



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1930

NUMBER 31

SOME VERY EASY QUESTIONS FOR THE FARMERS TO ANSWER

EVERY FARMERS UNION MEMBER SHOULD FEEL HIS SENSE OF DUTY

These are stirring times. Things are happening. The papers of the country are carrying in great headlines the news from day to day.

On one hand we have the appeal of our Government through that of the Federal Farm Board which has been created by the Government that Farmer producers should band themselves together in co-operative marketing organization that they might by concerted effort be in a position to deliver the commodity in such proportions that the government agency, through major control of this commodity might exercise a prevailing influence on the market thereby causing to function more adequately the natural laws of supply and demand.

tempting to discredit this whole program in its application to agriculture. This is a direct challenge to the farmers of this country to "show their colors". What are we doing? Are we too, by one passive attitude saying to ourselves and the government agencies that we will fold our hands and sit idly by and wait results, or will we roll up our sleeves and put our shoulders to the wheel at this critical moment.

Brother farmers I am making this appeal to you. We need 10,000 new members in the Kansas Farmers Union this year. Now is dues paying time. If your dues are not paid, you should see to it today. Let every member who believes in the cause make himself a committee of one to go out and get his neighbor in the Union. Hold your Local meetings regularly. Talk about present conditions and needs and forever forget water that has gone over the dam. Will you help win the day? We can if we all pull, and above all pull together. C. A. W.

There Is An Outfit In Salina, Calling Themselves The Farmers Marketing Information Committee, Whose Only Address Is A Post Office Box, And Who Are Sending Out Thousands Of Letters To The People Over The Country, Telling The Farmers

What Awful Things Will Happen To Them If They Market Their Products Through Their Own Co-operative Marketing Organization Which The Government Is Helping To Set Up.

These "Dear friends of the Farmers" keep their identity carefully hidden; their only place of business is a Post Office Box; but I will bet two cheap cigars that they are the same people who were running around like poisoned pups when the Farm Board put out the order a while back, to only buy wheat of the cooperative elevators.

I have one of their letters before me, in which they ask some questions of the farmers, and which I will attempt to answer.

Question. "Do you think our politicians are making a grandstand play for your vote, or are they sincere?"

Answer. As far as the politicians are concerned, we do not care a tinker's damn whether they are sincere or not; every thinking man in this country, as well as the Government itself, realizes that we are facing a crisis as serious as the one which faced the signers of the Declaration of Independence; as serious as the slavery and secession crisis which almost wrecked this country; Lincoln said, "This country can not survive half slave and half free"; and that is as true today as it was in Lincoln's time. Agriculture, the most essential industry in the world, for without it no one could live, is as truly a slave to the gamblers and exploiters as were the black slaves whom Lincoln freed. No politician or bunch of nit wits who pose as advisors of farmers, will be able to stem this tide of revolution in the marketing of grain and food products which is sweeping this country today.

Question. "Do you think the organization as proposed by the leaders will result in increased cash in your jeans, or will it be a political football?"

Answer. If these self appointed advisors of the farmers really thought this thing which they were facing, was only a football game, they would be on the side lines applauding; but it is far more serious to them than football; it is the gigantic steam roller of co-operation operated by the farmers, with power furnished by the government, and after it has passed over them they as well as the exploiting marketing system which they represent will be flattened out as flat as the well known pancake.

Question. "Do you want to sign away your right to sell grain when and where you please?"

Answer. What a silly question. The farmers never had a right to sell grain; all they can do when they have grain to market, is to haul it to town, and there the other fellow buys it at his price, not the farmers' price. This office will give a valuable prize to any farmer who can prove that he ever sold a load of wheat to an old line elevator at his own price.

Question. "Do you need someone to run your own business?"

Answer. This is a very pertinent question, and it will be answered very frankly: WE DO NOT. That is exactly what is the matter with Agriculture today. In every industry in the world, there are two very important operations which are necessary for their success, production and distribution; distribution or marketing is the most important of the two. The farmers have attended to the production end of their industry almost too successfully, as we are told that it is the surplus of crops that is crucifying us; but they have always let a bunch of highbinders run the marketing end of their business for them. Hereafter we propose to run all of our own business.

Question. "Do you think that the individual farmer who joins this elaborate scheme will have any voice in its operation?"

Answer. If there is a single farmer in this country who believes that he has any voice in the marketing of his grain, he should have his head examined, for he is probably in the same condition as the man in the story. "Once there was a man who had something the matter with his head, and he went to a doctor to have his head examined; the doctor told him he would have to have an operation. Well they cut into his head, and found out that they would have to take out all of his brain; so they did, and after sewing up his head, he got well, but he had to be put into an institution to be taken care of. One day he disappeared and when they found him, he was going over the country telling the farmers that they should diversify their crops, should raise asparagus instead of wheat, and that would solve the farm problem."

Question. "Do you want to find yourself IN instead of OUT with no hope for escape?"

Answer. We are very much IN now, but with great hopes of escaping; and when we get out, it will be the middleman and gamblers in farm products who will find themselves IN, and we will take great pleasure in covering them up so deep that they will never get out.

Question. "Do you know that the United States raises only one fifth of the wheat in the world, and that prices are governed by world production?"

Answer. We know that only one fifth of our wheat is exported, but the price of the whole crop is fixed by the one fifth we export, plus the manipulation of the market by a gang of gambling highwaymen whose only interests in the price are the commissions and tolls which they can fetch from the crop as it moves from the producers to the consumers.

Question. "Do you know that the present method of marketing wheat is highly competitive and the result of years of improvement?"

Answer. We answer yes to both questions. Every farmer in the country markets his products in competition with every other farmer. He works hard to produce a good crop, and then when he is ready to market it, he suddenly gets very mad at it, and dumps it on the market in a very highly competitive manner regardless of the effect which this kind of marketing has on the price. We know also, that this competitive system of marketing has been very highly improved in favor of the men who profit by it, that is, the organized grain trade.

Question. Do you want to take a chance, or would you rather investigate before you leap?"

Answer. If we were caught high up in a burning building, with all avenues of escape cut off below, and the firemen were holding a life net out for us, we would take the chance and jump. The government is holding out a life net for the farmers of this country, and they will be mighty foolish if they decide to go down to certain destruction rather than to take advantage of the means offered to them to escape from the deplorable condition which they are in, at present.

We have tried to answer these questions as fully as we can, and we hope the answers will prove to be satisfactory to this self-appointed "Farmers Marketing Information Committee," which is hiding in Post Office box No. 554, Salina, Kansas.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

THE FARMERS UNION MEETING

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Union Co-operative Business Association of Atchafalpa was held Thursday afternoon, February 27, in the Royal Theatre with a fair attendance which, considering the importance of the occasion, should have filled the house to the last seat. It was first intended to hold the business meeting first and have the speaking afterwards, but as the speakers had to be on their way to fill another appointment, the program for the afternoon was reversed so that the speaking came first. W. P. Madden, president of the local association, opened the meeting and introduced the first speaker, A. M. Kinney, state secretary of the Union, Salina, who spoke on "Co-operative Farm Marketing," giving his interested audience much valuable information concerning that important subject.

Mr. Kinney is a fluent speaker, well posted, and gave his listeners facts and figures in a manner well calculated to convince all within the reach of his voice that co-operative marketing is the one solution of the much talked about farm problem of today. It is surprising that, in view of the facts stated, there are still members of the Farmers Union who will, when opportunity offers, market their produce through different channels than their legitimate course, the Farmers Union National Grain Corporation.

He was followed by Jas. J. O'Shea, national secretary of the Farmers Union, of Roberts, Montana. Mr. O'Shea, or Jimmie, as he is called by his countless friends, operates a wheat farm and his experience and knowledge of co-operation in producing and marketing wheat is very extensive so that he was enabled to speak from actual experience from start to finish. He is of Irish extraction and has a delightful brogue which grew more and more pronounced as he warmed to his subject.

In stating his experiences as a wheat farmer in Montana Mr. O'Shea used many humorous expressions which in his quaint manner could not fail to touch the heart of each listener and for quite a while there was laughter and good natured sentences, but the humor died out of his subject when he stated how the farmer is treated by his fellowman. "In all my years of farming," said he, "I've never been able to really sell my product. It takes two to make a sale, a seller and a buyer, and when I marketed anything I had to take what the other fellow offered; and when I bought anything I had to pay what the other fellow wanted. We are all supposed to be free and equal, but I fail to see any equality in the manner the farmer is treated in disposing of his product."

It was a wonderful talk that should have been heard by not only every farmer but everybody else, for in asking for co-operation the farmer is only asking for justice. (By the way, this inequality is the same subject The Standard has been harping on for so long, these many years.) Mr. O'Shea was followed by A. J. Wempe of Frankfort, president of the Marshall County Farmers Union, who had come to extend to the farmers of Atchafalpa an invitation to attend a meeting of the association at Frankfort on Thursday, March 6. Mr.

Wempe made a short talk in behalf of the Union, voicing his appreciation of the fine talks made by Mr. Kinney and Mr. O'Shea. It is noteworthy that his twin brother, C. H. Wempe, son-in-law of A. C. Eigenman, Atchafalpa, is the president of the Nemaha County Farmers Union.

The rest of the afternoon was spent in holding the regular annual meeting of the stockholders and electing directors, a report of which appears elsewhere in this issue. Atchafalpa Standard.

OTTAWA COUNTY STARTS INTENSIVE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Mr. A. D. Rice who is the director of the organizing in Ottawa county has planned meetings for the week of March 17th. Mr. T. R. Wells and Mr. Art McKnight are the state organizers who are going to help the local men on the drive. The places that have been planned so far are: Mt. Pleasant local Tuesday night, March 18. Lamar Local Wednesday night, March 19.

General County wide meeting Thursday night March 20. Locals not listed here who are ready at this time for organization work to be done should get in touch with Mr. A. D. Rice of Delphos, Kansas.

LARGER ATTENDANCE AT NORTH STAR F. U. NO. 1979

The North Star Farmers Union held its regular meeting February 28 with a large attendance, showing considerable increase over past attendance, there being 200 or more persons present.

This was a splendid meeting. The president, Bert Winchester, called the meeting to order, and the group opened the session by singing "America." The secretary's report was read and approved.

The program, arranged by the committee in charge, was as follows:

Paper, "The Mammoth Cave." Trombone solo, Mrs. Will Carline. Viola solo, Mrs. Floyd McCune. Violin solo, Leona Gerdes. Hazel Byer, accompanist. Vocal solos, "Hearing," and "The Song of the Lark," Mrs. E. Gerdes, accompanist. Solo, "The Hours I Spent With You," Mrs. Wilbur McCune. Mrs. Chester Asher, accompanist.

The secretary read the questions from the question box and this feature proved to be quite popular with all present. The answers were given very satisfactorily.

The business session followed. J. E. Guyer and son gave a report of the St. John meeting, Feb. 17, at which Mr. J. J. O'Shea, secretary of the National Farmers Union, gave an address to the farmers of Stafford county. Mr. W. T. Buckle gave a very interesting talk on the Federal Farm Board Grain Corporation, and Mr. E. H. Teagarden, county Farm Bureau agent, was present with a chart, explaining soil management and its advantages, explaining the problems of this undertaking in western Kansas, and showed the effect of seed bed preparation on wheat production.

Delegates to the county meeting at St. John March 4 were appointed as follows: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. McCann. (continued on page 4)

A Letter From California

March 5, 1930.

Dear Mr. Editor:

This date finds Mrs. Simpson and myself in Chula Vista, California. We turned the Buick south from Garden City the 28th of February and arrived here March the 3rd in the evening. Making the trip in four days. We had four very nice days as the roads were of the very best and there are things of great interest all along the way. We stopped in Santa Rosa, New Mexico the first night out. Went to the hotel and asked the landlady if she had a room that would suit a fellow from Kansas. She said, "Yes, I am sure I have for I was raised in Kansas myself, and I know what Kansas people want." We had a very pleasant evening and a good night's rest.

Santa Rosa is quite a little city. It was hard for us to understand what kept up the town as there wasn't a thing for miles but just a little grass and a lot of sand. We didn't see much livestock and what we did see wasn't much account.

The next night we stopped at the Park hotel at Socorro, this place is about 100 miles west of Amarillo, Tex. The inhabitants are almost all Indians and Mexicans. There is a little farming and irrigation in the vicinity of this place.

From here we went to Hillsboro, this place is an inland town, with two hotels and three garages. We were the only guests in town that night. Gas was 30c, this was the only 30c gas that we bought on the way. We drove 61 miles for breakfast. We found paved roads. This was Sunday and we drove out through Lordsburg and west to Tucson, Ariz. We had driven 350 miles so began looking for a good hotel here. We got a nice room, and went out to a Jap Cafe where we got a good supper. On the way back to the hotel passed a Methodist church, I said to my wife, "Let's go to church," so in we went. They had a house full of good looking people.

Tucson is a very beautiful place with about 3,000 inhabitants. It is in a very rich farming country, all under irrigation. They carry on a great deal of dairying and stock raising.

Monday morning we drove west over the desert to Yuma, where we were inspected, and had to prove ownership of the car. They turn neon back if they do not have a receipt or bill of sale showing their ownership of their car. When we left here we drove through a sandy desert out into a very beautiful country. Oranges, lemons, and alfalfa, in fact everything that you could think of, growing.

Everyone seemed to be looking for us. We had formed quite a wide acquaintance when we were here a

year ago. Chula Vista look fine it is a little city of about 3,000.

Mr. Editor if this doesn't find the waste basket, we will write again and tell you about our 7,000 acre ranch. We have not been out yet, but after I look it over, I will write again. Sincerely, Chas. Simpson.

WM. G. SWANSON ILL

It will be the regret of all the members of the Kansas Farmers Union to know that our old friend the Wild Swede, has been very ill at his home at Villets.

He will be compelled to give up his organization work for the present, a thing which is a great disappointment to him, as well as to all of us.

In a letter to this office Mr. Swanson asks that some one be put on the job to carry out what he has started, and was really just beginning to do. The Salina Office joins with all the membership of the organization in the hope that Mr. Swanson will be able to be back on the job a lot sooner than he thought for.

CORRECTION

Congressman James G. Strong will speak on the Farmers' Union program Wednesday, March 19, instead of Senator Norris, as previously scheduled. The Farmers' Union contributes to the agricultural programs over NBC stations on the third Wednesday of each month during the National Farm and Home Hour period.

FARMERS UNION

Headline Co-operative Organization That is Furnishing a Real Service to the Dirt Farmers of Allen County

For the purpose of furnishing the farmers of the county with a market place for their livestock and produce, the La Harpe branch of the Farmers Union Co-operative association came into being in May, 1927.

The Association was organized by Messrs. Art McKnight and W. A. Pruitt, both of whom devoted almost every minute of their time for several months in seeing their plan put into effect.

About 150 members were included in the organization at its inception and this number has grown steadily during the past three years until the membership of the Union now totals more than 250 members. (continued on page 2)

Insurance Agents Meetings

We are beginning on a series of meetings for agents and others interested in the progress of the Insurance Companies. Below is a list of these meetings with dates and meeting places. Each agent will receive a letter showing these and a request that he attend at least one meeting.

Town	Date	Headquarters
Erie	March 19	Erie Farmers Union Elevator
Waverly	March 20	Farmers Union Business Ass'n
Topeka	March 21	Throop Hotel
Hoisington	March 26	Monon Hotel
Oakley	March 27	Kaufman House
Norton	March 28	Kent Hotel

—Chas. Broom.

A Pessimistic Growl

"Man wants but little here below." This silly old quotation. Always affects my brain cells so I'm filled with agitation. Man wants the Earth, and wants it fenced To keep his humble neighbor From leaning his weak against, The glory of his labor.

Man wants to be the subject of The strongest admiration; He wants a place high up above The world's great congregation; He wants to be the richest man Also the greatest preacher; He wants to regulate life's plan For every living creature.

Man wants to be the great I am, The lord of all creation; He does not care a tinker's damn What brings him to this station. He tramples on his neighbor's toes, But tries to do it lawful, And if he's met with angry blows, He thinks it's something awful.

He wants to leave ten million bucks To found a dinky college, For educating worthless ducks In some new fangled knowledge; And when at last he leaves the Earth, He wants the golden city, To open wide with floods of mirth, And sing his praiseworthy ditty.

—A. M. KINNEY.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas. Under Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1102, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

A. M. Kinney Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, Per Year \$1.00

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

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.

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1930

JAMES E. BENNETT SAYS:

Read "Scrutators" article in this morning's Chicago Tribune, then clip it out and send it to your congressman. No need of sending it to the Senators, they lack sufficient intelligence to understand it, particularly those from the backward states. There are more votes in the cities than there are on the farms and all farmers are not in favor of Socialism. They want to still be independent farmers. At the rate Socialism is progressing in Washington the next thing will be collective farming. The government will take over the farms to control the production and the farmer will revert to a type of peasantry akin to a European system. The most independent man in the world used to be the American Farmer. He now has a political yoke on his neck and the next thing he knows a nice big chain will be hitched onto that yoke and he will be drawing the plow for the benefit of a political machine that is growing into a monstrosity in the city of Washington where they exploit the United States for the benefit of the Washington Automobile dealers and boarding house keepers, to say nothing of the millions of various bureaucrats that in the language of some of the resident demagogues can be described as a cancer on the body of politics. Read Scrutator. He is good all the time, but he is better to Mr. Hoover. He will be a candidate for office some two or three years hence. He would like to know what the voters are thinking. Government agencies are buying wheat in terminal markets so they say. What are they doing. Speculating. Merchandising or do they expect to eat it. As an alternative, they might store it in some obsolete elevator, burn it up and collect from the insurance company for the benefit of the tax-payer. In other words, "Have a successful fire."

The above letter sent out by James E. Bennett & Company, is a fair sample of scurrilous attacks on the Government, Mr. Hoover and the Federal Farm Board, sent out by the organized grain trade of the country. You will notice that they are threatening the President because he attempted through the Agricultural Marketing Act, and the Federal Farm Board, the stupendous task of bringing Agriculture back on a parity with other great industries.

We want to own up, that we opposed Mr. Hoover when he was a candi-

The President's Column

C. A. WARD

SCHOOL OF CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING AT MANHATTAN A DECIDED SUCCESS

In addition to some 70 or 75 County agents, many farmers, including the leaders of the various farm organizations met in Manhattan from March 4 to March 8 inclusive to consider and study the subject of co-operative marketing, as it applies to the agricultural marketing act and the activities of the Federal Farm Board.

This school of co-operative marketing was made possible by the State Agricultural college and was so outlined and planned that it was a decided success in every respect. Among those from the college that contributed in a definite way were President F. D. Farrell, Dean H. Umberger, Dean L. E. Call and W. E. Grimes of the department of agricultural economics of the college.

The first two days of the school was spent in a very intensive study of the Agricultural Act and its application to the various co-operative marketing activities of the state. This study brought out much discussion which was constructive in its nature and assisted in arriving at a better understanding of the cooperative movement and marketing program that we are facing at the present time.

Especially were the County Agents attentive students and I was impressed with their sincerity of purpose in seeking information and knowledge that will fit them to go out in their various counties and do educational work that will strengthen the co-operative movement and put the farmers of Kansas in a position to get the benefits of the marketing act, and appreciate more fully what the various farm groups are doing to help the agriculturists of the country.

In the course of this study necessarily the plan of operation was discussed as to how the commodity was to be marketed, the national selling agency, and it was explained that at the present time there were at least four channels through which the grain could reach the National Grain Corporation and it was stressed that in order to be a prevailing factor on the market the National Grain Corporation must be in control of a "great volume" of the wheat and this will take the concerted action of the various marketing groups. The county agents can assist materially in the matter of educating the farmer to organize and co-operate and it was clearly pointed out by Dean H. Umberger and Dr. W. E. Grimes that the county agents through the extension department should show no favoritism or preference toward any of the various marketing groups, but rather that the farmer should choose for himself which of these groups he should align himself with.

In this connection I wish to say that it was expressed that the extension department wishes to co-operate and be of service to all the farm groups and I trust the Farmers Union will take advantage of this service in building up our organization and increasing its membership.

On Thursday morning, March 6, the general topic was co-operative marketing of grains and in the forenoon Dr. Farrell spoke on the subject "Some Human Aspects of Co-operative Marketing," and to say the least it was a masterpiece and really gave all something tangible to think about and that there must first be a foundation before there can be any successful co-operation. Ex-governor Samuel R. McKelvie gave a very fine address on the agricultural marketing act and the marketing of grains, and told of some of the difficulties encountered by the board and how they were meeting them.

Thursday afternoon, March 6, Mr. Scott Bateman, warehouse commissioner of Kansas grain inspection department spoke on public warehouses in Kansas.

Rutzel Metzger, representative of Farm Board spoke on Progress of co-operative grain marketing and in the absence of National Farmers Union President, C. E. Huff, who was detained in Chicago by urgent business, Mr. L. E. Webb, secretary of the National Grain Corporation spoke of the work and progress of the National Corporation and related many instances which showed they are encountering real problems in connection with their program of handling and marketing grain.

Friday, March 7, was given over to study of Co-operative Marketing of Livestock and several splendid addresses were given and as this is a comparatively new subject we may expect more information from time to time.

The committee of Kansas Farm organizations held a very splendid meeting Wednesday evening with a good representation. The Agricultural Marketing act and its application to the co-operative movement was carefully considered and it was clearly pointed out that all groups must pull together to the end that the farmers will feel the need of becoming organized in order that the Marketing Act may properly function. As a result of this meeting a committee consisting of one member from each organization is to be appointed to look after all concerned with the purposes in view of bringing the greatest benefit to the farming interests.

Again I say these were great meetings and it is to be hoped that much good will come from them.

date for the position which he now holds; we also want to own up that we were wrong. Mr. Hoover has shown by his determined stand, supporting the Federal Farm Board against the organized opposition of the forces aligned against cooperative marketing, that he is to be trusted, and if he continues to stand firm, which we believe he will do, he need not be alarmed by any opposition which the organized grain gambling fraternity can bring against him.

When any special interest feels itself in danger of losing its throttling hold on the people, it always resorts to slanderous attacks on everyone who opposes them. The farmers of this country will do well to remember that these people who are calling Mr. Hoover and the government names, are the ones and only ones who have been getting any profits out of the farming industry.

You will notice that this letter says, that there are more votes in the cities than there are in the country; but a large number of these city votes are organized labor votes, and they too are doing thinking before they vote these days.

JIMMIE O'SHEA

Jimmie O'Shea, our National Secretary, finished a five weeks' speaking tour of Kansas March first, and it was the greatest series of Farmers Union meetings ever held in Kansas. Good crowds, all the way from one hundred to six hundred, attended these meetings, and we see results coming in from them all over the state. The writer was with him at more than half of these meetings, two meetings a day, sixty in all, is a record that many public speakers can touch. Nearly three thousand miles traveled, and not a date missed. The people of Kansas love this man Jimmie O'Shea, this fun-loving Irishman, who is in such deadly earnest in his fight for a better system of marketing of farm products. The good weather and good roads all the time he was here, almost persuaded him to move to Kansas, where he would be most warmly welcomed. I suppose Montana is a good state to live in the summer, but come to Kansas next winter Jimmie, where we have Montana summer weather in the winter. There will always be a warm spot in our hearts for this warm hearted, clear thinking fighting Irishman.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



"Behold what a great fire a little fire kindleth."

Scripture.

The old, old cry of overproduction is again heard in the land. Coincident with unemployment of labor, business stagnation, threatened labor strikes, and business and bank failures.

To one who has followed current events closely for over fifty years this all has a familiar ring. Nothing new about it and nothing particularly strange or mystifying.

It's the old story where the nation's finances are disturbed these things inevitably follow. The collapse of the New York Stock Exchange bubble was the immediate cause this time.

The London, England Stock Exchange had a similar collapse only on a smaller scale, as also had the Exchange of continental Europe. The evil effect was world-wide and has hurt business on a world-wide scale.

A general contraction of bank credit and currency has resulted with the inevitable fall in the general price level of most commodities.

Week before last the usual weekly Federal Reserve report showed a currency contraction of 26 million dollars. Last week reported a similar contraction of 19 million. If this policy is persisted in we will have all over again the ruinous deflation of 1921.

Unless the Federal Bank policy is reversed judging by all past history we are in for a period of hard times and under-consumption.

Keeping in mind the United States is now financially the dominant nation. How does it look to farmers to have our Government on one hand tearing down the price level and on the other hand, through a Federal Farm Board arbitrarily trying to raise prices?

The fact is that the large financial interests were selfish just like the rest of us (only more so) and are busy securing their own stock in trade regardless of what effect it has on the country at large.

nances of Europe has materially reduced their purchases of our surplus wheat and cotton. Getting down to bed rock that's really what's the matter with our markets.

It may be that the organized grain and cotton dealers are using what power they may have to make the work of the Federal Farm Board a failure, but we cannot believe that they are the primary cause. There is something deeper and more far reaching entering into the matter.

We do not know that anything can be done about it, or that anything we may say will attract much attention. We at least have the satisfaction of speaking our piece as we believe in the interest of agriculture. The old saying is still true that "He that tootheth not his own name shall not be bootied." Every little helps.

On all hands one hears or reads little else in business affairs but the cry of overproduction when the trouble is underconsumption. The saturation point in human needs has never been reached. By that we mean if people had more money they would buy more.

It is a strange contradictory predicament we are in that as a people we have worked so hard and produced so

much that we all feel poor and are in trouble about it.

We would like our Farmers Union readers to try an experiment as we have done. Just incidentally as we meet the next dozen people, whether in town or country, ask them whether if they had the money they wouldn't buy more things that they really need. This will be a test of the overproduction theory.

Also bear in mind that the old war measures in most of Europe are still in force. Over there they are still mixing rye and potato flour with their bread. Why? Because they still can't afford to eat white bread.

Senator McMaster of South Dakota has done a very sensible thing by introducing a resolution in the Senate to send 2 million dollars worth of wheat or flour to the famine-stricken Chinese, they agreeing to pay for it in ten years. Some sense as "as charity to that."

FARMERS UNION

(continued from page 1)
In a large display building and warehouse, measuring 25x140 feet with a small elevator in another part of the town the Farmers Union today represents one of the largest co-operative organizations in this section of the state.

Some idea of the rapid growth of the association may be obtained from the fact that during the year just closed more than \$300,000 worth of flour, feed and grain was handled; the turnover of cream and produce for the year will be more than \$400,000; 53 carloads of livestock were shipped through the Union, at a valuation of more than \$700,000.

The Farmers Union handles flour, feed, coal, a complete line of the justly famous J. I. Case tractors and farming implements.

"Union-Gold," a trade-marked flour is also one of the chief items of trade at the Farmers Union and hundreds of families throughout the county have become consistent users.

Mr. W. C. Roberts has been in active charge of the Union since its opening in 1927 and it is thru his careful and conscientious management that a large part of the steady increase in business has been made possible.

Three men and a bookkeeper are given regular employment at the Farmers Union and the are busy all the time caring for the many orders that are daily received.

The flour and feed handled by the Union is milled by Washburn-Crosby Company, makers of the famous Gold Medal flour and feed, and implements need no introduction to the public.

The Union covers a large territory in the eastern section of the county and every article in stock is sold in a co-operative way, giving the farmer customers the benefits of cheap and better buying power.

The Farmers Union is one of the most progressive and best known business institutions in the county and its membership is growing almost daily.—Iola News Journal.

CAN YOU READ A BOOK

(From K. S. A. C.)
A practice of having the Sunday dinner at a local hotel is the way one farm family solves the problem of how the mother can find time to read, according to Miss May Miles, assistant leader of the home demonstration agents K. S. A. C. The Sunday program for this family consists of chores, church, dinner in town at the hotel, and all afternoon to read their little. They have the will to read and for them, have found the way.

Surveys of rural homes in this and other states show a comparatively small number who patronize the city libraries in their reading centers. At the same time the use of a library card is one that costs about a dollar a year for out of town patrons and the reason is an increasing number of women are taking advantage of the chance to secure bulletins from the United States department of agriculture. Generally these are free of charge.

A list of college bulletins for free distribution may be secured by writing for it to the extension division or to the bulletin station. Most of these bulletins of recent publication give the results of many experiments and of one or more years of research study. It is well to read newspapers and magazines but it is better to add some good books each year if we would keep up with history in the making.

:: Federal Farm Board News ::

Approval of the applications of two cooperative associations for loans was announced today by the Federal Farm Board.

The Maryland Tobacco Growers Association, Baltimore, Maryland, has been granted a supplemental commodity loan not exceeding \$500,000. This loan will enable the association to make advances on additional member-produced tobacco that are not practicable under its present credit facilities.

The Shelby County Milk Producers Association, Memphis, Tenn., has been granted a physical facilities loan of \$100,000. The board's action was taken after G. H. Moore, a director of the association, had presented the application. The association is a milk distributing organization. Mr. Moore said the loan from the Farm Board would enable the association to provide facilities for the modern and efficient handling of the products of its members.

The Grain Stabilization Corporation will continue buying wheat at the market and remove from the market whatever additional quantity that may be necessary to relieve the pressure and prevent any considerable decline in wheat prices. The Farm Board is prepared to advance to this organization whatever funds are necessary for that purpose.

The Stabilization Corporation is being accused of speculating in the grain market. There is no foundation in fact for such statement. The Stabilization Corporation is prepared, and expects, to take delivery of all grain purchased on futures contracts and merchandise it as the market conditions will permit.

PLAN OF THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Accepted by Cooperative Livestock Sales Agencies in Chicago On February 25 and 26, 1930

A plan for the National Livestock Marketing Association and two subsidiaries was accepted by cooperative livestock sales agencies at the close of their 4-day meeting held in Chicago on February 25 and 26.

The plan for the establishment of the national association, which will be capitalized at \$1,000,000, was worked out by representatives of farmer-owned and controlled livestock sales agencies in cooperative with the Federal Farm Board. The cooperatives and the Board have been working on this plan for several months. It provides for two subsidiaries, the National Feeder and Finance Corporation and the National Livestock Publishing Association. It also provides a marketing agreement running between the National Livestock Marketing Association and its member agencies.

The member agencies will include the various livestock sales agencies located on terminal markets throughout the United States which in 1929 sold 300,000,000 dollars worth of livestock and the National Order Buying Company, the Western Cattle Marketing Association, and the state livestock marketing associations.

The national livestock marketing plan and agreement is being submitted to the boards of directors of the different cooperative livestock sales agencies for approval. The plan has been approved and the marketing agreement has been signed by cooperatives handling an amount of livestock equal to two-thirds of the business done by all cooperative livestock sales agencies in 1929, or expressed by resolution by their boards of directors that they will sign and abide by the provisions of the contract. In order to have a representative on the board of directors of the National Livestock Marketing Association, a member agency must have marketed during the previous calendar year not less than 2,500 single-deck carloads, or the equivalent, of livestock.

Cooperative livestock sales agencies handling less than 2,500 single-deck carloads may become stockholders of the national association if approved by the board of directors of that association. An agency is not entitled to representation on the board until it is marketing 2,500 single-deck carloads a year.

One of the main features of the plan is that the control of sales and policies of member cooperative agencies will be vested in the national association. This control will be exercised by a sales board consisting of managers of the National Livestock Marketing Association, the National Order Buying Company, and the National Feeder and Finance Corporation. In developing the plan for the proposed national agency, the cooperatives and the Federal Farm Board made an effort to establish marketing machinery adequate to meet the needs of every group of livestock producers in the United States. The National marketing association will serve the farmer who has five hogs as well as the ranchman with twenty thousand

head of cattle. In addition, the national association, when finally organized, will be eligible to borrow money from the Federal Farm Board, and plans have been provided for adequate financing facilities and services for all livestock producers. Under the national plan a way has been provided to finance livestock producers by assisting the cooperative marketing associations in establishing regional credit corporations in the districts of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks. These corporations will function through a national sales and financing corporation, owned and controlled by the National Livestock Marketing Association, which will serve the members of the cooperative sales agencies. This is expected to aid in increasing membership of the local, that before any dividends are paid on the stock of the National Livestock Marketing Association, a reserve equal to the authorized capital stock shall be set up. The men who formulated the new plan of a national sales agency for livestock recognized that perhaps the greatest weakness in our present cooperative marketing machinery is a lack of centralization of sales and policy control. They also recognize the weakness of a cooperative marketing plan for any commodity built up of various regional or terminal associations which compete with one another. These weaknesses have been taken care of in the proposed marketing system.

Coordination and control of sales in the national association is a service which none of the cooperatives have at the present time, and which none of the livestock associations acting alone could ever render. The sales board of the national will obtain the most authoritative information relative to the supply and demand situation with respect to livestock and livestock products. With this information the sales board of the national will prepare and transmit reports to the member livestock sales agencies early each business day and during the trading hours for their direction. It is believed that the national association will be able to have more dependable information than any other sales agency that has operated in this country.

Then, too, the national association is expected to perform another important function by standardizing and making effective prices and grades of livestock and livestock products. This will be brought about through centralized control and information as to production and demand, and through the association's work with the livestock advisory commodity committee which will later be established under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act. This will probably be the greatest stabilizing influence in the industry. The national will have control of the sale of the largest volume of livestock of any agency in the United States. It will have its finger on the pulse of the trade through orders received by the National Order Buying Company. Through the movement and financing of livestock, the national will be able to have more dependable information than any other sales agency that has operated in this country.

If the volume of livestock which is now being lost to cooperatives through direct shipping could be added to the volume now handled by the cooperative livestock sales agencies, the National Livestock Marketing Association would be in a strong position to carry out the various recommendations that might be made by the livestock advisory commodity committee when it is brought into existence. For example, if the advisory commodity committee should recommend the standardization of hog production in the interest of economy and present-day demands, the national association could make effective such a recommendation.

The national will furnish transportation, legal, and other services for stockmen. Various services will be provided as the demand for them arises to avoid saddling a large overhead on the associations in the beginning. The livestock industry is the largest branch of agriculture in the United States and it takes hundreds of millions of dollars to adequately finance it. It is, therefore, evident that the Farm Board, with a revolving fund of only \$500,000,000 with which to assist in financing the cooperative marketing associations handling livestock and other commodities, would not be able to adequately finance the industry unless some plan is worked out, to pyramid at least a portion of this revolving fund. This can be done through the establishment of regional credit corporations authorized to discount their livestock paper with Intermediate Credit Banks. For example, if the Farm Board makes a direct loan of

\$5,000,000 to an association, that association has a line of credit of only \$500,000. If the Farm Board loans \$5,000,000 to an association with the understanding and agreement that this fund will be used to purchase the capital stock of a credit corporation, the original loan of \$5,000,000 may then be pyramided under the law to \$50,000,000 through the discounting of its agricultural paper with Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.

The National Feeder and Finance Corporation is designed to meet the needs of the producers and feeders of cattle and sheep. Loans will be made only on stock being finished either on pastures or in feed lots. According to the proposal, the National Feeder and Finance Corporation will have a capital stock of \$5,000,000 consisting of 50,000 shares of common stock, par value \$100. The National Livestock Marketing Association will then be eligible to borrow money from the Federal Farm Board from time to time and use it for the purchase by that association of common stock in the National Feeder and Finance Corporation. Under this plan, the latter corporation will use the money originally borrowed by the National Livestock Marketing Association to purchase the common stock of regional credit corporations which will be set up in the various Intermediate Credit Bank districts. The Feeder and Finance Corporation will operate as a holding company, but it will also operate as a marketing organization in that it will deal in feeder stock, both on and off the markets. It will be limited to handling the member associations and individuals, and not speculate in feeder stock.

The regional credit corporations will purchase Federal Land Bank bonds or Intermediate Credit Bank debentures which will be deposited with the Intermediate Credit Banks, to secure a line of credit which will be approximately ten times the capital stock. The common stock of the regional credit corporation held by the National Feeder and Finance Corporation could be pledged to the Farm Board.

Here is a specific example showing how the credit corporation would work in a given territory: Three states, Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas, are included in the district of the Intermediate Credit Bank at St. Louis. In these three states there are ten cooperative livestock sales agencies operating—two at Chicago, two at National Stock Yards, two at Kansas City, one at Peoria, one at St. Joseph and one each at Springfield, Missouri, and Springfield, Illinois. A regional credit corporation would be set up in this district, with headquarters at St. Louis for purposes of expediting business. The various cooperatives in this district who wish to do business with the credit corporation would subscribe for preferred stock of this regional credit corporation. To qualify as a stockholder, each association would be required to purchase at least fifty shares of preferred stock, par value \$100 a share.

The plan provides for the establishment of a national livestock publishing association. This will be a subsidiary of the National Livestock Marketing Association with authorized capital of \$10,000.

The National Order Buying Company has been recognized as a market agency. Its volume and service are now well established. Under the new plan, its volume will be under the same control by contract as any terminal, state, or regional cooperative agency. It probably will be the only agency which will own physical facilities. Those who supply the volume for the National Order Buying Company will have a voice in its control. It will have two classes of members or stockholders—regional concentration yard associations and terminal marketing agencies—but will not have individual producer members. The National Order Buying Company will provide service for the various terminals by establishing branches at those markets where the terminal cooperatives request their service and are willing to become stockholders of the order buying company.

The cooperatives are aware of the increase in the volume of direct marketing and recognize the National Order Buying Company as necessary for taking care of this class of business which should be under the same control as the volume of business at terminal market agencies. They also recognize the service which this company can render on the terminal markets by filling orders.

In working out a plan for a national agency, leaders have recognized conditions that must be met as a result of a strong tendency toward the decentralization of the livestock industry. Centralized sales control provided for in the new plan takes care of the marketing of livestock whether it moves over the direct route from the farmer or local shipping station to slaughter houses or through the terminal markets on its way to the packer.

÷ THE DRY GOODS BOX ÷

THE INTANGIBLE REMEDY

The successful drive of monied interests, one after another, to secure the specially low tax rates and exemptions allowed by the intangible tax laws, thereby increasing burden on others, and creating an intolerable condition, has resulted in the Governor calling the Legislature in Special Session to repeal the Intangible Tax Law and the Shortage Registration Law. The State Tax Law allowing a one-tenth of one percent tax on bonds, also should be repealed.

Then, in order to treat intangibles fairly, they should be assessed the same as tangible property at about 65 percent. A \$10,000 mortgage is assessed at \$10,000, of course. If we County and State Boards of Equalization should be authorized to reduce the 100 percent assessment of intan-

gibles down to the 65 percent assessment of tangible property, or whatever percent tangible property is assessed on its actual value.

Also representative intangibles duplicating tangible property assessed should be omitted from assessment. A corporation is formed and \$100,000 stock is subscribed and paid in cash. With this \$100,000 a factory is built and equipped and the material purchased. This factory and equipment and raw material is assessed as tangible property. Hence the \$100,000 in stock certificates should be omitted from assessment, as it is merely representative property that duplicates tangible property already assessed.

In order to secure a better listing of intangibles for taxation, the prompt registration of intangibles should be made a legal condition precedent to any suit to collect principal, interest,

dividend, royalty, or annuity. And every plaintiff in a civil suit should be required to prove that he had paid his taxes before he could present his case for judgment. This would line every debtor in the country on the side of the government in forcing the tax dodgers to list their property for taxation.

A man owning notes, for instance, would be afraid to let them go unregistered, for fear that the debtor might refuse payment of principal as well as interest, thus leaving him helpless to enforce payment in the courts. Every corporation doing business in Kansas, whether state or interstate, should be required to list its stock and stockholders on March 1st with the Tax Commission.

Intangible property yields a higher income than tangible property, and is better able to pay taxes than is (continued on page 4)

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(Continued from page 1)
 mess, Mr. and Mrs. Harve Crawford, Mr. W. A. Buckle, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Dale, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Vics, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCreary, Mr. and Mrs. Herve Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garey, Clarence Reed, and D. V. e.

The program and refreshment committee for March are as follows: E. E. Gard, chairman, Wesley Rowden, Homer Fortner, W. A. McCune, Melvin Tarrant, A. C. Rees, Ted Guyer, the wives of all these men and Ralph Jenkins. The refreshment committee for this meeting were losers of the recent membership drive, and their captain was Homer Fortner. The tax question will be the chief topic at the March 14 meeting. There will also be community singing, a miscellaneous program, and the meeting is to start promptly at 8 p. m. when we will see a large membership attendance present.

Mrs. Herve Prentice, Reporter.

23RD ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122

Battle Creek Local No. 122 will celebrate their 23rd anniversary on Tuesday evening, March 25, 1930.

This is the oldest local in Ottawa county and we believe the only local in the state that meets once a week the entire year.

The Culver Local will be our guest at this meeting.

We also request the presence of all our state officers and the office assistants.

Lunch and a short program will be features of the meeting.

All visitors welcome.

OSAGE COUNTY FARMERS UNION

The Osage County Farmers Union will hold their quarterly meeting Thursday evening, March 13, at Carbondale. Our state president has promised to be with us.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 1556

The Farmers Union Diamond Local 1556 had the annual dinner (put on by the women of the local) and a nice program February 22, 1930.

Welcome by Albert Severson, Pres. Duet, Alfred and Elia Olsen. Dialogue—Hiring a first class man, by Helen Rockhold and Alfred Olsen.

Song—Washington, by four girls. Short talks by the five men from the Farmers Commission firm of St. Joseph, Mo.—Paul Steele, Walt Kinney, W. B. Colt, Bob Dally, C. F. Schwab.

Song—Oscar Anderson.

Speech—Charles A. Babbitt, county president of Brown county.

Speech—Rev. A. M. Turmo, member of local.

Song—America, by audience.

Charles A. Babbitt gave the following talk:

I was invited over here to eat and upon gladly accepting I was asked to make a little talk but when I arrived they said they wanted a report of my speech to send to the Kansas Union Farmer. That frightened me. This is the age of co-operation, gasoline, radio, if we do not like them we must jump them and make the best of them. This age is as far ahead of the buggy as the buggy was ahead of the ox. The fault of our country was considered a good farmer in his day but now his farming would not pay out. Slave labor cannot compete successfully with co-operative labor in farming. We are learning to co-operate with our neighbors and their neighbors in work, in selling, in buying. Learning how to watch and help the managers. Learning how to keep from borrowing too much capital and to invest surpluses at home where we may reap the benefits. A few corporations are being started in the state to help some bankers unload land onto stockholders who probably will soon "hold the sack". We are glad to see with us today the five fine looking fellows from our Commission Company at the St. Joe stock yards but the farmer who has a radio or phone may know the markets at St. Joe, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago as soon as they do. I would like to see the uplifted hands of those who have read this week's Kansas paper is better than ever and will continue to improve. It discusses the Farm Board, National Grain corporation, stabilization corporation, regional groups, independent farmers, the relation of our jobbing association to the different units and many other things that should interest us. If there appears anything in the paper you don't like, tell 'em about it. They may be human and make mistakes. They will do their best if most of us help them. I want you to form the habit of reading the paper at least until they publish my speech. Then you can compare notes and keep on reading.

Thanks for your attention.

O'SHEA MEETING AT MANKATO

The Mankato meeting was held on February 25. Mr. Jas. O'Shea was the speaker.

The weather was nice, the talk by Mr. O'Shea was splendid. Many very important facts were brought out for those in attendance to ponder over and a world of good was passed on to those present. The crowd was very small, and in this I personally was disappointed. Notices of the meeting was published in four of the county papers, also the Farmers Union state paper, but seems that the people here do not take any interest.

Respectfully,
 G. M. Shook.

FARMERS UNION MEETING IS CALLED

On February 26, the Hiawatha World, Daily, had in it the following story:

An open meeting of the Brown county Farmers Union will be held Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in the Farmers assembly room on the first floor of the court house, the bureau co-operating. The principal speaker will be James O'Shea, national secretary, of Roberts, Montana, an extensive

live stock, grain, dirt farmer, who knows personally many of the members of the Farm Board, Grain Corporation, Stabilization Corporation, Regional Groups. He is expected to tell what is being done and what should be done by the farmer and for the farmer. The president or secretary of the state Farmers Union will be with him. Some member of the farm bureau will speak.

The same speakers will be at a meeting in Huron, Friday night at 7:30.

Friday's issue said there were 50 present but the reporter was there just as the session opened when many farmers were on the 3rd floor where we held the last meeting. There are 104 seats and at one time there not more than 15 empties. Notwithstanding the fact, it was a splendid day to work in the field and a big Indian trial was going on in the court room. Our crowd was from 2 to 7 times as large as the farm bureau has at its meetings with frank letters and college help.

Farmers, just now, are more interested in marketing than in more milk, more soy beans, more soil saving. Some of us hung around the elevator, hoping the speakers would drive in. We found them at the hotel just before dinner. They had made 50 speeches this month and must have been tired. They came to the hall at 2 o'clock. The county president read the call from the Daily World and the poem in the Kansas Farmers Union of February 27. If you have not read it you should borrow it from a neighbor who reads and saves it.

As the speakers did not say how they wanted to come in rotation the chairman introduced National Secretary James O'Shea who held the attention for more than an hour.

We quickly saw that State President C. A. Ward knew that his speech was about, in the Kansas Union Farmer of February 27 in regard to the National Secretary. At the conclusion of his speech he was cheered lustily.

Then the state secretary was introduced, A. M. Kinney. He has been a neighbor for years, with a grin at O'Shea he declared "The national secretary has delivered his speech" But he talked entertainingly about the state wide businesses of the Union and the special reason for the membership drive at this time. He was cheered too. John D. Hansen, representing the Farm Bureau and himself a heavy backer of the F. U. elevator spoke of the co-operation of the bureau and union in this county.

Rev. A. M. Turmo, Robinson, Kansas, member local 1556, Pastor, Editor, manager, the Upper Wolf Tidings, was called on and responded with a neat speech. He did not make money when farming but learned many things worth while. All speeches were well received. We had word from farmers in the east and south parts of the county who would attend the evening meeting across the line in Atchison county at Huron. The chairman said they might consider themselves adjourned when each had secured 2 new members for their respective locals. After adjournment the people crowded around to talk and shake hands with speakers, seeming to think it an afternoon well spent.

C. A. B.

GOVE COUNTY

Gove county Farmers Union No. 68 will hold its regular meeting at L. O. O. F. Hall at Quinter, March 12, at 2 o'clock p. m. all members invited to attend.

Henry Springer, Pres.
 A. Sites, Secy.

MIAMI COUNTY WILL HOLD MEETINGS

C. A. Ward, state president will speak in Miami county on the following dates, March 20 at Washington school house in south east Miami county. Bellview and Jingo will also meet at this place. March 21 in Odd Fellows Hall at Beagle on March 22 in afternoon at Osawatimie at the Booster Hall. This will be our first quarterly meeting of County Union music and entertainment. All these meetings will be open meetings and everybody is invited to come out and enjoy the speaking. All state and county officers cordially invited and urged to attend.

W. Y. Prescott, Co. Pres.

Kincaid, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer:

I have been ill so long and missed the love feasts held in old Anderson county by the Salmers Union and it seems so good to be out again that I feel like saying, "Hello World! Don't go away!"

Any way in looking over the papers today I found a dandy write up of the last county meeting in the good old Colony Free Press the paper that sponsored us in our very infancy, and for which I am sure we all have a warm spot way deep down in our hearts for it was not so with other papers in the county during that very strenuous adolescent period.

The Free Press has surely been loyal and the folks of Colony are fine. I am very glad to send in this unsolicited report.

Very sincerely,
 Mary Campbell.

FARMERS UNION HOLDS ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

The Anderson County Farmers Union held their regular monthly county meeting at the L. O. O. F. hall in Colony, last Friday night. It was one of the most interesting meetings that the Union has held in a long time.

E. L. Bullard, a member of the Board of Directors of several Farmers Union projects, including the Produce Association and the Farmers Union Creamery, was present, and spent a very long evening in Colony. Mr. Bullard is one of the best speakers on the Farmers Union roster, and he certainly holds his audience. His talks are always crammed full of good, sound sense and he holds back nothing. He speaks the truth every time, and does not evade nor does he try to soft pedal the facts. After he had finished his talk, he held a sort of question and answer forum, which was unusually interesting.

It was a very pleasing meeting to

Colony folk, too. An open meeting was held and the business men, or Chamber of Commerce of Colony was invited to be present. It was a very fine meeting for the business men, as it gave them an insight into the things that vitally affect business conditions in this locality—they were able to get the viewpoint of the farmer. From the questions propounded by the Chamber of Commerce members, the farmers present understood that those who are business in the towns and cities around them are really interested in their welfare and try to serve the farmers and get the things done that will be of benefit to the farmer. We could go on for hours about the fine feeling engineered between these two groups, but space does not permit, and why repeat things that are so well known to all of us?

The enthusiasm of the Colony business men seemed to please the Union members too, because when it came to choosing a place for the next meeting of the Union it was decided to hold it in Colony also. We are glad Colony made such a fine impression on Union members. It has been the custom of the Union to hold their meetings in different places in the county, but Wes Griffith, former president of the county Union was staunch in his stand for the holding of the next meeting in Colony. The rest of the members were with him, because it was unanimously voted to hold the next meeting here.

And M. Brown will serve the coffee.—Colony Free Press.

ALLEN COUNTY

The first quarterly meeting of 1930 will be held in an all day session Saturday, March 15th at Fairview school house, 1 mile east and 2 miles north of LaHarpe. Every delegate should be present for business meeting which will be held at 10:30 a. m. All members are urged to come. Basket dinner at noon. Program and speaking in afternoon.

C. A. Houk, Sec.-Treas.

THE FARMER'S POSITION

The farmer's position in the present tax system:

Everybody thinks they pay too much taxes—that is, anybody that pays at all. All the leading authorities that have made a study of the subject agree that the farmer pays more than his share.

If several people got together and went out to buy something that would benefit them all, you would think that they would all put in the same amount of money. Taxation isn't handled that way. Some people who have the same advantages as others don't pay any taxes at all.

How come? you say. The government of U. S. long ago decided that so much a head wasn't hardly a fair way to handle taxes, so it was decided to assess each individual not so much apiece, but according to his ability to pay.

Ability to pay is the basis of our taxation system today. There is nothing wrong with this principle—it is the method of determining the

DRY GOODS BOX

(continued from page 2)

tangible property. The Chairman of the Iowa Tax Code Commission declared that the tangible property of Iowa was yielding not over an average of 3 percent, while intangible property was yielding at least 5 percent (Editorial Topeka Capital, November 23, 1929) yet tangible property in Iowa was bearing practically all the tax burden. The situation in Kansas is the same. Intangible property is just as able to pay the general property tax rate as is tangible property. Better still would it be to wipe out the general property tax, and substitute therefor an income tax, and pay taxes according to our prosperity. That is, according to our profits, or our income, or rather our net income.

JOHN FROST.

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individual's ability that caused all the trouble.

In trying to determine the individual's ability to pay they reasoned this way: If a man had a farm he should pay more than if he did not own a farm because of the fact that the farm would increase his ability to pay; hence the real estate tax.

We say we tax real estate. Go to any supposedly intelligent person and ask him if we tax real estate. I bet he will tell you we do. Now picture to yourself the assessor going out to a chunk of dirt scattered over the face of the earth and explaining to that chunk of dirt that it will have to come into the court house by December 20 and pay its share of the taxes. Let us quit kidding ourselves; we don't get any taxes from real estate, we get them from the individual that owns the real estate.

To illustrate further: We say we assess cows. Nobody ever saw a cow pay taxes, even in these times of prohibition. I could go on with numerous examples; such as hogs, sheep, horses and poultry; even the dogs don't escape the assessor. Picture to yourself the farmer trying to explain to these animals that they ought to pay taxes.

There is one item on the farm that has been overlooked. I wouldn't mention this, only the list of the property of the farmer is so complete, it is a shame to leave out one item. The farmer's cat has so far escaped taxation.

Ability to pay should be determined by the income derived from any source. If an individual derives additional income because he owns a cow he should pay on that income. Nothing wrong about that.

How do we determine the income from a cow. We have a very simple and accurate method. The assessor comes out to the farm. "You have a cow?" says the assessor. "Yes, I have a cow," says the farmer.

Assessor—"What's she worth?" Farmer—"Oh she is a fairly good cow."

Assessor—"Well cows like this one are worth about \$60."

That is the motto of this farmer-owned and farmer-controlled Life Company, whose insurance is sold only to farmers and whose resources are dedicated to the financial betterment of farmer policy holders.

Why not become a practical co-operator today by protecting your estate with a policy in this company? Write or call at the home offices. It is a pleasure to help you.

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Relieves a Headache or Neuralgia in 30 minutes, checks a Cold the first day, and checks Malaria in three days.

At Cost of Ordinary Chicks

State Accredited, 100% live delivery, prepaid, Catalog Free.

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Who suffer longer

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At the first sign of a cold or sore throat, gargle with full strength Listerine. These ailments are caused by germs, and Listerine kills germs in 15 seconds.

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KILLS GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

Patronize YOUR OWN FIRM

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Stock Yard Kansas City, Mo.

"Well, she might be worth \$50."

Assessor—"Say about \$55 then."

The farmer agrees. They think they have determined the selling price of that cow. Now if the equalization board don't change it, that is the basis of assessment. Now what have they done? They have guessed at what they thought somebody would give for the cow. What would determine the price the imaginary buyer would give? The selling price of any investment is determined by the return it will make on the investment. So the imaginary buyer's price was the basis of assessment. Now if there was no mistake in any of the numerous guesses, the farmer got the correct basis of assessment.

Blaine O'Connor.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS

What is to become of the million of men and women who are dependent on worn out by years of toil?

Should not the income of our aged men and women correspond in some degree to the services they have rendered to society?

Is it not criminal negligence on the part of the richest nation on earth to allow its worthy citizens to suffer in their declining years for the necessities of life?

Nine-tenths of the dependent men and women over sixty years of age are the by-product of our system, just as the apple pomace is the by-product of the cider press.

After their usefulness is extracted, they are cast into the poor-house, or remain a burden to friends or society. We must remove this blot from our civilization.

For further information, write J. S. LEHMANN, Judge of Municipal Court, Humboldt, Kansas.

Why is a postage stamp like a stubborn donkey?

Because the more you lick it, the better it sticks.

What makes more noise than a pig in a pen?

Two pigs.

Why is the nose on your face like the "v" in civil?

Because it is between two eyes (i's).

NOTICE

If we do not have a representative at your town, please notify us. Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company.

REX LEAR, State Mgr., Salina, Kan.

GET THE HABIT

If you want the full value of your cream—

DELIVER OFTEN

Warm weather is coming and this means inferior quality cream unless it is delivered frequently.

Get the Habit and Save Money.

Farmers Union Co-Operative Creamery Association

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards..... 20 for 5c

Credential blanks..... 10 for 5c

Dimit blanks..... 15 for 10c

Constitutions..... 5c

Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c

Secretary's Minute Books.....50c

Farmers Union Buttons.....25c

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

WRITE A. M. Kinney, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

Every Member

Should resolve that during the coming year to place all his insurance in his own organization and receive all the benefits possible from his membership in the Union.

Fire, Hail Windstorm, Automobile

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies

of Kansas

SALINA - - - KANSAS

Service Above All!

We want our SERVICE to be the deciding factor in influencing farmers and live stock men to ship their live stock to us. This is the farmers' own cooperative live stock marketing firm, and it is therefore the logical firm to ship to. We are paying back substantial dividends to stockholder patrons.

Aside from the fact, however, the service we are able to render, the fact that we get the highest prices possible for your stock and get your returns to you promptly, is reason enough for us to merit your patronage.

Patronize YOUR OWN FIRM

Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company

Stock Yard Kansas City, Mo.