

# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1931

## STOCKHOLDERS OF F. U. INSTITUTIONS TO HAVE MEETINGS

Annual Stockholders' Meetings of Various State-Wide Farmers Union Businesses Meet Soon.

### PLAN TO ATTEND

County Farmers Unions to be Represented This Year at Annual Meeting State Board of Agriculture

With the various state-wide Farmers Union business associations of the state of Kansas winding up their 1931 business years, it is time for the various stockholders to begin thinking of the annual meetings which will be held soon. Some of the annual stockholders' meetings are more than a month in the future, but it is not too early for the stockholders to begin making plans to attend the various stockholders' meetings.

According to present plans, the Farmers Union Royalty Company will be the first of the state-wide institutions to hold its annual meeting. The Royalty meeting is called for Thursday, January 14, at Salina, Kansas. A notice of this meeting appears in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, signed by G. E. Creitz, manager.

Next in line will be the annual stockholders' meeting of the Kansas Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas, headed by W. J. Spencer, president. This institution will hold its annual stockholders' meeting on Friday, January 15, at Salina, Kansas.

A number of annual stockholders' meetings are scheduled for the first week in February, 1932. State-wide business institutions which will hold their meetings during that week include the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association, and the Union Oil Co. All these meetings will be held in Kansas City. Official notices will appear later, stating definitely just what time of day they will be called and the exact location of the meetings.

Following are the dates scheduled for the various meetings to be held in Kansas City: Union Oil Co., Howard Cowden, manager, Tuesday, February 2; Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association; A. W. Seamans, manager, Wednesday, February 3; Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., G. W. Hobbs, manager, Thursday, February 4; Farmers Union Jobbing Association, H. E. Witham, manager, Friday, February 5, and Farmers Union Auditing Association, T. B. Dunn, secretary-manager, Saturday, February 6. The meeting of the stockholders of the Auditing Association will follow the Jobbing Association meeting on the same day.

Other meetings of interest to Farmers Union folks in Kansas include the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture during the week of January 11, and the state convention of the Nebraska Farmers Union at Omaha on Wednesday, January 13. The State Board of Agriculture meeting, which will be in Topeka, is of interest to Kansas farmers because of the fact that, due to action of the last session of the state legislature, county units of the Farmers Union will have memberships of 25 on the board. Several counties have elected delegates who will attend the annual meeting.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Kansas Farmers Union will be held soon after the first of the year, but the exact date cannot be announced at this time.

## Farmers' Week in Topeka

One of the most important events in Kansas agriculture during the winter months is Farmers' Week in Topeka. The dates for the forthcoming assembly are January 11-16, 1932, and the several meetings will include the sixty-first annual Kansas Farmers' Convention, held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, the Kansas Agricultural Council, the state Association of Kansas Farmers, the state-wide Cream Improvement Convention, and the Kansas State Poultry show and annual meeting.

Outstanding in present interest and importance among the topics selected for presentation and discussion at the Kansas Farmers' Convention will be "Recognition of Local Government" by Gov. Frank O. Lowden, and a long and favorably known as the owner of the famous Sinissippi farm, and as governor of his state, Director of American Country Life Association, President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and as a prominent student of government who was strongly favored for nomination as the nation's Chief Executive.

As governor of Illinois he was enabled to modernize government of that great commonwealth in a manner that has set a pattern for other states to follow, and with his profound knowledge and his high qualities as a statesman, he is undoubtedly one of the best authorities on modern methods of government in the United States. It is believed that the address of Gov. Lowden will have special value for Kansas where 96 per cent of the tax dollar is absorbed in local disbursements, and where the consolidation of taxation districts and other methods of retrenchment are being studied.

## MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR DROUTH SUFFERERS

The Kansas Union Farmer has an inquiry from a Farmers Union local in Kansas, wanting to know the address of some Farmers Union local which is in need of clothing. This local has sent clothing to Comertown, Montana, but the local at that point is now supplied, and the Kansas local is seeking some other place where clothing is needed, as they have some more they can send.

We do not know the addresses of any locals in need, in drouth affected areas of the Northwest, but we are suggesting that this Kansas local either send the supplies to the office of the Kansas Farmers Union at Salina, Kansas, to be forwarded to the Northwest for distribution. Farmers Union folks where it will do the most good, or to send it direct to the Farmers Union Drouth Relief Committee at Jamestown, North Dakota.

Three cartons arrived in Salina during Christmas week from Glendale Local in Lincoln county, Kansas. This shipment included some new clothing from a store in the Glendale community.

Another package of clothing arrived at the state Farmers Union office last week from the Midway unit of the Farm Bureau at Grainfield, Kansas.

A large package of clothing and home canned fruit and tomatoes came in the first of this week from the Farmers Union folks at Lyndon, Kansas.

The Kansas Union Farmer is making an effort to mention all the supplies that come into the state office for the Northwest unfortunate brothers, and we will be glad to hear from any one we may have neglected to mention. At any rate, the contributions are all welcome and are making worthy people comfortable, who otherwise would be enduring the winter with insufficient clothing and food.

A typical letter received Christmas week by Floyd H. Lynn, secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, from E. E. Greene, secretary of the North Dakota Farmers Union, says, in part: "We wish to acknowledge your remittance in the amount of \$20 and \$25 as contributions from your members toward the drouth relief work in this state. Also have the bill of lading covering 11 cartons, and one box and one barrel of clothing and canned goods which were sent by prepaid freight Dec. 15."

"We certainly feel greatly indebted to your members for all they have done. Kansas certainly has shown the most wonderful spirit of cooperation which will never be forgotten by the members of our state."

## F. U. LIVE STOCK TO BE ON AIR THIS WEEK

Mr. G. W. Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., at Kansas City, will have charge of the Farmers Union program over WIBW, Capper Publications radio at Topeka, on Friday night, 7:30 o'clock, December 31. All readers of the Kansas Union Farmer who have radios or who can borrow one, are urged to tune in on all these Friday night Farmers Union programs.

## SIMPSON TO SPEAK ON FARM MEASURES

John A. Simpson, president of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, speaking in the National Farm and Home Hour Wednesday, January 20, will explain "What Congress Will Do for the Farmer."

His talk will be on the various farm measures then pending in congress and their chance for becoming laws. Programs of the Farmers Union are broadcast in the National Farm and Home Hour on the third Wednesday of each month.

Then there is the problem of Redistributing the Tax Burden to be presented by Prof. Eric Englund, formerly of the Kansas State College of Manhattan and now Assistant Economics S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics in his profession and is an undoubted authority upon the subject he has chosen. Perhaps there is no state in the Union now operating under more archaic taxation laws than those of Kansas, and Prof. Englund's thorough acquaintance with the situation in this state should give an added value to his discussion of this subject.

The reorganization of local government and the redistribution of the tax burden are so closely allied in the minds and for the interests of Kansas that these subjects are both scheduled for the afternoon program of Thursday, January 14, in the Farmers' Convention.

The public program for the sixty-first annual Kansas Farmers' Convention will begin with the annual "get acquainted dinner" on the evening of Wednesday, January 1, when Ex-Gov. Henry J. Allen will tell of his recent personal observations on the Dole system of England. An address by Governor Harry Woodring, a number of toasts and plenty of music will embellish the occasion.

The program as prepared by Secretary J. C. Mohler is replete with interest throughout and the meetings are all open to the public for participation. Railroad rates of one and one-half fare for the round trip from St. Joseph and Kansas City, Missouri, and from all points in Kansas, without certificates, are available to everybody and tickets are on sale from January 10 to 15, with a return limit of January 19, 1932.

## To All Readers of The Kansas Union Farmer

The editor of this paper, together with all those connected with the state office of the Kansas Farmers Union, wish to extend wishes for a happy and prosperous year throughout 1932. May each of us determine, by our own efforts and by a closer feeling of fellowship with each other, to make 1932 a year of progress in our organization.

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## FARMERS UNION CREAMERY PLANT MOVES TO COLONY

Parent Plant Will Abandon Present Location to Operate Closer to Source of Production

## IS A MOVE FORWARD

Marks Determination of Association to Keep up with Forward March of Cooperative Marketing

The plant of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association now located at 201 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo., will be moved to Colony, Kansas, about the first of February, according to announcements made recently by A. W. Seamans, manager of the Association. The Kansas City plant, which soon will become the Colony plant of the Farmers Union or organization, is the parent plant of the Association, and was started about seven years ago.

It has been common knowledge that a new plant is being built at Colony, but it was not generally known that the Kansas City plant equipment would be moved to Colony and the Kansas City plant or location abandoned. The building at Colony is nearing completion, the walls are entirely completed and the workmen are now working on the roof of the structure.

This move marks a development of policy rather than a program of expansion, according to Mr. Seamans, who speaks for himself and for the board. The cooperative marketing of cream, eggs and produce has developed in such a way that it has to be handled differently than it was handled several years ago. It is the policy of the cooperative Association to keep abreast the times, and to handle the dairy products and produce as efficiently as possible. The moving of the plant to this progressive Anderson, Kansas, brings the plant operations close to the producer. It will not only affect a saving in transportation, but it will cut down the time that necessary elapses from the time the product is ready for market and the time it reaches the market. This, of course, will tend to improve the quality of the manufactured product, and will make it possible for the Farmers Union creamery organization to maintain its high standard of quality.

The Association will be put to very small cost in making the move, as the building is under lease to it, and the only expense, virtually, is the expense of moving and installing the machinery. The new plant—or, rather the



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## plant in the new location—will be operated on the same efficient basis that marked its operation in Kansas City.

A great deal of cooperative history has been made in the parent plant at Kansas City. The move it is making holds a great deal of interest for all who are interested in cooperative marketing in Kansas. This Association is truly a cooperative marketing institution, and it has been of untold benefit to Kansas farmers in providing a cooperative market for their products, and in forcing other marketing agencies to keep their prices high. It has been of inestimable value to the Farmers Union organization in general, and has been a great factor in developing the idea of cooperative marketing throughout this section.

The move which brings the plant closer to the producer is a move forward, it is generally conceded. It is in keeping with the forward movement of cooperative marketing. Over a year ago, a Farmers Union creamery was established at Wakeley, Kansas in the western part of the state. This brought cooperative service of the Farmers Union brand to the door of the western Kansas farmer. The move has been justified by the success of the Wakeley plant. Those who have the responsibility of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association believe the present move will be justified by improved results and improved benefits in cooperative marketing.

## INSURANCE CONFERENCE IS CALLED AT OMAHA

A conference of the Farmers Union Insurance departments of several states has been called by John A. Simpson, national president of the Farmers Union, to meet in Omaha, Nebraska, on Wednesday, December 30. Mr. Simpson called the meeting at the suggestion of C. C. Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union. Calls were issued to the following: H. G. Keeney, president of the Nebraska Farmers Union; Glenn Miller, president of the Iowa Farmers Union; Des Moines; E. E. Everson, president South Dakota Farmers Union; Yankton; C. A. Ward, president Kansas Farmers Union; Salina, and C. C. Talbott, president North Dakota Farmers Union, Bismark.

Various questions relative to Farmers Union Insurance business will be brought up for discussion at the meeting, and it is believed that such a conference will be of material benefit to the different departments.

Mr. C. C. Cole of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas, and C. A. Ward are attending from Kansas.

The photo-electric cell is now used to sort bad beans from the good beans. A dark spotted bean stops the stream of beans and it is kicked out.

## UNION OIL CO. EMPLOYEES HAD A GOOD MEETING

Meeting Called by Howard Cowden Brought Employees and Fieldmen Together with Speakers

## TREE AND PROGRAM

Cogswell, Russell and Ward Represented Major Farm Organizations of Kansas; Other Speakers

A group meeting for the purpose of better acquainting the employees and field men of a cooperative organization with cooperative work was held by the Union Oil Co. in North Kansas City, Mo., on Monday afternoon and evening, December 21. The meeting was called and arranged by Howard Cowden, manager of the Union Oil Co.

Attendance at this meeting by members of the staff and force of the Union Oil Co. was virtually one-hundred per cent. With others who attended, the attendance amounted to nearly 100 people. The meeting was marked with an enthusiasm which is reassuring to those interested in the welfare of the cooperative organization. Importance of cooperative effort, as it affects all phases of agriculture, was stressed throughout the meeting.

Mr. Cowden acted in the capacity of master of ceremonies. The meeting was held in a commodious hall in North Kansas City and the banquet, which was an important feature of the program, was held in one of the North Kansas City churches, and was served by the ladies of the church.

The leading farm organizations of Kansas were represented on the program. C. C. Cogswell represented the Grange, J. C. Russell of Manhattan, head of the Farm Bureau insurance department, represented the Farm Bureau, and Cal A. Ward, state president of the Kansas Farmers Union, represented the Farmers Union. Speakers on the program included the representatives of the three organizations mentioned, and several members of the board of directors. Members of the staff also were called on for remarks.

Each of the three Kansas farm organization representatives spoke along constructive lines, and commended the wonderful development of the Union Oil Co., under the leadership of Mr. Cowden. It was pointed out that the Union Oil Company program has been a wonderful contribution to cooperation among farmers, and that the company has been the means of saving thousands of dollars for Kansas farmers, and farmers in other states. All the farm organizations are in thorough accord with the Union Oil

## WHY HOGS ARE CHEAP

Perhaps Kansas Union members do not realize just how serious direct marketing of hogs has become in this middle western market territory. That is the belief of some who are close to the marketing situation, and who see every day how direct buying by the packers is menacing the hog producers, and how the practice is lowering the prices received by the farmer.

Just for purposes of illustration, attention is called to a report which came from Kansas City stock yards recently. According to this report on December 14, between 25,000 and 30,000 hogs arrived at Kansas City for slaughter. Only 7,000 of them showed up on the competitive market. All the balance went direct to the packers—without the packers having to compete or bid for them in the open market.

On this day, 46 car loads came in on one rail road line. Of the 46, 39 went to one packer, 6 went to another packer, and one went to the open market.

As long as the packers can continue to get their supplies direct, basing their buys on the competitive market top, which they can so easily lower by buying direct, farmers cannot hope for good hog prices.

Incidentally, twenty of the car loads reaching the open market on the day mentioned were handled through the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

Company program, and are pleased to observe its progress and growth.

In addition to his talk relative to the relationship between the Farmers Union of Kansas and the Union Oil Co., Mr. Ward was called upon to offer a few remarks on the subject of "Christmas."

Thos. B. Dunn, secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Ass'n, was on the program, and offered some enlightening and entertaining observations from the auditor's point of view. He praised the work of the Union Oil cooperative, and attested to the soundness of the organization.

Others who spoke included H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and member of the board of directors of the Union Oil Co.; A. W. Seamans, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association; Tom DeWitt and Wm. Kerns, both of Missouri, and others.

In keeping with the season, a beautiful Christmas tree was at hand, laden with gifts for those in attendance. Several musical numbers were offered by members of the Union Oil Co. staff. This part of the program disclosed the fact that a great deal of well developed musical talent is possessed by Union Oil Co. employees.

This meeting, which brought together the employees of a great cooperative organization and speakers who were able to present instructive views from other angles of cooperation, was the second of its kind to be held during the month. The first one was called by Harry Witham, and took the form of a cooperative school for employees and field men of the Jobbing Association. It was held early in December in Kansas City. No doubt a series of such meetings will be held during the next few months. It is believed such gatherings are doing, and will do, a great deal of good in the way of further developing the true cooperative spirit among all employees of cooperative concerns.

There are two of the 92 elements still "at large." When discovered, the two are Nos. 85 and 87. It is doubtful if any beyond the 92 exist anywhere in the universe.

Reviewing the activities of the Federal Farm Board during the past year Mr. James C. Stone, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, in an address before the National Association of Marketing Officials, Washington, D. C., Monday morning, December 28, 1931, explained that, in spite of a record of creditable achievement since its organization, the real long-time constructive program has only just begun.

Mr. Stone thanked the representatives of the various state bureaus, departments, and divisions of markets, assembled at the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the National Association, for the valuable contributions made by their respective organizations to the national cooperative organization program. He pointed out that in a project of such magnitude there is work enough and glory enough for all. He urged the continued cooperation of the state marketing officials in the formulation and development of a long-time program for the rehabilitation of agriculture.

Under Adverse Conditions The Chairman quoted at length from the Second Annual Report of the Farm Board recently made to Congress to show that the work of the Board since its organization had been carried on under highly abnormal economic conditions both here in America and abroad. In such circumstances much of the activity of the Board had been of an emergency character.

Cooperative associations were in distress as a result of declining prices for farm products and unsettled market conditions, and required, in many instances, immediate relief.

In spite of the drastic declines in prices of most farm products and the losses to cooperative associations

## PROMPT PAYMENT OF 1932 DUES IS MOST IMPORTANT

Each Membership Makes the Farmers Union Just that Much More Effective for All Concerned

## IS BEST INVESTMENT

Some Locals Already Paid up for New Year; Get Your Dues to Your Secretary Soon as Possible

Have you paid your 1932 dues? Do you have difficulty in finding enough money with which to pay your Farmers Union dues?

These are pertinent questions, and if some one stood before you, face to face and asked you these questions, your natural tendency might be to say, "That is none of your business."

If your neighbor, or any one interested in the welfare of the Farmers Union and in the important work laid out for it to do, should ask you these questions, you might think it is business that does not concern the questioner, but the fact is it is some of his business. When you pay your dues, you made it just that much more worth while for your neighbors to pay his dues. You add just that much to the farmers' class organization, you make it just that much more valuable to all farmers. So it is some of his business after all.

Right at the close of 1931, and at the beginning of 1932, the state office of the Kansas Farmers Union feels that a special appeal for all members to pay their dues is in order. The importance of prompt payment of 1932 dues cannot be over-emphasized. Perhaps there are many members who would pay up promptly if they knew the importance of such action. They do not mean to hold up the program, but just fail to realize the importance of paying up promptly. Nevertheless, they hold up the program just that much.

The money for dues is hard for most farmers to scrape together this year. That is common everywhere. But it is one of the most important investments the farmer can make. Money will continue to be scarce, and will become scarcer in rural communities, if the farmers do not stick together in their own organization. The very purpose of the Farmers Union, and, therefore, the very purpose of the \$2-75 dues, is to help bring farmers, as a class, up to an economic parity with people engaged in other industries. There is no other way to do it. The money paid for dues in the Farmers Union represents a solid, sensible investment, and is not to be considered in any way as a contribution or gift simply to keep up "just another organization."

The dues of the Farmers Union are low in Kansas. Just as people have said they are too high. More have said they are too low. They are considerably lower in Kansas than in many other states. In fact, they have been placed just as low as it is possible to place them and allow the organization to function with any degree of efficiency. They are extremely low compared with dues paid by members of industrial unions. Just now, the Farmers Union, properly supported by those for whom it exists, is in a position to render a greater service to its membership than any of the industrial unions can render for their memberships.

Without the prompt payment of dues, the program of benefits for farmers in general cannot be carried on efficiently. Each member or prospective member should realize, therefore, that he has a duty to perform, not only for himself but for his own class of people—Agriculture. Perhaps never (continued on page 4)

## Progress in Farm Board

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Cooperative associations were in distress as a result of declining prices for farm products and unsettled market conditions, and required, in many instances, immediate relief.

In spite of the drastic declines in prices of most farm products and the losses to cooperative associations

which inevitably resulted from such declines there has been a substantial and continuous growth in the cooperative movement during the past two years. Within that period the number of cooperative associations has increased approximately 500 and the volume of business handled by such associations has increased in value by \$100,000,000. If prices in 1930-31 had remained at the same level as in 1927-28 the increase in the value of products handled cooperatively would have averaged 41 per cent for all products. The growth in actual numbers and volume of business does not entirely measure the progress in cooperative marketing because of a great deal of constructive work has been done in coordinating the local associations into regional and national cooperative marketing agencies.

Makes Cooperatives Effective In addition, Mr. Stone said the effectiveness of cooperative organizations has been greatly increased through loans made to them by the Board. Up to November 1, 1931, loans, exclusive of stabilization operations, had been made to associations in the amount of about \$326,000,000 of which about \$175,000,000 had been repaid. Assistance has been rendered to cooperatives in developing better organization setups, more efficient business management, and sounder marketing plans.

The stabilization operations in grain and cotton were undertaken as emergency measures and did much to cushion the decline of agricultural prices and to prevent the demoralization of business in the rural sections of the country. The Chairman said that the Board recognizes that there are rigorous limits as to what can be accomplished by stabilization operations (continued on page 4)



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

Change of Address—When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.  
All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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E. E. Kennedy, Secretary.....Illinois

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FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—201 Oak St., Kansas City, Missouri.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION—400-3-10 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 308 Farmers Union Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Farmers Union Building, Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY COMPANY—Room 311 Farmers Union Building, Salina, Kansas. G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

### FARMERS UNION MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thowe.....President  
T. C. Belden.....Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1931

## READY TO GO FORWARD

There is no place to go but forward!

We stand with our backs to 1931 and our faces toward 1932. We are again on the threshold of a New Year. We are just emerging from a year which we do not want to have repeated. It has been a slump year. Many things transpired in 1931 which we sincerely want to forget. But let us not forget it all. Let us retain enough of it in our memories to serve as a lesson to be used in future years.

When a child burns his hand on a hot stove, the pain is agonizing. We of older years, who know better than to place our hand too close to a hot stove, feel sorry for the child. We take him in our arms and comfort him, and try to make him forget the pain. However, if we could make him forget the pain entirely—take it out of his memory completely—he undoubtedly would be subject to go through the whole process again. The memory of the pain does him good. It prevents him from burning his hand again.

We must not entirely forget the pain of 1931. The memory of what has happened during the year just closing should serve as a safeguard against future recurrences of the same thing.

During 1931, we have been brought face to face with the fact that the great class of people who make up Agriculture are not sufficiently organized to cope with those classes who are organized. We have suffered real pain as a consequence. Some would comfort us and make us forget all about the pain. We shall not forget. The memory of the pain should be poignant enough that we will not go through the process again.

Of course, it did not all happen within the limits of 1931 or any other single year. Conditions existing for years have led up to the crisis of 1931. In 1931, we really learned our lesson; and now we should turn this lesson to our own benefit. We realize that because of manipulations of the present mortgage system, our land has become mortgaged for virtually all it is worth. We realize that we have allowed a system of taxation—long since outgrown because of changed conditions—to place Agriculture in the position of having to carry the brunt of the burden of taxation. We have not been organized, and so have had no voice with which to remonstrate against the practice of organized classes, which practice has been to delegate to us the burden of defraying virtually all the expenses of government.

The pain of 1931 suddenly brings us to a fuller realization of the fact that because of our lack of complete organization, other classes have been privileged to manipulate the prices of our products in such a way that they reap all the profits; and we, as a class, are given nothing to show for our labors. The other classes are organized, and we, being unorganized, have no power to speak for our own rights. If we say nothing, the other classes will continue to have their own way. We can say nothing unless we are organized, and have a voice.

What has happened in 1931 has taught us the value of cooperation in the matter of marketing our products. It has taught us that the other classes, who have grown to towering strength because of unmolested organization, are standing in great fear of organization among farmers. We have seen them fight agricultural organization with their favorite weapon—money. They have fought organization among farmers with the money that originally came from the farmers. They are making a desperate effort to prevent farmers from organizing and attending to their own marketing, because that is the very thing the other classes want to attend to themselves. That is the source of their own money and income. That is why they are willing and anxious to spend so much money to spread propaganda which is unfavorable to cooperative marketing. They have centered their attack on the Agricultural Marketing Act, the only legislation ever given Agriculture as a recognition of Agriculture's right to attend to its own marketing. They believe if they affect the downfall of this particular legislation, they will have accomplished much toward the downfall of the whole idea of cooperation among farmers. And they are right about that.

Events in 1931 have opened our eyes to the fact that the nation's prosperity depends on the prosperity of Agriculture. Other classes have found that out, too. Some of them apparently refuse to admit it, however. We find that about forty per cent of the buying power of the nation is wrapped up in members of the great agricultural class. With that buying power gone, the nation is suffering. We have neglected to organize, and therefore have been unable to bring our needs and our rights to the attention of the nation as a whole. For that reason, we may as well admit that it has been partly our own fault. Naturally, when we, because of lack of sufficient or-

ganization, have been unable to ask for anything definite, we, as a class, have been neglected. As a result, not only the farmers, but the whole nation and all industries, are suffering.

But now we stand with our faces toward a new year. We have a determination to go forward. We know the things to stress and the things to avoid. We know that our salvation lies in the correction of things that have been wrong. We know that we must organize, and that by organization we can fight our way out of the mess we are in. We know that the nation and the men who lead the destinies of the nation are anxious to listen to the Farmers Union, and that their attention and interest are measured in proportion to the percentage of farmers represented by the organization.

That puts it squarely up to each individual farmer. He can increase the effectiveness of Agricultural organization by adding his membership to the Farmers Union. He can delay the organization program by refusing or neglecting to affiliate himself with the Farmers Union. He can seriously hamper the work of the organization by being slow with his dues. He can strengthen the organization wonderfully by promptly paying his 1932 dues, definitely aligning himself with the program, and preaching it to his neighbors.

We are on the threshold of the New Year. Let's march right in with our heads held high and our sleeves rolled up; rather than to stumble into it suddenly, with our minds on past injuries. Let's go forward!—F. H. L.

## The President's Column

By CAL. A. WARD

### THE MENTAL ATTITUDE OF THE FARMER

Of course, it is the purpose of your state officials, through the columns of the Kansas Union Farmer, to discuss issues and subjects particularly as they apply to the members of our own organization and to farmers in general. To say that we have numerous and many problems is putting it mildly. The one thing of great importance is that we strive to reach its solution.

The industry of agriculture is perhaps paramount to all others in this country when it comes to working out a sound national program. We farmers have known this all along but we have failed to give heed. Our people have been so scattered and isolated from one end of the country to the other that we have really stayed in the background when it comes to organizing and taking care of our own business.

Time has gone on and we have arrived at a highly competitive age. The methods of farming resorted to a decade or so ago find no efficient place in our present program. As our nation has progressed and gone forward in education and intelligence, we have not at all times kept pace. We love and appreciate our country because of this high degree of intelligence, high especially as compared to other nations. All of this has brought about a very material high standard of living.

Education has played a very important part in our national life, especially the last fifty years. With education has come efficiency in all lines and any individuals or groups must apply themselves definitely to their work in an intelligent way. In other words we must study our problems and work out our own salvation.

Professional and business groups and interests have taken the lead in this regard to a greater degree than have our farmers. As we study the general economic condition of the country today and as agriculture is striving desperately to get on its feet, we come to the firm conclusion that the challenge of the American farmer is to join hands with his neighbor in self defense and for self preservation. A lot has been said relative to the lethargy of the farmer in this regard, but I am of the firm conviction and belief that the day of real organization is dawning upon us. The fact that agriculture is down and out is forcing us into line and action. We have been down-hearted and discouraged for several years but the past year has brought upon us many reverses which are causing many farmers to throw up their hands in despair; and large groups are taking the attitude that we had just as well surrender into the hands of power and greed.

The year 1932 is dawning upon us and we firmly believe that there is no class or group possessed with more hope and courage than are our American farmers. We have a deep-seated belief and faith that somehow or somehow, we will come out of this deplorable condition in a way that we can again go forward, pay our debts and obligations, and make an honest living for our families. Personally I am an optimist, and I have often said that one is never licked until he thinks he is. So we go out of the year 1931 with the lowest farm commodity prices almost in the history of the country. The vast majority of our Kansas farmers are not able to pay their current debts and expenses. Interest and taxes in many instances will have to go unpaid for awhile, yet amidst all this we have an abiding hope that the year 1932 will be better. As we find our bearings I am sure that every farmer in our organization and in the state will want to do his part.

Congress is in session in Washington and through the press reports that come to you each day, in addition to the information received by radio and other channels, you know what is going on. I am sure that our readers realize that this whole economic problem is not now restricted merely to agriculture, but has become so deep-seated that it has touched every line of business and industry from one end of the country to the other. Congress at present is charged with the task and responsibility of recognizing international intertangles and relationships. Every patriotic American should, of course, first think in terms of our own people; for self-preservation is an eternal law. Yet it is absolutely impossible at this time to sever our foreign relationships. For instance, before the World War a large part of our surpluses in manufactured goods, including agricultural products, were sold or exchanged with other countries, most of them being European nations.

The World War with its gigantic costs has completely changed the picture. Many of these Nations, at the close of the war, found themselves in a state of bankruptcy. The result is that this outlet for American products has been greatly minimized and in many instances entirely eliminated. During the period of the war when we were joining hands with our allies in this conflict, our production facilities were taxed to the limit. We increased in production at a tremendous rate of speed only to find a short time afterward that the flush had been run and that we must seek a more conservative basis.

We are now in the period of readjustment, and we have before us a great economic situation to straighten out. It cannot be done through political maneuvers. In fact it never will be done that way. We must face the situation as it is. We must recognize the fundamental law of supply and demand. We must, if possible, increase the demand and regulate the supply. We must get away from the imaginary supply which plays an important part in short selling. Short selling is preliminary to manipulation and manipulation breeds inequality. Senator Capper should be congratulated on the fight he is waging against short selling. Your state officials have discussed this question with him and we are doing what we can to correct this unfair practice.

### Proper Credit Needed

Congress is now wrestling with the problem of finance and credits. It is apparent that our whole banking system needs revamping. Hoarded wealth must again find its way into channels of helpfulness. Proper methods in taxation will bring about re-distribution. When credit is available under proper conditions and when capital is more evenly distributed, then the wheels of industry will begin to revolve, and subsequently our millions of unemployed will go back to work. A job for each individual who wishes work will stimulate consumption tremendously, which, in turn, along with other benefits, will give the American farmer a fair price for the commodity he produces.

Farmers of Kansas, don't give up the fight! We will win if we properly apply ourselves. The farm organizations of Kansas and of the Nation were never in a better condition to demand our rights and equality than now. We have it in our power to demand and secure helpful legislation by working together. We cannot expect to get far as individuals, but if each one does his bit and we in turn approach the situation through our leadership, much can be accomplished. The Farmers Union at all times takes the lead in this regard; many of our leaders will be in Washington after the new year to study and work out a program of legislation that will be beneficial. We will get just about what we ask for if we enter vigorously into this matter. Our congressmen and senators from this whole agricultural section of the

country will not ignore the constructive thought of our organized farmers as presented through their leadership.

### Pay Dues Promptly

The new year is upon us, and our 1932 dues are due. We believe that our membership is possessed with loyalty. We believe that our people realize the benefits from our organization. It has been and is today a long time program. We have received directly and indirectly millions of dollars because of our organization. We now have become nationally known and recognized as a great power. We dare not lay down the oars in the middle of the stream. We ask every local to lay plans and collect the dues of your members at once. Do not wait until a later period. The Kansas Farmers Union quite largely collects the dues of its members voluntarily. Other states have different methods. We appeal to every individual, not only to pay his dues and see that they are sent in, but to ask his neighbor to join hands and become a member of the Farmers Union, that we may continue to be an outstanding organization of farmers, determined to help out in the solving of these economical problems.

## TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By JOHN FROST, Blue Rapids, Kansas

No. 15

### PROGRAM OF THE STATE TAXPAYERS ORGANIZATION

With delegates from some 30 or 40 counties the State Convention of Taxpayers met recently in Topeka for a 2 day session. Stormy weather and bad roads cut the attendance. Some of the delegates were members of the Farmers Union and other farm organizations, others belonged only to a County Taxpayers organization and from both county and city. After much debate the following program was adopted by large majorities. It is very similar to our Farmers Union tax program, but more insistent and more in detail in regard to reduction of taxes.

**TAX REDUCTION:**—Demanded economy and tax reduction from school district up to state, and legislation providing for consolidation of boards and commissions, for combining weak school districts, for reduction of all auto mileage to 5c per mile, prohibiting benefit district roads or the employment of County Farm Amentals unless by majority vote of the county, for a constitutional amendment requiring bond voters to be taxpayers, that public utility taxes be distributed equitably over the entire district served by the utility, that on the protest of 10 taxpayers against a tax levy or bond issue a hearing shall be ordered and decision made by the State Tax Commission, and for recall of public officials. The Woodring constitutional amendment limiting tax levies in the country 1½ per cent and in the cities to 2 per cent was endorsed.

**ROAD TAXES:**—Elimination of all property taxes for roads, and the building and maintaining of roads altogether from the auto and gas tax, and cutting the auto tax to a flat \$2.00 or less. Demanded a revision of the recent truck and bus law to apply only to regular commercial carriers. Demanded the retention of the present gas tax exemption. Declared that half the gas tax should go to the state and half to the counties and townships.

**INCOME TAX:**—Appealed for the adoption of the income tax amendment, and for enactment of a graduated income tax definitely pledged as a replacement of the property tax.

**SALES TAX:**—Opposed a general sales tax.

**INTANGIBLES:**—Declared for repeal of the Intangible Tax Law and Mortgage Registration Law, and the assessment and taxation of all intangibles on the same basis as tangible property. Favored subtracting from the assessment of mortgaged real estate the amount of the mortgage.

**DEPRESSION:**—Favored measures providing for the employment of idle labor, and for stabilizing the value of the dollar down to the price level of the dollar at the time debts were contracted.

The demand for a special session was turned down as futile with the present Legislature, and also rejected the demand for protest of taxes as too drastic. Gov. Woodring addressed the convention in support of the two tax constitutional amendments. He opposed salary cuts, but favored consolidations and economies, and made the new suggestion of only one Public Attorney and Sheriff for each Judicial District. The convention instructed its officials—state, county, and local—to press vigorously for the carrying out of its program, including non partisan political action in primary and election to secure friendly officials.

## THE INSURANCE CORNER

By W. J. Spencer, President-Manager

Since we began writing liability insurance for motorists, our opinion has been that compulsory liability insurance could not be successful because of the extra hazard created by forcing motorists to buy liability insurance whether they wanted it or not.

Below is a clipping taken from the Kansas City Star, December 27th, 1931, which shows how the compulsory liability law is working in Massachusetts:

### LIABILITY LAW BREAKS DOWN

Insurance Companies Find Business in Massachusetts Unprofitable.

From the Toledo Blade.

Since Massachusetts passed a law requiring compulsory liability insurance for motorists, twenty companies have withdrawn from the business in that state, having found it unprofitable to carry on under the circumstances.

A representative of one company explained: "The man who only covers for just what the law compels has little sense of responsibility for himself or anyone else and more often than not the operation and care of his motor car are careless and dangerous."

In other words, many motorists who insure only because the law compels it as a qualification for driving get the cheapest policy and go forth confidently if not recklessly on the road, assured that no matter what happens the insurance company pays. Others get insurance on credit. When the policy is canceled for nonpayment, they "sting" another agent.

Thus a law, passed by conscientious legislators in the confident expectation that it would afford a measure of protection to everybody on the highway, works in reverse gear, putting a premium on recklessness, increasing the number of accidents and making it harder for responsible drivers to obtain insurance.

We hope that the coming year will be a happy and prosperous one for all of our people.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

### LIBERTY LOCAL MEETS

Liberty Local No. 782 of Waterville, Kansas, held its regular meeting, Dec. 22, 1931. The usual business meeting was conducted.

The delegates gave good reports of the county meeting which was held at Blue Rapids, Kansas, Dec. 1. Our Secretary was instructed to send Christmas Greetings to Mrs. Charles Finckham and Mr. Henry Trachule, who are ill. Mr. and Mrs. John Frost, of the Blue Valley local, were visitors that evening. Mr. Frost gave a very interesting talk, after which the election of officers took place.

John I. Tommer was reelected president; John Link was elected Vice-president; Charles Copeland was reelected secretary-treasurer; Arthur

Mapes, doorkeeper; Nic Brammer, conductor; Mrs. John Tommer was reelected reporter.

The children gave a splendid Christmas program, after which Santa Claus appeared on the scene, with treats for both young and old.

The meeting adjourned after which the ladies served a nice lunch. Mrs. Joe Tommer, Mrs. Gene Norris and Mrs. Francis Blaser, are the program committee. Mrs. Harry Lamoreaux, Mrs. Arthur Mapes and Mrs. Charles Copeland are the eats committee for the next meeting, which is Jan. 27.

Liberty Local extends the Season's Greetings to our state officers and all Farmers Union members.

Mrs. Jno. Tommer, Reporter.

### PAY DUES OUT OF FUNDS

Quinter, Kans., Dec. 25, 1931. Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Editor: All the old officers were reelected at the last meeting of Hackberry Local No. 1392. A dinner of soup, cake, apples and coffee was served. Having some money on hand it was voted to collect \$1.50 for 1932 dues and the local pay the balance.

Henry Sprenger, Pres.

### NEW ALLEN CO. OFFICERS

La Harpe, Kans., Dec. 22, 1931. Mr. Lynn, Salina, Kans.

Sir: At the last county meeting Mr. Homer Dreher, Iola, Kans., was elected county president and Robert Meliza was elected secretary-treasurer for Allen county.

Very truly yours, Robert Meliza.

### REPORT OF BRAUTFORD LOCAL (Washington County)

A very enjoyable time was had by members and their families of the Brautford local of Washington county at the regular meeting, Dec. 17, 1931, at the Brautford schoolhouse.

The election of officers took place for the coming year and a splendid program and oyster supper given for all that attended. About 75 persons were present. The same officers were reelected, namely: President, C. A. Olson; vice president, Ernest Lundquist; secretary-treasurer, John Holmberg. Also the members of the different committees were reelected.

The program was arranged by Delbert Anderson and consisted of several songs by a quartette composed of Vergil Olson, Harold Andrewson, Delbert Anderson and Raymond Olson; readings by Severt Olson and singing by audience.

Our local has been very active doing over \$1,000.00 worth of business for 1931, cooperating with other locals in shipping in salt, coal, meat scraps, chick feed, etc., and taking part in the organization of the Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Co. at Concordia, Kans., which is giving us very satisfactory service.

Our meetings are held regularly twice a month and are well attended. Fred Nelson, Reporter.

### RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE AND RESPECT

(Osborne County)

The Corinth Local No. 261, by unanimous vote, hereby offers to the family our sincere sympathy and sense of great loss in the death of our Brother, Counselor and friend, Charles Mertz.

A copy of these resolutions shall be made a part of the permanent record of Corinth Local No. 261, The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

It is further ordered that a copy of these Resolutions be presented to the bereaved family and that a copy be sent to the official State paper.

By the Committee

J. O. Dillon.

Charles Sheets,

F. E. Rathbun.

### CHASE COUNTY MEETING AT BAZAAR JANUARY 9

The Chase County Farmers Union will hold its first quarterly meeting at the Bazaar, Kansas, school house on Saturday evening, January 9. According to present plans, the secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, Floyd H. Lynn, will visit the meeting and will offer some remarks as a part of the program. Mr. W. C. Childs of Strong City, the Chase county president, announces the meeting will begin at 9 p. m. A good program will be furnished by the Chase county folk. Incidentally, Mr. Childs extends the season's greetings to all readers of the Kansas Union Farmer.

### REPORT OF GREENWOOD CO. QUARTERLY MEETING

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Greenwood county Farmers Union was held in Madison, Kans., at the American Legion hall with an all day meeting. The morning session was not called until nearly the noon hour.

The meeting was called to order by County President H. L. Soule in the chair. Minutes of last quarterly meeting were read and approved. Treasurer's report was read and an auditing committee was appointed by the president, then a motion was made and seconded to adjourn for dinner.

The ladies served dinner in a style, and the depression was not in evidence, for the tables were heavily laden with good eats.

The afternoon session was called at 1:30 o'clock. The first thing on the program was election of officers for the coming year. A motion was made and seconded that all officers hold for one more year, and the motion carried.

The following officers were reelected: President, H. L. Soule; vice president, Mrs. Guy Bangs; secretary-treasurer, Chas. A. Roberts; conductor, J. R. Horton; doorkeeper, G. G. May; lecturer, Mrs. Orel May; executive committee, Guy Bangs, Ed Ames and C. L. Kern. After the election the meeting was turned to the good of the order.

Mr. Chas. Day of Allen, Kans., gave a short and very interesting talk on "Taxation." Also Mr. Shields of Emporia gave a talk on "Cooperation."

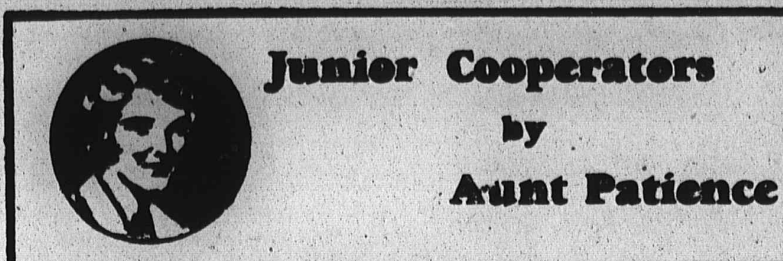
Other out of the county guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frederickson of Allen, Kans., and State Secretary Floyd Lynn, who gave a very inspiring talk on the ills of the farmers as they exist today, which gave all a very clear view of where we are drifting.

There were about fifty farmers and their friends present. Bad roads cut down attendance. Our next quarterly meeting will be held at Summit, Mo. W. A. hall in March on the fourth Thursday. The county union officials extend a cordial invitation to all farmers and their friends to attend this meeting and hear the farm situation discussed.

Chas. A. Roberts,

Secretary-Treasurer.





## Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

### HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

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

Axtell, Kansas,  
Nov. 19, 1931.

Dear Aunt:  
My friend, Leo Olson, asked me to join the club. My birthday is on December 14 and I will be 13 years old. I am the only child in the family.

Yours truly,  
Gerald Seamans.  
P. S. Please send me a book and pin. I am in the eighth grade. My grandfather takes the Farmers Union paper.

Dear Gerald: I'm glad Leo asked you to join—and I'll send your pin and book very soon. Watch the paper for your twin and let us know when you have found him or her. Please write again.

Madison, Kans.,  
Nov. 19, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I received my book and pin. I like them very much. And many thanks for them. I am enclosing a Thanksgiving letter telling some of the things I have to be thankful for. I received the paper today with the lesson. I think it will be fun getting the lessons. I will send it in soon.

Well I will close wishing you a happy Thanksgiving.

Your niece,  
Pearl Wilson.

Dear Pearl: I'm glad you liked your book and pin and I hope you'll wear the pin always. I think it is fun, getting the lessons, too—perhaps you wonder how I know this? I'll tell you a secret—I always study the lessons and answer the questions, myself, because I think they're so interesting. Thank you for your wish and write again.

Park, Kansas,  
Nov. 30, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
May I be a member of your club? I am thirteen years old and my birthday is June 4. I like school. I will try and get my lessons in.

Please send me a book and pin. Hurry.

Lovingly yours,  
Amelia Zerr.

P. S. Send to Amelia Zerr, R. F. D. 1, box 51, Park, Kansas.

Dear Amelia: I am so glad that you're joining our Club. Did you save our November lesson? I will send your book and pin very soon—we just received them the other day. Be sure to let me know when you find your twin.

Aunt Patience.

Collyer, Kansas,  
Nov. 19, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
May I join the club? Please send me a pin and book. I will try to get my lessons in whenever I ought to. My father is in good standing in the Farmers Union.

I was eleven June 12th and am in the sixth grade and I like school. I read the Juniors column every week and I sure think it interesting.

Since my letter is getting rather long, I'll quit for this time and will try to write a long and interesting letter next time.

Your niece,  
Mathilda Knoll.

Care of John M. Knoll.  
Dear Mathilda: We will be very glad to have you as a new member of our Club—I'll send your book and pin soon. All right—we'll expect a long letter from you soon—watch for your twin.

Aunt Patience.

Overbrook, Kansas,  
November 22, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
How are you? We are all well except mamma. I would like to know if we can write on the back of our paper. Can we? I am sorry I did not write to you before. I have had a birthday since I have written to you.

I wish you would put your picture in the paper, Aunt Patience. I am in the fourth grade in school. I like school pretty good. I have a little boy in my class. My letter is getting kind of long because I have written small.

Love to all,  
Miss Opal May Talley.

Dear Opal: I'm well and glad you are but sorry that your mother isn't—I hope she is well by this time, too. Yes, I think you can write on the back of the paper—we must all be economical, now. Why do you want me to put my picture in the paper? Write us again.

Aunt Patience.

Clifton, Kansas,  
Nov. 21, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I would like to be a member of your club. I have no twin sisters or brothers. Will you please find her and tell her I would enjoy hearing from her.

think I will get one more girl to join the club. Her name is Irene Hokej. I am enclosing my lessons. This is for my first time. I've tried my best. Gee! isn't this a long letter.

Wishing you a thankful Thanksgiving.

With love,  
Vlasta Hauiliw.

P. S. I've sent in my Thanksgiving letter about three days ago.

Dear Vlasta: I was glad to get your description of yourself—imagining how you look is next best to seeing you. I'm sorry to hear about your foot—I hope it is all right now. I do hope Irene and Stanley will join. I'd like to have them belong, and I'd like to be able to give you two stars. None of us can do more than try our best—your lesson was fine, and I liked your Thanksgiving letter.

Aunt Patience.

Park, Kansas,  
Nov. 20, 1931.

I would like to join the club. Please send me a book and pin. I read the letters every time and sure enjoy your club. My birthday is September 11. I was 12 years old. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Bernard Basgall.

And as Thanksgiving Day will soon be here I will send in my letter. So I will close for this time.

Your friend,  
Walburga Kuntz.

Dear Walburga: We are so glad to have you join our Club and we hope you'll always enjoy it. Your book and pin will be sent very soon—your letter was very good, I thought. Please write us again soon—and watch the paper carefully for your twin.

Aunt Patience.

Marland, Kansas,  
Nov. 22, 1931.

I would like to join the club. Please send me a book and pin. I am in the seventh grade and thirteen years old and I always read the letters.

My birthday is Sept. 12. Have I a twin?

Yours truly,  
Joseph Rohr.

Care of Peter M. Rohr.

Dear Joseph: I am very glad that you've decided to become a Junior Cooperator—I'll send your book and pin right away. There are so many Junior Cooperators at Marland, too—that you won't be lonesome. I wish all of you out there could have a meeting. Ask some of the "old" members what they think about it. Walburga Kuntz' birthday is on September 11th—and she is a new member, too. She lives at Park—why don't you write to each other, until you both find your "real" twin? Be sure to watch for our next lesson.

Aunt Patience.

Bremen, Kansas,  
Nov. 21, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
My sister Ruth belongs to your club. Please send me a pin too. I am six years old and in the 1st grade. I would sure like to have a pin.

Gilbert Boltcheer.

Dear Gilbert: Did you write your letter all by yourself? It was certainly fine. I'll send your book and pin pretty soon. Please write us again.

Aunt Patience.

Bremen, Kansas,  
Nov. 21, 1931.

I am sending in my first lesson since I joined. I also copied it in my book. Did I do the lesson right? If not, will you please tell me my mistakes. I asked Sophie Runkkamp and Viola Merian, my school mates, to join. Do I get two stars? I saw in the last week's paper that you said we

should write in and tell you which flower we would want. I want the sunflower. I think that would be the nicest club flower, because it really represents the farmer about the best of any flower. Don't you think so? And then it's the Kansas flower anyway. Well, I am getting tired of writing and as my letter is getting pretty long, but in other little girls' letters you said you liked long ones.

Yours truly,  
Ruth Boettcher.

Dear Ruth: I thought your lesson was fine—but I don't grade them you know—they are sent to our Junior Instructor. Yes, you'll receive two stars for Viola and Sophie—congratulations! I think the sunflower would be a good flower for our Club, too—what do the rest of the Juniors think? And I do like long letters, don't hesitate to write them—we can get better acquainted that way.

Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kansas,  
Nov. 19, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
How are you? I am still feeling fine. I am sending in my lesson. I do not understand the question about a disarmament petition. I wish you would explain it to us. I have not written to you for a long time but I have been very busy with my school work. I am in the eighth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Leiker. I like her real well. There are quite a few children that belong to this club from our school. Well, I must close.

Your niece,  
Virginia Meier.

P. S. Do we have to write for a circular of the disarmament petition? Dear Virginia: I'm fine, too—I'll refer your question about the lesson to our Junior Instructor as she is better fitted to answer it than I am. I know your school work must keep you busy but I hope you'll find time to write to us again soon. Be sure to watch for our next lesson.

Aunt Patience.

Arkansas City, Kans.,  
Nov. 22, 1931.

How are you? I haven't written for so long. So I guess I will write. I like school. My teacher's name is Miss Patterson. I am in the fifth grade and am 10 years old. I will be 11 years old the 21st of January. There are 6 in my grade. They are as follows: Ina Marie Hughes, Wayne Blevens, Chester Blevens, Mary Ruth Vanskike, Billy Endorf, and myself. Ina Marie Hughes, who is in my grade, joined the club, and Mary Ruth Vanskike is my cousin. Alice Bossi, who joined is also my cousin.

Today was not a very nice day. I have one sister. Her name is May Ellen. She is one year old Nov. 2. My grades in examination were: reading, 90, arithmetic 83, geography 100, health habits 100, English 95, spelling 95, writing 85. I have not found my twin yet. There are 20 in my school. I walk 1½ miles to school. I rode last year and might ride this year.

Aunt Patience, why don't you put your picture in the paper? When are you going to have another lesson? We haven't had one since May. I have 5 cats and two dogs. The dogs' names are Billy and Bobby. I go to Spring-side school, Dist. 80. I like arithmetic best of all my studies. I have ten cousins. They are as follows: Alice Bossi, John Bossi, Joe Bossi, Cathine Bossi, Mery G. Bossi, Bernice Bossi, and James Edward Bossi, Mary Ruth Vanskike, William Vanskike, and also Dorothy Ann Vanskike, maybe I will find my twin and if I do I will write. I might get someone to join. I must close and go to bed.

Yours truly,  
Anna Marie Bossi.

P. S. What are you going to do Thanksgiving. Mamma is going to have a dinner. Are you going to have turkey? We might. I wish some of the members would write to me.

Dear Anna Marie: Your examination grades were fine—I hope they'll always be as good. We've had two lessons since you wrote your letter, so your wish has been answered. Did you save them both? I promise then when I get a good picture I'll put it in the paper. Goodness, you have a lot of cousins, don't you? Why don't you get them all to join our Club? Think of all the "stars" you'd have. I hope you do find your twin soon—keep

Aunt Patience.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I would like to be a member of your club. I have no twin sisters or brothers. Will you please find her and tell her I would enjoy hearing from her.

Aunt Patience.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK ON FASHIONS—FALL 1931. Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.



7377. Ladies' Dress. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4½ yards of 39 inch material. For contrasting material ½ yard is required. Price 15c.

7036. Girls' Dress. Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2½ yards of material 36 inches wide if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves it requires 2½ yards. For contrasting material ¾ yard 35 inches wide cut crosswise is required. Price 15c.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK ON FASHIONS—FALL 1931.

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should write in and tell you which flower we would want. I want the sunflower. I think that would be the nicest club flower, because it really represents the farmer about the best of any flower. Don't you think so? And then it's the Kansas flower anyway. Well, I am getting tired of writing and as my letter is getting pretty long, but in other little girls' letters you said you liked long ones.

Yours truly,  
Ruth Boettcher.

Dear Ruth: I thought your lesson was fine—but I don't grade them you know—they are sent to our Junior Instructor. Yes, you'll receive two stars for Viola and Sophie—congratulations! I think the sunflower would be a good flower for our Club, too—what do the rest of the Juniors think? And I do like long letters, don't hesitate to write them—we can get better acquainted that way.

Aunt Patience.

Bremen, Kansas,  
Nov. 24, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
Here I am again. I wrote my first letter to you not so long ago. I think my first lesson was pretty hard. I sure had to do some thinking. I hope it is all right. Please let me know if it is all right. I am going to try and write a Thanksgiving letter. I sure have lots of things to be thankful for this year. You know I have two brothers and my oldest brother fell last December and broke his arm and he sure did have to suffer and for a long time we thought he would be crippled but it is pretty nearly as good as it was and thanks to the Lord for I think it would be terrible to see him crippled all his lifetime for he is only 9 years old, and also very thankful for the crop that we had this year. If we wouldn't had any what would we feed our cattle and horses and what would be eat ourselves. Am very, very thankful to our dear Lord for bringing my father and mother from the hospital. You see, dear friend, I have lots of things to be thankful for and with best hopes for the better year. Well will close.

Yours truly,  
Miss Viola Merian.

Dear Viola: Yes, that lesson did make us think, didn't it? Oh, I am glad that your brother wasn't permanently injured, too—that would be dreadful, indeed. A good crop is something to be thankful for, even though it may not bring much in cash. Have you found your twin yet? Please write us again.

Aunt Patience.

Cawker City, Kansas,  
Nov. 23, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I haven't written you for so long I thought I would write a line. I am sending in the new lesson. I haven't found my twin yet. My birthday is June 28. I am 13 years old. I would like to have somebody write me where their birthday or age is somewhere near mine. I will answer all letters received. I am in the eighth grade. My teacher is Miss Grace Vos. I go to Maple Grove school. Their are 12 pupils in school. I will close.

Yours truly,  
Miss Alice Runt.

Dear Alice: I was so glad to hear from you at last, but I'm sorry that you haven't found your twin. I'm sure you will, soon. And I hope that you get a lot of letters from "twins" Juniors, or from some who have found their twins, and so feel sorry for those less fortunate members. Let me know whether you do, or not.

Aunt Patience.

May much joy and happiness be yours and may you enjoy prosperity and good will throughout a

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Such is the hearty wish of

Farmers Union Cooperative

Creamery Assn.

Kansas City, Mo. Wakeeney, Kans.

A Prosperous and Happy

Year Throughout

1932

for all our friends is the sincere wish of the

Farmers Union Mutual

Insurance Companies

of Kansas

Salina, Kansas

Fire

Lightning

Automobile

Mercantile

Wind

Hail

watching for one. Yes, I had turkey for Thanksgiving—a little one. I hope, too, that some of the Juniors will write to you—be sure to tell me when they do.

Aunt Patience.

Dear Aunt:

I would like to join your club. Gerald Seaman asked me to join and I would like to. Please send me my pin and book as soon as you can. I will try and get my lessons every week. My father is a member of the Farmers Union.

I am 11 years of age. I will be 12 January 1, 1932.

Yours truly,  
Jack Anderson.

Dear Jack: We are glad that Gerald asked you to join our Club, and that you're becoming a member. I hope you saved the lesson which appeared in last week's paper—your book and pin will be sent very soon.

Aunt Patience.

Alma, Kans.,  
Nov. 25, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I haven't written for so long. So I guess I will write. I like school. My teacher's name is Miss Patterson. I am in the fifth grade and am 10 years old. I will be 11 years old the 21st of January. There are 6 in my grade. They are as follows: Ina Marie Hughes, Wayne Blevens, Chester Blevens, Mary Ruth Vanskike, Billy Endorf, and myself. Ina Marie Hughes, who is in my grade, joined the club, and Mary Ruth Vanskike is my cousin. Alice Bossi, who joined is also my cousin.

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P. S. What are you going to do Thanksgiving. Mamma is going to have a dinner. Are you going to have turkey? We might. I wish some of the members would write to me.

Dear Anna Marie: Your examination grades were fine—I hope they'll always be as good. We've had two lessons since you wrote your letter, so your wish has been answered. Did you save them both? I promise then when I get a good picture I'll put it in the paper. Goodness, you have a lot of cousins, don't you? Why don't you get them all to join our Club? Think of all the "stars" you'd have. I hope you do find your twin soon—keep

Aunt Patience.

## The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company South St. Joseph, Mo.

We wish to extend to our Kansas Farmers Union live stock shippers a Merry Xmas and a Prosperous New Year, and to advise them that their usual Xmas present in the form of a patronage refund check will be mailed them shortly after the first of the year.

—C. F. SCHWAB, Manager

## That You May Have Much

HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY

throughout the

New Year

is the sincere wish of

YOUR OWN FIRM

## Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

Stock Yards

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo.

## SEASON'S GREETINGS!

To Our  
CUSTOMERS and  
FRIENDS

Each Department of The  
Jobbing Ass'n., Wishes to  
take this Opportunity of expressing their Sincere  
Thanks to You who have so  
generously entrusted the affairs of your business to  
this Organization, during  
the Past Year.

## The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

1140 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.  
H. E. Witham, Manager



## GRAIN AND HAY MARKET REVIEWS

Grain Market Slightly Firmer; Light Offerings Are Strengthening Factor

### HAY MARKET STEADY

Grain markets turned slightly firmer during the week ending December 18 with light offerings the principal strengthening factor, according to the Weekly Grain Market Review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Reduced acreage and the relatively poor condition of the domestic winter wheat crop was an additional firming influence in the wheat market. Feed grains were firmer, largely because of the limited market receipts but the reductions in the official estimates of this season's harvests also tended to strengthen the situation. Rye markets were stronger with wheat. Flax was steady with the small offerings readily taken by crushers.

### WHEAT

There were no outstanding changes in the general wheat market situation during the week but the condition of winter sown grains and prospective returns are exerting more influence upon the market. The relatively low condition of the domestic winter wheat crop was confirmed during the week by the official estimate which placed the condition December 1 at 79.4 per cent of normal, which was about 3.8 points below the 10-year average December 1 condition. Fall seedings of wheat totaled 38,622,000 acres or 10.4 per cent below the acreage seeded in the fall of 1930.

Winter wheat acreage in Europe has been increased about 1 1/2 million acres, according to trade estimates. Seeding in several European countries was somewhat delayed early in the season but this was largely offset by favorable weather conditions during the latter part of the month which permitted the completion of seeding and favored germination.

Foreign wheat markets held about steady during the week. French millers were authorized to apply for licenses to import ten per cent of their milling requirements for the time being but previous milling regulations were unaltered. Russian shipments were again increased and totaled 1,328,000 bushels.

Southern Hemisphere shipments increased with Argentine exports at 1,751,000 bushels and Australian shipments at 1,529,000 bushels. At the close of the market December 18, Ross Fe Argentine wheat was quoted at Liverpool at 56 3/8c, while southern Australian wheat was offered in London at 59 1/2c per bushel. Importers were reported paying 53c c.f. English wheat from Australia. At the same time, markets for new Argentine wheat, United States No. 1 hard winter was quoted at Liverpool for December shipment from the gulf at 58 1/2c and No. 2 Manitoba from Atlantic ports at 60 5/8c, all in terms of United States currency.

Domestic cash wheat prices

### ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Salina on Thursday, January 14, 1931 at 9:00 o'clock A. M. Members are urged to attend if possible. Those who cannot attend in person are urged to send in their proxies at once.

G. E. CREITZ, Secretary.

## The Farmers Exchange

Where Farmers Buy and Sell

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

Terms cash in advance and where check accompanies order for four or more insertions the rate will be 2 1/2c per word per insertion.

Number of words	1	2	3	4	5
10	30	60	90	1.00	1.25
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12	36	72	1.08	1.20	1.50
13	39	78	1.17	1.30	1.63
14	42	84	1.26	1.40	1.75
15	45	90	1.35	1.50	1.88
16	48	96	1.44	1.60	2.00
17	51	1.02	1.53	1.70	2.13
18	54	1.08	1.62	1.80	2.25
19	57	1.14	1.71	1.90	2.38
20	60	1.20	1.80	2.00	2.50
25	75	1.50	2.25	2.50	3.13
30	90	1.80	2.70	3.00	3.75

PEDIGREE O. I. C. Pigs, Gtts. PETERSON & SONS, Osage City, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Hotel and Restaurant in Good Railroad town. Will take stocks or bonds or real estate. See Wm. Schewe, Alma, Kansas.

WANTED—Steel Separator—26, 28, or 32 inch—Joseph Oborny, Timken, Kansas.

YOUR AD in this paper would be read by over 50,000 Kansas farmers and farmers' wives.

### Reader's Order for Classified Advertising

KANSAS FARMERS UNION, Farmers Union Building, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:

Please start my ad containing..... words, to run..... times in your paper. I enclose a remittance of \$..... to cover cost of these insertions.

Name .....

Address .....

Here is the ad:.....

strengthened with futures, influenced also by light offerings. Primary receipts for the week totaled only 3,479,000 bushels. Revised official estimates increased the domestic winter wheat crop to 787,465,000 bushels, but reduced the durum crop to 18,595,000 bushels and other spring wheat to 86,411,000 bushels, making a total crop of 892,271,000 bushels, compared with a revised figure of 888,160,000 for the 1930 crop. Adding the carryover gives a total wheat supply this season of 1,130,985,000 bushels, or about 51,000,000 bushels over last year's supply. This season's crop, however, appears to be passing into consuming channels less rapidly than usual, since exports of wheat and flour this season are about 13,000,000 bushels below those for the corresponding period last season and millings for the first four months of the current crop year are about 11,500,000 bushels smaller than last season. Market stocks remained unusually large, totaling approximately 228,000,000 bushels at the middle of December. This compares with about 200,000,000 bushels in store a year ago.

Prices in domestic markets were advanced 2 to 4 cents per bushel on the principal classes of wheat. At the close of the market December 18, ordinary protein No. 2 hard winter was quoted at Kansas City at 50 1/2c, 5 1/2c and 12 1/2c protein at 57 1/2c per bushel. No. 2 soft red winter was selling at St. Louis at 58c per bushel. Spring wheat markets were 3/4c to 4c higher, with No. 1 dark northern, 12 to 13 percent protein quoted at Minneapolis at the December price of 71 1/2c to 3c over.

### RYE

The rye market strengthened with wheat, but was influenced also by continued light offerings and a further reduction in estimates of the crop, which is now placed at 22,746,000 bushels, compared with 45,379,000 bushels last year. Market stocks total around 10,000,000 bushels, compared with about 16,500,000 bushels a year ago. Demand remained rather dull, except for best milling grades, which were rapidly taken at slightly higher prices. No. 2 rye was quoted December 18 at Minneapolis at 45 7/8c to 47 7/8c and at Chicago at 45 1/4c to 50 1/4c per bushel.

### CORN

Corn markets also strengthened during the week with receipts unusually light despite the average crop this season. The estimate for the 1931 crop was revised sharply downward at the first of December and the outlook is now placed at 2,556,863,000 bushels, compared with 3,500,000,000 bushels a year's small harvest. Production of corn for grain in 1931 was placed at 2,200 million bushels compared with 1,700 million bushels in 1930 and 2,100 million bushels in 1929. Marketings for the season to date are about half as large as last year and total 19,071,000 bushels at the principal

markets. Farmers continued to sell very slowly at prevailing low prices. Shipping demand remained very dull and current arrivals at most markets were being taken by local elevators and industrial buyers. Bookings of corn "to arrive" at Chicago remained of small volume with Illinois points supplying the bulk of the offerings.

Southwestern corn markets were strengthened along with those in other sections. Demand was not urgent although industrial buyers were more active in the market. Cash prices at Kansas City ranged from unchanged to about one cent lower, No. 4 white being quoted December 18 at 36 1/4c, No. 3 yellow at 37-38 1/2c and No. 3 mixed at 36-37 cents per bushel.

### OATS

Oats markets were firmer with other grains but the extremely light offerings were a strengthening influence. The revised official estimate places the 1931 crop at 1,112 million bushels or about 165,000,000 bushels below the 1930 harvest. Prices, however, are two to five cents lower than a year ago at the principal markets, reflecting the lower price level of other grains. At the close of the market December 18, No. 3 white oats were quoted at Kansas City at 25-28 1/2c and at St. Louis at 26c per bushel.

### HAY

Hay markets averaged about steady during the week ending December 17 with moderate to light offerings generally in only fair demand, largely because of the continued mild weather, which has materially reduced feeding requirements. Prices of all classes of hay at the leading markets averaged 50 cents to \$1.00 per ton higher than at the middle of November but \$4 to \$8 per ton under corresponding quotations one year ago.

The production of all classes of hay for the United States during 1931 was the lightest in recent years, being estimated as of December 1 at 72,366,000 tons, compared with revised estimates of 74,214,000 tons produced last year and 87,308,000 tons harvested in 1929. This year's total output of wild hay was 24 1/2 per cent below that of last year due to a considerable part of the principal prairie hay producing section lying within this year's drought area. The production of all tame hay, as of December 1, was 12 per cent above that of last year although the production of alfalfa alone fell below that of last year by about 10 per cent. The production of clover and timothy was reduced materially and the output of alfalfa in 1931 through the killing out of a substantial acreage of meadows in 1930. Because of shortage of the ordinary kinds of hay, and poor filling of heads, greatly increased acreages of green crops were cut for hay in both 1930 and 1931.

Alfalfa markets were somewhat irregular, but those for other classes of hay but prices averaged about steady for the country as a whole. Some increase in offerings consisting quite largely of high grade hay had a depressing effect on the Kansas City market and quotations on the better quality were lowered about 50 cents per ton. The medium and lower grades held about steady because of light receipts. Demand was almost entirely of a local nature since shipping orders continued to be a fair movement continued from the Garden City, Kansas, producing section with prices of growers ranging from \$7.00 to \$11.00 per ton in the bale.

Prairie markets averaged about unchanged. Trading was comparatively slow at Kansas City with lighter offerings meeting a corresponding falling off in demand, which resulted in a slight lowering of quotations on the better quality which made up the bulk of receipts.

### NEW OTTAWA CO. OFFICERS

Union Oil Company Will Give Demonstrations Which Will Be February

Mr. I. E. Sewell, of Minneapolis, Kansas, informs the Kansas Union Farmer that at the regular meeting of the Ottawa County Farmers Union held December 18, J. H. Harvey of Minneapolis was elected to succeed Mr. Sewell as county secretary, and that Mr. Sewell was elected president of the County Union. Wesley Pangrac of Culver, is vice president, and John Meyers is county Union treasurer, as a result of the annual election.

Ottawa county has a good Farmers Union organization. They hold meetings regularly each month. However, since their meetings fall on the first Friday of each month, the January meeting will not be held, as it would fall on New Year's day. The first meeting of the year will be held on the first Friday night in February, which will be February 5.

In addition to the regular program of various forms of entertainment and business, the county officers have made preparations to have a representative of the United Oil Co. to speak to them and to give one of the interesting Union Oil Co. demonstrations. This will be a worth while program and every member should make a special effort to attend.

### JOHNSON COUNTY FOLKS TO HAVE BIG MEETING

A letter from J. C. Duguid of Olathe, Kansas, informs the state secretary that at the last meeting of the Johnson County Farmers Union, the officers for the ensuing year were elected. They are: M. D. Riffey, president; A. E. Riffey, vice president; J. L. Chaney, secretary-treasurer; and J. C. Duguid, lecturer.

The members voted to have a meeting on or about January 20, at which time speakers from the state office will be present. It is likely that both President C. A. Ward, and Secretary Floyd H. Lynn, will appear on the program. Mr. Duguid says the Johnson county folks want to be a tritrit son county folks want this to be a rousing meeting. More definite announcements will be made later.

Cement sets slowly below a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit. It takes five to six times as long for setting and if it dries out before setting, the concrete becomes useless.

## UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



"New occasions teach new duties  
Time makes ancient good uncouth  
We must up and still and onward  
If we keep abreast of truth."  
—Lowell

In our last notes we undertook to foretell what was going to happen to prices and business. Our prophecy was based on an if. That is if bank inflation continued as it had in the last few months better prices and business were sure to follow.

Prophecy is always a risky business unless one is duly inspired or speaks by the card. That word "if" saved our reputation. Bank inflation did NOT continue but to the contrary they are deflating right along and the hopeful raise in farm prices (that had all city newspapers figuring how many millions the farmers had made) has gone glimmering.

Prices are down again all along the line, but our city scribes apparently have forgotten to tell how many millions we have lost. The eagerness with which the administration press grasps at straws is pitiful if it wasn't so tragic. Every ephemeral silly thing is eagerly grasped at as a sign of returning prosperity.

It is now after so long a time getting through people's heads generally that the only solution is a steady increase of currency and bank credit by the Federal Reserve Bank. Congress has given them the sovereign power to increase or decrease the circulating medium and thus to raise or lower prices or make business prosperous or otherwise.

The unpardonable mistake made by Congress was in bestowing this tremendous power of life or death on the banks without requiring of them to so use it as to promote price stability and general prosperity. It is no secret that investment bankers and speculators don't want stability in prices; for say they, "We couldn't make any money." They buy low and sell high, bring on another panic and repeat the process. Thus is the property of producers sucked up by the greed of the money market. This is wealth constantly piled up in possession of the few and the great majority impoverished. It's a great system for the few.

This is the problem the farm organizations have set themselves to solve, viz— to have such legislation as to restore the price level of 1926 or to such point as will do justice to both debtor and creditor and keep it there as nearly as can be done by currency and credit control. This will be a command by Congress to the Federal Reserve Banks Board.

The three big farm organizations are pretty well agreed on this procedure of price and currency control. This will be introduced in Congress, and all the power we possess will be brought to bear for their passage. The big rich will oppose this kind of legislation because it will spoil their scheme of periodically pumping the producers' wealth into their bank coffers.

We look for very many business men and town bankers especially from the agricultural areas to help push this much needed legislation because their money makes the state, and with our low prices we are all broke." Here is the clipping:

There is nothing wrong with Kansas except that entirely too many of us get up in the morning at the alarm of a Connecticut clock, button on a pair of Ohio suspenders to Iowa buttons sewed to Chicago trousers, put on a pair of shoes made in Boston, wash in a Pittsburgh basin, using Cincinnati soap, and a cotton towel made in New Hampshire; sit down at a Grand Rapids table eat pancakes made of Minneapolis flour, and Kansas City bacon fried on a St. Louis stove; buy fruit put up in California, seasoned with Rhode Island spices; put on a hat made in Philadelphia; hitch a Detroit tin mule, fed on Texas gasoline, to an Indiana plow, and work like fury all day long on a Kansas farm covered by a New England mortgage; send your life and fire insurance money to New York, San Francisco and London; and at night crawl under Vermont blankets, to be kept awake by a dog (the only home product on the place) wondering all the while why ready money and prosperity are not more abundant in this wonderful state of ours.

We need scarcely add that the positive constructive side will eventually prevail. Any attempt to make political capital out of the misery of the people will fail, as will all movements to disorganize local government and force fruitless legislation to that end.

The tax smashers and low price advocates are unwittingly playing into the hands of the big money interests. Their stock in trade is dollars. It is to their interest to have high powered dollars and consequent low price level, while every interest we producers have is to have low powered dollars with increased debt and tax paying and buying power.

While temporary public economy and tax reduction is imperative to save the farm and home owners, we

hope the taxpayers leagues will also not forget that the ultimate solution is to get more money in people's hands so that debts be paid and taxes will cease to be burdensome. Consumption increased, labor employed, surpluses will disappear, and peace and plenty be the rule. We need to work both sides of the fence. We welcome taxpayers to help with this mighty task.

## PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

by W. P. LAMBERTSON  
December 19, 1931

Wm. Tyler Page, formerly clerk of the House, now a special clerk to the minority, on the 19th celebrated fifty years of service in the House, coming here as page from Frederick, Maryland.

Sen. Barbour of N. J., forty-three years old, succeeds the late Dwight Morrow. Barbour is the biggest man in the Senate, while Morrow was the smallest. When Barbour was the champion amateur heavy-weight boxer, Jim Thorpe predicted that he would some day wear the championship belt. However, he chose a business career and is now rated at forty millions. He made it in cotton mills.

Hiram Johnson played a trick on Reed Smoot which was almost unforgivable. Johnson asked for Smoot's attention, read a purported paragraph from the President's message, got the Utah Senator to agree that it was fine for the President to do that, then announced that it was what the President should have said but didn't say. Smoot got up and left the floor of the Senate.

Late Tuesday night in the Senate everything set for the holiday recess and the motion to adjourn before the body, there were still some chests that had speeches on them. Moses ruled that a motion to amend was undebatable but a motion to recommit was debatable, so Class, Reed and Brookhart each made the proper motion, and at the end of a twenty minute "saying the country" speech, withdrew his motion.

The season's greetings to you. The most cherished among gifts bestowed by the passing year is the memory of delightful friendships.

Magrady, an able lawyer who represents the seventeenth district of Pennsylvania, and has been in Congress six years, tells me he has not yet made a speech.

Peater A. Cavichia, Republican of Newark, N. J., born in Italy, holder of several college degrees, is the successor in the House of Franklin Fort, the secretary of the National Republican Committee.

Martin Dies of Orange, Tex., is one of the new men and is just thirty. He is 6 feet, 3 inches, weighs 215 and is every inch an athlete. His action during his five minute speech on the Moratorium reminded one of a pile-driver.

I am retaining my three committees, Education, Labor and Census. On the minority side I rank fourth on each of the first two and second on the last. It won't be necessary for me to change my letter-head.

The chairman of each of the committees of Education and Labor is from Mass. Connery of Lynn, and Douglas of Boston.

Rainey of Ill., the majority leader, is a graduate of Amherst. Although 71 he is vigorous. A few years ago he retired from the practice of law and now lives on and operates his large farm out of Carrollton. He is a man who uses no extra words and has a fine articulating voice. If he hadn't been defeated in the Harding landslide, his only defeat in 26 years, he would have been in Garner's place.

### WHY GO OUT OF KANSAS?

Mr. J. D. Stosz of Beattie, Kansas, sends in a clipping from the School Journal which he believes the readers of the Kansas Union Farmer should read. Mr. Stosz says, "This is what is the matter with Kansas. All money leaves the state, and with our low prices we are all broke." Here is the clipping:

There is nothing wrong with Kansas except that entirely too many of us get up in the morning at the alarm of a Connecticut clock, button on a pair of Ohio suspenders to Iowa buttons sewed to Chicago trousers, put on a pair of shoes made in Boston, wash in a Pittsburgh basin, using Cincinnati soap, and a cotton towel made in New Hampshire; sit down at a Grand Rapids table eat pancakes made of Minneapolis flour, and Kansas City bacon fried on a St. Louis stove; buy fruit put up in California, seasoned with Rhode Island spices; put on a hat made in Philadelphia; hitch a Detroit tin mule, fed on Texas gasoline, to an Indiana plow, and work like fury all day long on a Kansas farm covered by a New England mortgage; send your life and fire insurance money to New York, San Francisco and London; and at night crawl under Vermont blankets, to be kept awake by a dog (the only home product on the place) wondering all the while why ready money and prosperity are not more abundant in this wonderful state of ours.

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN  
The Manufacturer and Industrial News Bureau follows the lead of the magazine "Fortune" in an endorsement of cooperative marketing promotion, as is being carried on under the Agricultural Marketing Act. This endorsement, under the heading "Logical Work For Farm Board," is followed in the same release by another article headed, "Value of Farm Cooperatives." This is an encouraging sign of understanding and tolerance.

If your car has a piston stroke of 4 inches, it takes only one three-hundredths of a second for it to travel that distance when the average car is going at 60 miles per hour. This is not time enough for the gas to burn; hence, greater consumption of gas per mile.

## LOOSE TALK ABOUT THE FARM BOARD

"It is strange what peculiar quirks an antagonistic human mind will take toward almost any proposition affecting agriculture," says the editor of Progressive Farmer. "We have some typical examples of these vagaries of the human mind in the attitude taken by some farmers and business men toward the financial support of cooperative marketing by the government, through the Federal Farm Board.

For instance, the financial assistance given by the Farm Board to the cotton cooperatives in the handling of the 1930 cotton crop is erroneously compared with the attempt of Brazil to valorize coffee and the British attempt to control the rubber market. There is nothing comparable in these operations, but those who are most active in the attacks on the Farm Board care nothing for facts. They prefer to raise the bugaboo of "government in business" or "fixing of prices."

### THEY UNDERSTAND

At least one country catches the point in the frequent refusal of the Federal Farm Board to tell the world all it is doing or proposing to do with "stabilization wheat." Many seem not to get the idea that the grain trade (for a basis of speculative operations) would "give its eye teeth" to know before the movements of so much wheat. But out in Clark County, Kansas, they seem to be using their heads. At a meeting, of wheat growers in what is known as the "Acres Community" the following paragraph was included in resolutions passed:

"We further resolve that the affairs that have been handled by the Farm Board be held in secret from the enemy, where it (making them public) would be a detriment to the market and . . . loss to the wheat producer."

The average lightning flash has a voltage of around 100 million volts and represents 50 million kilowatts of energy. This is approximately 67 million horsepower.

The yield of flaxseed for the state as a whole is estimated at 1.5 bushels per acre. Total production this year is among the lowest in the past 50 years.

### PROGRESS IN FARM BOARD

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erations. It has been demonstrated, however, that prices can not be kept artificially high over long periods by such methods especially in the face of accumulating surpluses.  
"Stabilization involves selling as well as buying and producers must face this fact," Mr. Stone said. "Many people have thought stabilization means to hold the prices permanently higher than they would otherwise be. This can not be done without control of production."

The Board is studying plans for development of some type of production control. The efforts the past year in aiding orderly production have been to urge reduction of acreage of particular crops, to collaborate with the United States Department of Agriculture and state colleges in their agricultural outlook services and to analyze the possibilities of reducing agricultural output by the transfer of land from agricultural to other uses. The experience of the past two

years has convinced the Board that the restoration of agriculture to a basis of equality with industry is not a task to be accomplished by temporary expedients or by the application of any magic formula.

"The farmers of America should realize that their support of the national cooperative effort is absolutely necessary," Chairman Stone said. "They must learn more and more of the true principles and purposes of cooperation. They need to know and appreciate the value as well as the limitations of cooperative marketing. They must be brought to realize that unregulated production is not economical but wasteful."

"In order that these fundamental ideas may receive a more general acceptance there is need for teamwork of all agencies interested in agriculture to develop and prosecute a constructive educational program.  
"Congress," the Chairman concluded, "has provided legislation under which machinery has been established for rehabilitation of agriculture. What is needed is a realization on the part of the public that present economic evils can not be corrected by panaceas or magic formulas but that there remains a long-time program of constructive work in which all of the agencies interested in agriculture may cooperate to achieve the desired results."

### PROMPT PAYMENT OF 1932 DUES IS MOST IMPORTANT

(continued from page 1)  
or before in the history of the organization it has been so important that each man should pay his dues promptly. That means that every man who believes in his organization will make a special effort to get his dues to the local secretary just as soon as possible.

Not only is the money needed to carry on the work, but membership is needed, too. The organization will have influence in proportion to the number of farmers it actually represents. We need a lot of members. Something like 50,000 Kansas farmers are directly benefitted through the institutions doing business under the Farmers Union banner. Every farmer in Kansas is indirectly benefitted, because of recognition given to the agricultural class through the class organization of agriculture.

Several locals have already sent in 1932 dues. Some have paid up 100 per cent for 1932. Some are still behind with their 1931 dues. By all means, local secretaries with 1931 dues on hand should remit to the state office immediately.

Good Farmers Union members will not only pay their 1932 dues right away, but they will also get out and talk it up among their neighbors. Let us state this thing off right. Let the world know we mean business!

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