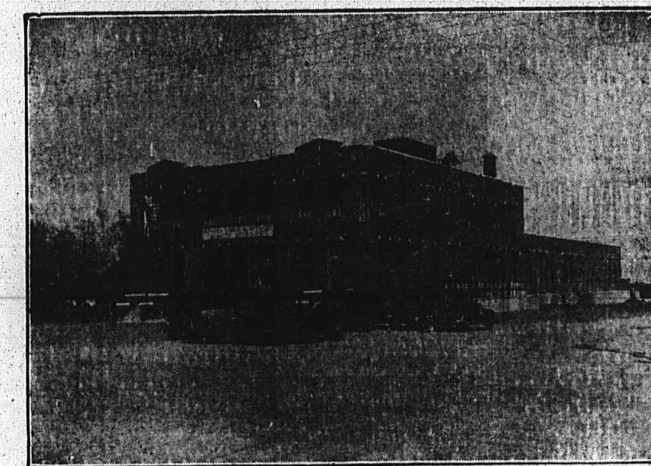
Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

—ANNOUNCES—

Strict Cooperative Marketing Program

CHANGE OF POLICY COMES AS RESULT OF LONG FELT NEED FOR AN IMPROVED SYSTEM OF MARKETING DAIRY PRODUCTS

To Be 100 Per Cent Cooperative



CREAMERY, WAKEENEY, KANSAS

FULL VALUE RETURNED

Settlements for all butterfat received will be made at the close of each month, and these will be based on the actual sales returns of the butter sold, thus returning to the producer full value for his butterfat. All butterfat received during the month will be settled for on or before the 15th of the following month.

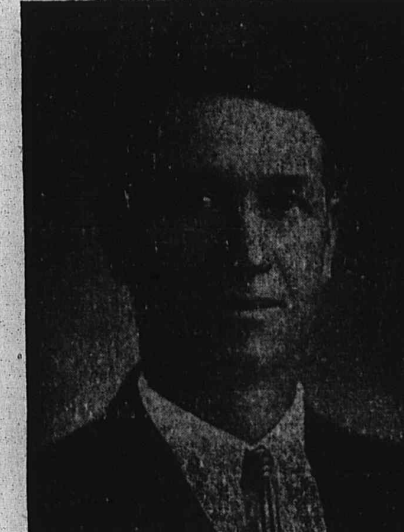
For the convenience of those patrons who wish it, an advance of 75 per cent of the market value of the butterfat will be made.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY BUT A TRIED AND PROVED PROGRAM

This type of program has been used with great success in other sections for many years in the marketing of Cream, Eggs, Poultry, Fruits and Vegetables. Many large producer owned marketing organizations have been built which have aided in securing for the producer a better return for his produce. The growth of these organizations speaks highly for the economical service they render.

Shipments can be made direct to the Association plant at Colony, Kansas, or Wakeeney, Kansas.

This is the opportunity for the Kansas producers to take full advantage of a marketing program which is purely cooperative. Your cooperation is earnestly desired.



P. F. PETERSON
Vice-President
Alta Vista, Kansas

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association
COLONY, KANSAS WAKEENEY, KANSAS